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# THE CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD
# ANNUAL REPORT 1970-71

# THE CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD ANNUAL REPORT 1970-71

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# THE CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD ANNUAL REPORT 1970-71

## MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

G. N. VOGEL ..... Chief Commissioner
D. H. TRELEAVEN ..... Assistant Chief Commissioner
R. L. KRISTJANSON ..... Commissioner
C. W. GIBBINGS ..... Commissioner
R. M. ESDALE ..... Commissioner

## Executive Officers

C. E. GORDON EARL ..... Executive Director
J. L. LEIBFRIED ..... Marketing Co-ordinator
PEEBLES KELLY ..... Treasurer
J. E. McLAUGHLIN ..... Secretary

## Canadian Offices

Winnipeg, Manitoba ..... Head Office
Vancouver, British Columbia ..... W. E. Wellman, Manager
Montreal, Quebec ..... G. M. Champagne, Manager

## Overseas Offices

London, England ..... D. D. Yates, London Manager
Tokyo, Japan ..... R. T. Livesley, Representative in Japan

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The Honourable Otto E. Lang,
Minister of Justice,
Ottawa, Canada

Winnipeg, Canada
January 31, 1972

Sir:

We beg to submit herewith the Annual Report of the Canadian Wheat Board for the crop year ending July 31, 1971, as required by the Canadian Wheat Board Act.

# PART I THE INTERNATIONAL GRAIN MARKET

There was an appreciable increase in the quantities of wheat and feed grains traded internationally in the 1970-71 crop year.

Smaller grain crops in Western Europe, some Eastern European countries and Western Asia were beginning to affect market conditions at the start of the crop year. However, it was only when the first indications of serious leaf blight infestation in the U.S. corn crop became known that a major change in the international grain market took place. Fears of a serious set-back in the U.S. corn crop resulted in a sharp increase in market activity for feed grains and eventually led to an unprecedented rise in the utilization of wheat for feeding purposes.

## WHEAT PRODUCTION

The 1970-71 world wheat crop, estimated at 11,403 million bushels, was the second highest on record. As shown in the chart below, 1970-71 was the fifth consecutive year that the total wheat harvest exceeded 10 billion bushels. A comparison of the estimated world wheat production by major geographic areas is shown in Table 1.

CHART I

WORLD WHEAT PRODUCTION 1961/62 - 1970/71

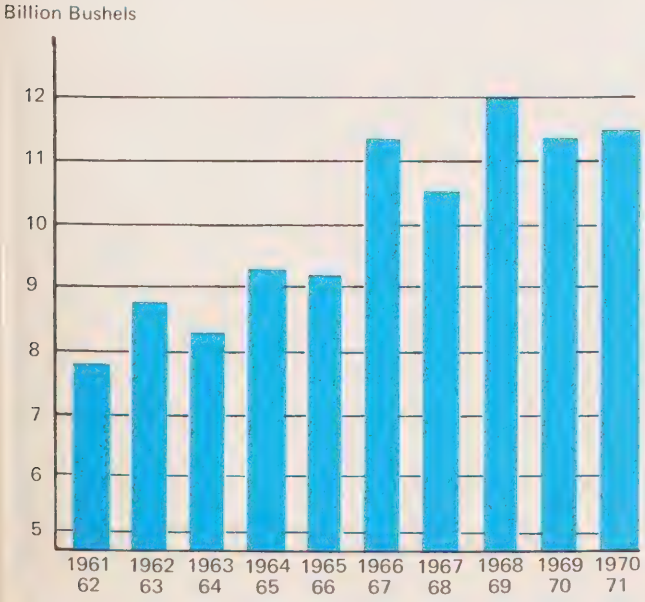



TABLE 1

WORLD WHEAT PRODUCTION BY AREAS

| Geographic Areas | 1963-64 to 1967-68 | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | million bushels | | | |
| U.S.S.R. ..... | 2,657 | 3,432 | 2,936 | 3,662 |
| Asia ..... | 2,087 | 2,427 | 2,562 | 2,600 |
| North America .. | 2,063 | 2,293 | 2,226 | 1,790 |
| Western Europe . | 1,716 | 1,896 | 1,841 | 1,749 |
| Eastern Europe .. | 626 | 757 | 760 | 697 |
| Oceania ..... | 351 | 560 | 398 | 306 |
| Africa ..... | 219 | 309 | 264 | 301 |
| South America .. | 378 | 311 | 376 | 298 |
| TOTAL ..... | 10,097 | 11,985 | 11,363 | 11,403 |

Source: International Wheat Council, ANNUAL REVIEW OF THE WORLD GRAINS SITUATION 1970-71, CURRENT SITUATION AND OUTLOOK, (London: Sixty-Third Session, CL63s/9, October, 1971). Appendix Table 1, and I.W.C., WORLD WHEAT STATISTICS, 1967-1971.

## WHEAT PRODUCTION BY AREAS

Though world wheat production in 1970-71 rose significantly in total, crop conditions varied considerably from area to area. A review of wheat production by country and geographic areas follows.

### U.S.S.R.

The Soviet Union's total wheat crop, estimated at 3,662 million bushels, was the second highest ever. Increased yields more than compensated for a slight reduction in acreage.

Good moisture and growing conditions resulted in excellent yields for both the winter and spring wheat crop.

### Asia

Wheat production in this area was estimated to be 2,600 million bushels in 1970-71, an increase of 38 million bushels over the previous year. The largest production increases took place in India and

Pakistan. With increased wheat acreage and extended use of high-yielding varieties, India's wheat crop totalled 738 million bushels in 1970-71, an increase of 53 million bushels from the previous year, and production in Pakistan rose from 247 million in 1969-70 to 272 million bushels in 1970-71. The People's Republic of China harvested a record crop.

The production increase in East Asia was partially offset by smaller crops in Western Asia. Wheat production in Turkey, Iran, Iraq and Syria dropped from 615 million bushels in 1969-70 to 569 million bushels in 1970-71. Israel recorded a minor increase in wheat output in 1970-71.

### North America

Canada's 1970-71 wheat crop was less than half that of the previous year as a result of a 50 per cent cut in wheat acreage and somewhat lower yields. Because of the large stocks of wheat on farms and in commerical positions the federal government implemented a one-year program designed to bring about a sharp reduction in wheat production. The Wheat Inventory Reduction program provided incentives to producers who switched their wheat acreage to summerfallow and/or perennial forage. As a result, Canadian wheat production in 1970-71 dropped to 332 million bushels as compared to 684 million bushels in 1969-70.

The 1970-71 wheat crop in the United States, totalling 1,378 million bushels, was down 82 million bushels from the previous year as a result of a seven per cent drop in acreage. The cut-back in acreage resulting from reduction in the 1970 national wheat acreage allotment was only partially offset by a slight increase in yields.

Mexico's wheat crop of 79 million bushels in 1970-71 was only slightly higher than the previous year despite a 14 per cent increase in acreage. The increase in acreage was offset by a 13 per cent drop in yields.

### Australia

The Australian wheat crop, totalling 294 million bushels, was 24 per cent down from 1969-70. Severe drought in the hard and semi-hard wheat areas at seeding time resulted in a 30-per cent reduction in the acreage seeded to wheat. In addition, severe flooding during the harvest season in New South Wales damaged a large portion of the wheat crop.

### Western Europe

Poor weather conditions affected both the spring and winter wheat crops throughout most of Western Europe. As a result, total production in this area, which includes countries inside and outside the European Economic Community, totalled 1,749 million bushels, a drop of 92 million bushels from the previous year.

### Eastern Europe

Wheat production in this area, totalling 697 million bushels in 1970-71, fell by 63 million bushels from the previous year. Dry weather in the autumn of 1969, followed by winter-kill in the winter and by heavy rains in the spring of 1970 affected production in the five major grain-growing countries in this area — Romania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, East Germany and Poland. Wheat production in Romania, in 1970-71 totalling 123 million bushels, was 23 per cent below that of 1969-70 while the Hungarian crop of 100 million bushels was down 24 per cent from the previous year. In contrast, wheat production in Bulgaria increased by 16 per cent to a total of 110 million bushels.

### South America

Wheat production in South America totalled 298 million bushels in 1970-71, a drop of 28 million bushels from the previous year. Most of the decline came in Argentina where, as a result of a switch to crops such as corn, sorghum and oilseeds, wheat acreage was reduced to its lowest level since the early 1900's. Furthermore, wheat yields were affected by unfavourable weather conditions and the total wheat crop of 156 million bushels was the lowest in ten years. The decline in the Argentine crop was offset partially by an increase in production of 24 million bushels in Brazil and one million bushels in Chile.

### Africa

Wheat production in Africa was up 37 million bushels to 301 million bushels in 1970-71. Morocco

harvested 75 million bushels, 26 per cent above 1969-70. The wheat crop in the Arab Republic of Egypt, at 56 million bushels, was 20 per cent above that of 1969-70. Production in Algeria was up 4 million bushels to 53 million bushels in 1970-71. Minor production increases also occurred in Libya, South Africa, and Tunisia. Kenya was the only country reporting decreased production.

## WHEAT TRADE

The volume of wheat and wheat flour traded internationally in 1970-71 totalled 1,967 million bushels, an increase of 11 per cent over 1969-70. A two-year comparison of wheat and flour exports by the major exporting countries is shown in Table 2. All major exporters, except the E.E.C. and Argentina, shared in the general increase in the international wheat trade. A country-by-country review of the wheat trade follows.

TABLE 2

WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR EXPORTS IN 1969-70 AND 1970-71, BY MAJOR EXPORTING COUNTRIES

| Country | 1969-70* | 1970-71* | Percentage Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| | million bushels | | |
| United States | 606 | 738 | + 22 |
| Canada | 346 | 435 | + 26 |
| Australia | 266 | 350 | + 32 |
| U.S.S.R. | 216 | 260 | + 20 |
| E.E.C. | 263 | 115 | – 56 |
| Argentina | 77 | 65 | – 16 |

* Canada, August-July; Others, July-June.

Source: International Wheat Council, WORLD WHEAT STATISTICS 1971, International Wheat Council, ANNUAL REVIEW OF THE WORLD GRAINS SITUATION AND OUTLOOK, (London: Sixty – Third Session, CL63s/9, October, 1971), Statistics Canada THE WHEAT REVIEW, November, 1971, page 33.
U.S.A. – U.S.D.A., Wheat Situation (Washington: E.R.S. November, 1971-P. 21.

## MAJOR EXPORTING COUNTRIES

### Canada

Canada's wheat and flour exports rose from 346 million bushels in 1969-70 to 435 million bushels in 1970-71. The rise in exports was the result of the increased sales to Western Europe, Asia and Africa. Major increases in exports took place to such countries as the United Kingdom, West Germany, the People's Republic of China, the Arab Republic of Egypt, Algeria, Iraq, Syria and Brazil.

In contrast, however, Canadian wheat exports to the rest of South America, Central America, the Caribbean and the U.S.S.R. fell off considerably from the previous years.

### United States

U.S. exports of wheat and flour in 1970-71 totalled 738 million bushels, a rise of 132 million bushels from 1969-70. The increase was the result of increased dollar, C.C.C. credit and barter sales. Exports under the various U.S. programs are shown in Table 3.

TABLE 3

UNITED STATES WHEAT EXPORT PROGRAMS IN CROP YEARS 1969-70 AND 1970-71 AND THE AVERAGE FOR 1964-65 TO 1968-69

| Transaction | Average 1964-65 to 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | million bushels | | |
| Cash and C.C.C. Credit[1] | 270 | 277 | 414 |
| Long Term Credit[2] | | | |
| Dollars | 82 | 146 | 135 |
| Foreign Currency | 268 | 69 | 46 |
| Barter[3] | 52 | 60 | 90 |
| Donations[4] | 54 | 54 | 52 |
| Others | 1 | – | 1 |
| TOTAL | 727 | 606 | 738 |

1 Involves only export subsidy and short-term credit.
2 Title 1 (Foreign Currency) and Title IV (Dollars) of P.L. 480.
3 Section 303 of Title III of P.L. 480.
4 Title II and Section 302 of Title III of P.L. 480.

Source: U.S.D.A., Wheat Situation, (Washington: E.R.S., November, 1971) p. 21

As shown in Table 3, which lists the export totals under the major U.S. programs, cash and

short-term credit sales were up about 49 per cent while barter sales were up 50 per cent. U.S. exports under other programs, however, were down 15 per cent largely as a result of lower P.L. 480 shipments to India. Total aid shipments showed little change from 1969-70.

The increase in total U.S. exports was accounted for largely by increased sales to Western Europe. The United Kingdom increased its imports of U.S. wheat by 32 million bushels, largely for feeding purposes; the EEC bought 22 million bushels more than in 1970-71; Yugoslavia imported 14 million bushels and Romania became a new U.S. customer, importing 18 million bushels.

The Near East and Africa also imported larger quantities from the United States. Japan increased her imports for feed and food from the U.S. by 18 million bushels to 106 million bushels in 1970-71, and remained the largest single outlet for U.S. wheat.

### Australia

Australian wheat and flour exports reached an all-time record of 250 million bushels, 84 million bushels above the previous record established in 1969-70. The reduction of 42 million bushels in its exports to the People's Republic of China was more than offset by increased sales to Western Asia and the Arab Republic of Egypt. Exports to these areas rose by 73 million bushels. Sales to the United Kingdom also increased by 25 million bushels, largely for feed purposes.

### Argentina

Argentine wheat exports declined by 22 million bushels to 65 million bushels in 1970-71. Shipments to Brazil decreased from 35 million bushels in 1969-70 to 23 million bushels in 1970-71. Trade with other South American countries also showed a reduction. However, exports to the E.E.C., at 20 million bushels, were slightly higher, reflecting higher shipments of durum wheat to Italy in 1970-71.

## IMPORTING AND EXPORTING COUNTRIES

### U.S.S.R.

The Soviet Union, the largest wheat producer in the world, is frequently both an importer and exporter of wheat. The quantities imported vary according to her own production and her external commitments. Russian wheat exports established a new record in 1970-71, totalling 260 million bushels as compared to 216 million bushels in 1969-70. Approximately 71 per cent of this total was shipped to Eastern European countries and most of the remainder to the United Kingdom, Cuba, Chile, Afghanistan, Iraq, the U.A.R., Lebanon, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Mongolia and North Vietnam.

In contrast, Soviet wheat imports showed a marked decline in 1970-71. Imports by the U.S.S.R., all from Canada, totalled only 12 million bushels as compared with 47 million bushels in the previous year.

### The European Economic Community

Wheat exports from the E.E.C. totalled 115 million bushels in 1970-71, a drop of 148 million bushels from the previous crop year. Exports to the U.K. fell by 33 million bushels; to the Arab Republic of Egypt by 32 million bushels; to Czecholsovakia by 16 million bushels and exports to China fell from 28 million bushels in 1969-70 to none in 1970-71

E.E.C. wheat imports from non-member countries, totalling 160 million bushels, rose by 26 million bushels. West German imports of 45 million bushels were more than double those of 1969-70 while Italy increased its imports by five million bushels to 50 million bushels. Imports by the Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxemburg were slightly lower than in 1969-70.

TABLE 4

TOTAL WHEAT AND FLOUR EXPORTS IN 1969-70 AND 1970-71 TO MAJOR IMPORTING COUNTRIES*

| Country | 1969-70 | 1970-71 |
|---|---|---|
| | million bushels | |
| United Kingdom | 175 | 187 |
| Japan | 164 | 174 |
| People's Republic of China | 185 | 134 |
| Arab Republic of Egypt | 88 | 110 |
| India | 108 | 81 |
| Poland | 44 | 72 |
| Brazil | 76 | 67 |
| South Korea | 42 | 63 |
| Germany, Democratic Republic of | 52 | 62 |
| Italy | 44 | 50 |
| Germany, Federal Republic of | 19 | 45 |
| Czecholsovakia | 57 | 39 |
| Pakistan | 43 | 38 |
| Netherlands | 40 | 39 |
| U.S.S.R. | 41 | 11 |
| Others | 669 | 802 |
| TOTAL | 1,847 | 1,974 |

* July-June Crop year.

Source: International Wheat Council, WORLD WHEAT STATISTICS 1971, and International Wheat Council, ANNUAL REVIEW OF WORLD WHEAT SITUATION 1970-71, CURRENT SITUATION AND OUTLOOK, (London: Sixty-Third Session, CL63s/9, October 1971).

## MAJOR WHEAT IMPORTING COUNTRIES

### The United Kingdom

The United Kingdom replaced the People's Republic of China as the largest wheat buyer in 1970-71. As shown in Table 4, U.K. imports increased to 187 million bushels in 1970-71. The 12 million-bushel increase was due to greater use of feed wheats in animal compounds. This came as a result of higher corn prices following the outbreak of corn blight in the United States.

### Japan

Japanese wheat imports increased from 164 million bushels in 1969-70 to 174 million bushels in 1970-71. The United States was the largest supplier and accounted for 60 per cent of the market. Canada's share was 22 per cent and Australia's share was 17 per cent.

### The People's Republic of China

The People's Republic of China imported 134 million bushels of wheat in 1970-71, 51 million bushels less than in 1969-70. Canada increased her wheat exports to China from 65 million bushels in 1969-70 to 88 million bushels in 1970-71. Australia supplied the remainder.

### African Countries

Wheat shipments to Africa rose to 257 million bushels in 1970-71, an increase of 60 million bushels. The Arab Republic of Egypt, the largest African market, increased her imports from 88 million bushels in 1969-70 to 110 million bushels in 1970-71. Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia continued to experience an expanding demand for wheat. Morocco's imports of 23 million bushels in 1970-71 were more than double those of 1969-70, and Algeria's imports increased 11 million bushels to 24 million bushels. The Republic of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (Kinshasa), Libya, Nigeria and Ivory Coast also increased their wheat imports considerably. Senegal substantially reduced their wheat imports in 1970-71.

### India and Pakistan

Wheat imports by India, fell for the third consecutive year as a result of increased domestic production. Imports in 1970-71 totalled 81 million bushels as compared to 108 million bushels in the previous crop year. The decline was not as great as the increase in her own production might have warranted. However, because of India's desire to build up wheat stocks internally and to provide wheat of higher protein content than the indigenous varieties, imports were maintained at a relatively high level. Imports by Pakistan fell from 43 million bushels in 1969-70 to 38 million bushels in 1970-71 due to that country's record domestic production.

### Eastern Europe

Because of lower production in northern parts of Eastern Europe, wheat imports in this area increased considerably in 1970-71. Romania, traditionally a net exporter of wheat, imported 25 million bushels. Polish wheat imports of 72 million bushels were up 28 million bushels. Imports by the Democratic Republic of Germany totalled 62 million bushels, an increase of 10 million bushels, and Hungarian imports of 9 million bushels were up a little over a million bushels. In contrast, Czechoslovakia decreased her wheat imports from 57 million bushels in 1969-70 to 39 million bushels in 1970-71.

### South America

Wheat imports by South American countries decreased from 182 million bushels in 1969-70 to 166 million bushels in 1970-71. Brazil's wheat imports, at 67 million bushels, were down for the fourth consecutive year. Argentina, which purchased 19 million bushels in 1969-70, did not import wheat in 1970-71.

## FEED GRAINS PRODUCTION

As a result of the blight-reduced United States corn crop, reduced barley and oats production in Western Europe, and smaller rye crops in both Eastern and Western Europe, total world production of feed grains (i.e. corn, barley, oats, sorghum and

rye), declined by approximately 5 million tons in the 1970-71 crop year to 573.4 million tons. While feed grain production in Argentina, Mexico, Brazil, Thailand, India, Canada, Australia and the U.S.S.R. was substantially higher than the previous year, production in both Europe and the U.S. was down by nearly 10 percent, accounting for the overall drop in world production.

Table 5 shows feed grain production by the major exporters for the 5 year period 1966-67 to 1970-71.

TABLE 5
FEED GRAIN PRODUCTION IN THE MAJOR EXPORTING COUNTRIES
1966-67 TO 1970-71 (JULY–JUNE)

| | 1966-67 | 1967-68 | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | millions of metric tons | | | | |
| **Canada** | | | | | |
| Barley | 6.6 | 5.4 | 7.1 | 8.2 | 9.1 |
| Oats | 5.8 | 4.7 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.7 |
| | 12.4 | 10.1 | 12.7 | 13.9 | 14.8 |
| **Argentina** | | | | | |
| Barley | .4 | .6 | .6 | .6 | .4 |
| Corn | 7.0 | 8.5 | 6.6 | 6.9 | 9.4 |
| Sorghum | 2.6 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 4.2 |
| | 10.0 | 10.9 | 9.5 | 10.3 | 14.0 |
| **Australia** | | | | | |
| Barley | 1.4 | .8 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 2.5 |
| Corn | .2 | .2 | .2 | .2 | .2 |
| | 1.6 | 1.0 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.7 |
| **France** | | | | | |
| Barley | 7.4 | 9.9 | 9.1 | 9.5 | 8.0 |
| Oats | 2.6 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.1 |
| Corn | 4.3 | 4.2 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 7.4 |
| | 14.3 | 16.9 | 17.0 | 17.5 | 17.5 |
| **United States** | | | | | |
| Barley | 8.6 | 8.1 | 9.2 | 9.2 | 8.9 |
| Oats | 11.6 | 11.5 | 13.6 | 13.8 | 13.2 |
| Corn | 104.6 | 120.9 | 111.6 | 116.4 | 104.4 |
| Sorghum | 18.2 | 19.2 | 18.8 | 19.0 | 17.7 |
| | 143.0 | 159.7 | 153.2 | 158.4 | 144.2 |

One metric ton = 45.9 bushels barley = 64.8 bushels oats = 39.4 bushels corn = 39.4 bushels rye = 39.4 bushels sorghum and millet.

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, PRODUCTION YEARBOOK, 1969; MONTHLY BULLETIN OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS; United States Department of Agriculture, WORLD AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND TRADE; Statistics Canada, GRAIN TRADE OF CANADA 1969-70, FIELD CROP REPORTING SERIES NO. 20 22-002 Nov. 19, 1971.

## TRADE IN FEED GRAINS

Unlike the relatively static milling wheat market, the international feed grain market continues to expand in response to consumer demands for increased animal protein in both developed and developing nations. World trade in feed grains has increased dramatically over the last decade. Table 6 shows annual world feed grain exports by type of grain for 1961-62 and the five year period 1966-67 to 1970-71.

TABLE 6

ANNUAL WORLD FEED GRAIN EXPORTS
BY TYPE OF GRAIN – 1961-62 AND 1966-67 TO 1970-71
(JULY–JUNE)

| | 1961-62 | 1966-67 | 1967-68 | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 [1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | millions of metric tons | | | | | |
| Rye | 1.0 | .6 | .5 | .3 | .3 | .5 |
| Barley | 7.1 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 8.2 | 10.5 |
| Oats | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.1 | .9 | 2.0 |
| Corn | 16.3 | 25.2 | 27.5 | 27.0 | 28.1 | 25.9 |
| Sorghum and Millet | 3.2 | 9.4 | 6.1 | 4.6 | 5.3 | 7.2 |
| WORLD TOTAL | 29.0 | 42.8 | 41.5 | 39.2 | 42.8 | 46.1 |

[1] estimated

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 1969 TRADE YEARBOOK, MONTHLY BULLETIN OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS; United States Department of Agriculture, WORLD AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND TRADE.

Table 7 shows feed grain exports by major exporters in the 1966-67 to 1970-71 five year period.

## TABLE 7

## FEED GRAIN EXPORTS BY MAJOR EXPORTERS
## 1966-67 TO 1970-71
## (JULY-JUNE YEARS FOR ALL COUNTRIES EXCEPT CANADA, AUG-JULY)

| | 1966-67 | 1967-68 | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | millions of metric tons | | | | |
| **Canada** | | | | | |
| Barley | 1.27 | .90 | .57 | 1.92 | 3.91 |
| Oats | .07 | .06 | .04 | .08 | .20 |
| | 1.34 | .96 | .61 | 2.00 | 4.11 |
| **Argentina** | | | | | |
| Barley | .1 | .2 | .2 | .1 | .1 |
| Corn | 5.1 | 3.2 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 5.2 |
| Sorghum | 1.2 | .6 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 2.1 |
| | 6.4 | 4.0 | 5.5 | 5.9 | 7.4 |
| **Australia** | | | | | |
| Barley | .4 | .1 | .5 | .6 | 1.2 |
| Sorghum | .1 | .1 | — | .1 | .5 |
| | .5 | .2 | .5 | .7 | 1.7 |
| **France** [1/] | | | | | |
| Barley | 1.8 | 2.6 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 2.0 |
| Oats | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 |
| Corn | 1.8 | 1.3 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 3.8 |
| | 3.7 | 4.0 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 5.9 |
| **United States** | | | | | |
| Barley | .9 | .6 | .3 | .3 | 1.8 |
| Oats | .2 | .1 | .1 | — | — |
| Corn | 12.6 | 14.4 | 13.0 | 15.9 | 13.1 |
| Sorghum | 7.1 | 4.4 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 4.2 |
| | 20.8 | 19.5 | 16.1 | 19.2 | 19.1 |

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 1969 TRADE YEARBOOK, MONTHLY BULLETIN OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS; United States Department of Agriculture, WORLD AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND TRADE.

According to preliminary estimates, total feed grain exports by the five major exporters, United States, Canada, Australia, Argentina and France increased in the 1970-71 crop year by almost 15 percent over the previous year. However, because of reduced supplies of corn, U.S. exports of feed grains declined by some 150,000 tons while Canadian exports, consisting almost entirely of barley climbed to a record of 4.1 million tons, up 2.1 million tons from the 1969-70 crop year.

On the import side, Europe increased feed grain imports from the major suppliers by almost 4 million tons, mainly due to her reduced grain production caused by adverse weather conditions. Because of the greater feed requirements of increased livestock populations, a number of the Asian nations significantly increased their feed grain imports in 1970-71.

South Korea imported 417,000 metric tons compared with 254,000 metric tons the previous year while Taiwan increased her imports from 166 thousand metric tons to 480,000 metric tons. Feed grain imports by Japan also showed an increase over the previous year, up 10% over 11 million metric tons in 1970-71. Much of this increase however, was due to Japan's increased corn purchases from Thailand and Mexico.

Table 8 documents the total tonnage of feed grain trade by major exporters and importers for crop years 1969-70 and 1970-71.

## TABLE 8

### TOTAL FEED GRAIN[1] EXPORTS BY THE FIVE MAJOR COMPETITORS BY DESTINATION

### (JULY-JUNE YEARS FOR ALL COUNTRIES EXCEPT CANADA, AUG-JULY)

| Destination | U.S.A. | | CANADA | | ARGENTINA | | AUSTRALIA | | FRANCE | | TOTAL | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 |
| | — thousands of metric tons — | | | | | | | | | | | |
| taly | 1,240 | 1,316 | 275 | 722 | 2,242 | 2,823 | 97 | 22 | 240 | 128 | 4,094 | 5,011 |
| )ther E.E.C. | 4,282 | 5,182 | 161 | 912 | 820 | 760 | 32 | 215 | 2,818 | 3,235 | 8,113 | 10,304 |
| 'otal E.E.C. | 5,522 | 6,498 | 436 | 1,634 | 3,062 | 3,583 | 129 | 237 | 3,058 | 3,363 | 12,207 | 15,315 |
| Jnited Kingdom | 1,843 | 1,439 | 429 | 656 | 237 | 264 | 253 | 268 | 422 | 536 | 3,184 | 3,163 |
| pain | 816 | 94 | – | 87 | 794 | 1,474 | – | – | 299 | 261 | 1,909 | 1,916 |
| )ther Non-E.E.C. Western Europe | 742 | 847 | 21 | 185 | 33 | 97 | – | 4 | 806 | 741 | 1,602 | 1,874 |
| 'otal Western Europe | 8,923 | 8,878 | 886 | 2,562 | 4,126 | 5,418 | 382 | 509 | 4,585 | 4,901 | 18,902 | 22,268 |
| astern Europe | 698 | 1,312 | 104 | 99 | – | 15 | – | 20 | 494 | 156 | 1,296 | 1,602 |
| .S.S.R. | – | – | – | – | 25 | 156 | – | – | – | 53 | 25 | 209 |
| apan | 6,453 | 5,907 | 400 | 617 | 1,532 | 1,222 | 187 | 769 | 282 | – | 8,854 | 8,515 |
| outh Korea | 252 | 416 | 1 | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 254 | 417 |
| aiwan | 15 | 60 | 14 | 68 | 40 | 124 | 97 | 228 | – | – | 166 | 480 |
| enezuela | 89 | 280 | 12 | 15 | 47 | 97 | – | – | – | – | 148 | 392 |
| rael | 707 | 686 | 114 | 89 | – | – | – | – | 25 | 3 | 846 | 778 |
| thers | 2,056 | 1,518 | 392 | 459 | 132 | 365 | 42 | 163 | 487 | 747 | 3,109 | 3,252 |
| OTAL | 19,193 | 19,057 | 1,923 | 3,910 | 5,902 | 7,397 | 709 | 1,689 | 5,873 | 5,860 | 33,600 | 37,913 |

Includes corn, sorghum and barley

ource: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 1969 TRADE YEARBOOK, MONTHLY BULLETIN OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS: United States Department of Agriculture, WORLD AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND TRADE: Commonwealth Secretariat, GRAIN BULLETIN, Oct. 71, Nov. 71; Statistics Canada, GRAIN TRADE OF CANADA 1968-69, 1969-70; Canadian Grain Commission, CANADIAN GRAIN EXPORTS, 1970-71.

## INTERNATIONAL WHEAT TRADE AGREEMENTS

### THE INTERNATIONAL GRAINS ARRANGEMENT 1967

The International Grains Arrangement 1967 (I.G.A.) became effective on July 1, 1968 and expired on June 30, 1971. It consisted of two legal instruments — a Wheat Trade Convention and a Food Aid Convention. The International Wheat Council (I.W.C.), established in London, England by the International Wheat Agreement 1949, continued in being for the purpose of administering the Wheat Trade Convention and providing service to the Food Aid Committee, the body established to administer the Food Aid Convention. The main features of the two Conventions were described in the 1967-68 Annual Report of the Canadian Wheat Board.

#### (i) The Wheat Trade Convention

When the I.G.A. came into operation on July 1, 1968 export prices were already close to the I.G.A. minimum levels as specified in the Wheat Trade Convention. A large international wheat crop harvested in 1968-69 led to intense competition not only among major exporters belonging to the I.W.C., but also between members and non-members. The result was a general decline in the prices of soft wheats which were in the heaviest supply position. This was followed by a decline in the price of hard wheats as quality wheats of Australia and the U.S.S.R. entered the European market in quantity.

Under the terms of the Arrangement, provision was made for adjustments in minimum price relationships to meet changing conditions during the life of the Convention, and also to establish related minimum prices for new grades and qualities of wheat, and wheat from non-member countries. The Prices Review Committee endeavoured to implement these provisions to stabilize the market and prevent erosion of prices below I.G.A. minimum levels. Agreement could not be reached amongst the members, and some wheat prices continued to decline.

Canada endeavoured to maintain export prices of her grades above the I.G.A. minima, but as her commercial markets were being eroded by major competitors, Canada, in March 1969, informed the International Wheat Council that she could no longer strictly observe the I.G.A. minimum prices established for Canadian grades.

Following the failure of the Prices Review Committee to resolve the situation, the major exporters began a series of technical discussions which led to a partial restoration of price stability in the international market. However, the pricing provisions of the I.G.A. were not adhered to in either of the crop years 1968-69 or 1969-70.

Despite the absence of meaningful price provisions and related rights and obligations, the International Wheat Council continued to operate within the framework of the I.G.A. During the 1970-71 crop year (July-June) the I.G.A. had 35 importing countries and 9 exporting countries plus the European Economic Community (E.E.C. and its six member states) participating in the Arrangement. The E.E.C., which regularly engages in both import and export activities, is listed simultaneously in the Convention as an exporting country and as an importing country with all the rights and obligations pertaining thereto.

I.G.A. member countries are involved, either as importers or exporters, in over 90 percent of the total world trade, commercial and non-commercial, of wheat and wheat flour. However, only commercial sales between members are explicitly subject to the terms of the Wheat Trade Convention. Commercial sales by member exporting countries to member importing countries in 1970-71 amounted to 805 million bushels. This was 40.9 percent of total world trade in wheat and flour. Quantities sold commercially by member exporting countries to member importing countries in 1970-71, and their percentages of the total are shown in Table 9.

All member importing countries, under the terms of the Wheat Trade Convention, each year agree to purchase a stipulated percentage of their commercial wheat imports from other member countries. The percentage obligation assumed by the member importers in 1970-71 averaged 77.3 percent. However, in actual fact, member importing countries, as a group, purchased 97.9 percent of their import requirements from other member coun-

tries in 1970-71. Only Tunisia, with an obligation to purchase 50 percent, in fact purchased a lower percentage from other members of the Wheat Trade Convention.

### (ii) The Food Aid Convention

Eleven countries plus the E.E.C. were members of the Food Aid Convention in its third year of operation. Overall commitments (including in some cases cash contributions or ocean freight contributions) represented the equivalent of approximately 4,259,000 tons of wheat in 1970-71. Canada's contribution was 37,174 tons (1.4 million bushels) in excess of her obligations of 495,000 metric tons (18.2 million bushels). Members of the Food Aid Convention and their 1970-71 obligations are shown in Table 10. Commodities shipped under the Food Aid Convention were wheat, wheat flour, bulgur, corn, cornmeal, sorghum, rolled oats, rolled wheat, corn-soya mix, wheat-soya blend, oats, barley, and rice, as well as agricultural materials.

## TABLE 9

## COMMERCIAL WHEAT AND FLOUR SALES BY MEMBER EXPORTING COUNTRIES TO MEMBER IMPORTING COUNTRIES IN THE 1970-71 CROP YEAR

| xporting Member | Quantities | Percent of Total |
|---|---|---|
| | ------- thousand bushels ---- | |
| nited States ..... | 347,615 | 43.1 |
| ustralia ..... | 198,804 | 24.7 |
| anada ..... | 174,363 | 21.7 |
| .E.C. ..... | 44,262 | 5.5 |
| rgentina ..... | 32,374 | 4.0 |
| ain ..... | 3,656 | 0.5 |
| weden ..... | 3,727 | 0.5 |
| enya ..... | 6 | — |
| exico ..... | — | — |
| reece ..... | — | — |
| TOTAL ..... | 804,807 | 100.0 |

ource: International Wheat Council, Performance for the Crop Year 1970-71, (London: I.W.C., CL 63 s/10A, November 9, 1971).

## TABLE 10

## FOOD AID CONVENTION MEMBERS AND OBLIGATIONS

| Donor Country | 1970-71 Obligation | Performance(2) |
|---|---|---|
| | (metric tons) | |
| Argentina ..... | 23,000 | — |
| Australia ..... | 225,000 | 225,216 |
| Canada ..... | 495,000 | 532,174 |
| Denmark ..... | 27,000 | 27,000 |
| E. E. C. ..... | 1,035,000 | 252,125 |
| Finland ..... | 14,000 | 14,000 |
| Norway ..... | 14,000 | 9,930 |
| Sweden ..... | 54,000 | 54,000 |
| Switzerland ..... | 32,000 | 31,406 |
| United Kingdom ..... | 225,000 | 109,794 |
| United States ..... | 1,890,000 | 1,891,366 |
| TOTAL ..... | 4,034,000 | 3,147,011 |
| | (U. S. Dollars) | |
| Japan ..... | $14,302,489(1) | $ 4,430,000 |

(1) Cash contribution equals 224,988 metric tons wheat equivalent at the rate of U.S. $1.73 per bushel.

(2) Shipments notified up to October 22, 1971.

Source: Food Aid Committee. DRAFT REPORT ON THE PERFORMANCE OF MEMBER COUNTRIES IN 1970-71 (London: F.A.C., FA 9S/3, October 1971), p. 2.

## THE INTERNATIONAL WHEAT AGREEMENT 1971

A United Nations Wheat Conference was convened under the auspices of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) at Geneva in January, 1971 to negotiate a new agreement to replace the International Grains Arrangement 1967 which was to expire on June 30, 1971. Canadian objectives at the conference were to conclude a meaningful international agreement designed to provide market stability and to assure adequate price levels for efficient wheat producers. It was also made clear from the outset that Canada would not accept an agreement that would put her wheat exports at a competitive disadvantage. An acceptable agreement would have to provide equity in rights and obligations among exporters and between exporting and importing countries.

Under the 1949 and subsequent International Wheat Agreements Canada alone, of the major exporters, had a firmly established price range with No. 1 Northern being the reference wheat and Fort William/Port Arthur being the reference port. The I.G.A. 1967 was an attempt to strengthen pricing provisions by having firm price ranges established for the principal grades of wheat of all major trading nations. Unfortunately, the I.G.A. minimum prices were breached by certain exporting countries even before the Arrangement became operative.

Prior to the 1971 International Wheat Conference the United States rejected the I.G.A. pricing formulae as a basis for a new agreement. It was proposed that there be a return to the old I.W.A. formula under which only Canada would have a specified price range. The latter proposition was unacceptable to Canada.

The Conference was unable to reach agreement on either the establishment of reference grades or the establishment of reference points and related price equivalents. As a result it was not possible to devise meaningful price provisions which met the objectives of market stability and equity of rights and obligations among exporters and between exporting and importing countries.

The result of the conference was the formulation of the International Wheat Agreement 1971 which became effective for the period July 1, 1971 to June 30, 1974. It contains no price provisions nor related rights and obligations, but provides that the International Wheat Council shall request the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to convene a conference when it is judged that the price question can be successfully negotiated, hopefully within the life of the agreement.

The International Wheat Council continues as a forum for international consultation and cooperation, and as an agency for the collection and dissemination of information on the world wheat situation. Membership in the new Wheat Trade Convention remains the same except for the admission of the U.S.S.R. as an exporter, and Brazil, the Republic of China (Taiwan), Panama, and Syria as importers. The agreement also provides for a continuous review of the world wheat market situation through the medium of the Advisory Subcommittee on Market Conditions.

The Food Aid Convention under the new agreement is similar to that under the I.G.A. 1967. Except for the withdrawl of the United Kingdom and Norway, membership in the convention is the same as under the previous pact. The nine member countries have pledged themselves to supply as food aid to developing countries a minimum of 3,974,000 metric tons of grain or grain products suitable for human consumption, or cash equivalent. This compares with a total obligation of 4,259,000 tons in 1970-71.

# PART II SALES AND PRICING OF CANADIAN GRAIN

The imbalance between supply and demand in the international grain market, which had caused serious disruptions in world trade in the preceeding two crop years, began to improve in the spring of 1970. The main reasons are outlined in Part I. Stated briefly, they were:

- Decline in wheat and feed grains production in Western Europe.
- Lower feed grain production in Eastern Europe.
- Smaller wheat crops in South America and such Asian countries as Turkey, Iran and Iraq.
- Leaf blight infection in the U.S. corn crop.
- Reduction in wheat production in such exporting countries as Canada, Argentina, Australia and France.

A number of other factors were of importance to increased grain exports from Canada. These were:

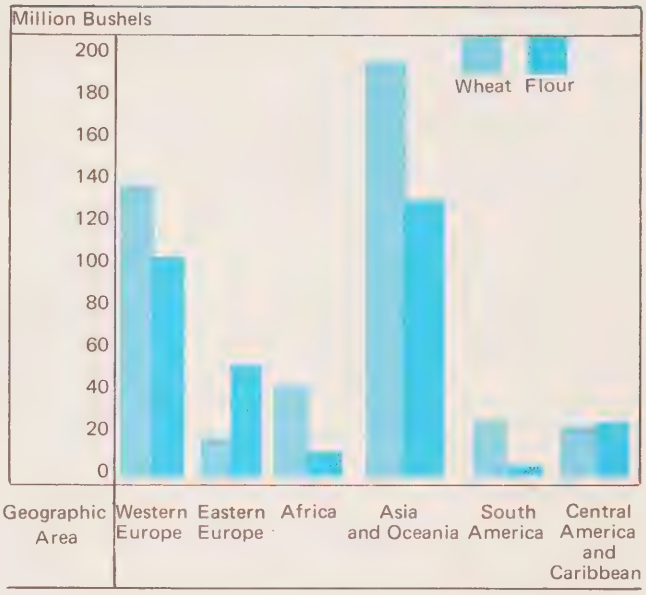
- Continued aggressive selling by the Board of wheat, oats, and barley at competitive prices.
- The availability of credit under guarantees by the Government of Canada enabled the Board to increase its sales to developing countries.
- Overseas buyers purchased quantities in more forward positions to protect themselves against price increases, and also increased their inventories because of reduced production in consuming countries.

## EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND FLOUR

Canadian exports of wheat and flour totalled 435.4 million bushels in the 1970-71 crop year. This was an increase of 88.9 million bushels over the 1969-70 exports of 346.5 million bushels.

The chart below, comparing Canadian exports to geographic areas for the two crop years – 1969-70 and 1970-71 shows that sales of Canadian wheat and flour increased to all major market areas with the exception of Eastern Europe and Central America and the Caribbean.

CHART 2 EXPORTS OF CANADIAN WHEAT AND FLOUR TO GEOGRAPHIC AREAS




A detailed comparison, showing sales of wheat and flour (including durum) to individual countries during the last two crop years is given in Table 11. This shows that some major changes in the pattern of Canadian exports took place during the 1970-71 crop year.

Exports to the United Kingdom increased by 11.8 million bushels while sales to the E.E.C. (mainly because of increased exports to West Germany and Italy) rose by 16.3 million bushels. Exports to Africa as a whole were more than three times those of the previous year. This came about as a result of substantial increases in sales to Algeria and the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Shipments to Asian destinations rose by 56.9 million bushels principally because of increased exports to the People's Republic of China, Afghanistan, the Philippines, Turkey and Pakistan. Exports to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea totalled 2.9 million bushels. This was the first direct purchase by that country from Canada.

## TABLE 11

## CANADIAN WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR EXPORTS BY AREAS AND COUNTRIES

## (CROP YEARS 1970-71 AND 1969-70)

| Continental Areas and Countries | Crop Year 1970-71 | | | Crop Year 1969-70 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wheat | Flour (Wheat Equivalent) | Total | Total |
| | bushels | | | |
| EUROPE: | | | | |
| United Kingdom | 64,389,217 | 2,089,465 | 66,478,682 | 54,694,951 |
| Germany, Federal Republic | 22,643,652 | 1,106 | 22,644,758 | 9,720,169 |
| Italy | 15,570,885 | 16,560 | 15,587,445 | 12,164,345 |
| Netherlands | 8,953,979 | 722 | 8,954,701 | 7,128,215 |
| Belgium-Luxembourg | 8,477,301 | 38,610 | 8,515,911 | 9,059,189 |
| Switzerland | 4,962,349 | — | 4,962,349 | 4,118,303 |
| Norway | 3,769,235 | 115 | 3,769,350 | 3,593,445 |
| Ireland | 2,237,201 | — | 2,237,201 | 900,848 |
| France | 1,877,869 | 115 | 1,877,984 | 2,887,111 |
| Malta and Gozo | 1,253,579 | 46 | 1,253,625 | 695,519 |
| Austria | 410,829 | — | 410,829 | 403,147 |
| Sweden | 58,820 | — | 58,820 | 76,264 |
| Denmark | 58,783 | — | 58,783 | 48,160 |
| Greece | — | 37,315 | 37,315 | 60,621 |
| Portugal | — | 26,906 | 26,906 | 895,375 |
| Gibralter | — | 8,115 | 8,115 | 8,115 |
| Spain | 3,125 | 1,840 | 4,965 | 9,246 |
| TOTAL WESTERN EUROPE | 134,666,824 | 2,220,915 | 136,887,739 | 106,463,023 |
| U.S.S.R. | 12,087,345 | — | 12,087,345 | 47,260,573 |
| Poland | 1,836,800 | — | 1,836,800 | 3,782,013 |
| Albania | 1,644,384 | — | 1,644,384 | 2,433,760 |
| Bulgaria | — | — | — | 1,929,134 |
| TOTAL EASTERN EUROPE | 15,568,529 | — | 15,568,529 | 55,405,480 |
| TOTAL EUROPE | 150,235,353 | 2,220,915 | 152,456,268 | 161,868,503 |

TABLE 11 CONTINUED

| Continental Areas and Countries | Crop Year 1970-71 | | | Crop Year 1969-70 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wheat | Flour (Wheat Equivalent) | Total | Total |
| | bushels | | | |
| **AFRICA:** | | | | |
| United Arab Republic | 14,048,074 | 986,355 | 15,034,429 | 3,767,038 |
| Algeria | 14,266,351 | 163,357 | 14,429,708 | 1,555,899 |
| South Africa | 3,939,600 | 2,259 | 3,941,859 | – |
| Ghana | 2,380,111 | 168,751 | 2,548,862 | 2,401,120 |
| Tunisia | 2,111,476 | – | 2,111,476 | 1,763,701 |
| Morocco | 505,195 | – | 505,195 | 1,063,605 |
| Nigeria | 459,200 | 28,152 | 487,352 | 20,967 |
| Portuguese Africa, nes | – | 309,012 | 309,012 | 106,405 |
| Liberia | – | 264,429 | 264,429 | 235,476 |
| Congo-Kinshasa | – | 151,943 | 151,943 | 63,567 |
| Mozambique | 104,533 | 28,101 | 132,634 | 92,083 |
| Togo | – | 127,563 | 127,563 | 140,553 |
| Sudan | 36,709 | 77,899 | 114,608 | 334,209 |
| Malawi | – | 62,935 | 62,935 | 56,152 |
| Gambia | – | 57,898 | 57,898 | 62,624 |
| Guinea Republic | – | 35,420 | 35,420 | 75,143 |
| Somalia | – | 22,287 | 22,287 | – |
| Dahomey | – | 20,930 | 20,930 | 33,585 |
| Malagasy | – | 14,219 | 14,219 | – |
| Tanzania | 7,976 | 6,152 | 14,128 | 77,121 |
| Ivory Coast | – | 12,834 | 12,834 | 6,700 |
| Angola | – | 12,190 | 12,190 | 9,200 |
| Sierra Leone | – | 9,754 | 9,754 | 7,406 |
| Gabon | – | 5,658 | 5,658 | – |
| Cameroon Republic | – | 1,610 | 1,610 | 9,315 |
| Congo | – | – | – | 122,379 |
| Mauritania | – | – | – | 64,604 |
| Ethiopia | – | – | – | 400 |
| TOTAL AFRICA | 37,859,225 | 2,569,708 | 40,428,933 | 12,069,252 |

TABLE 11 CONTINUED

| Continental Areas and Countries | Crop Year 1970-71 Wheat | Flour (Wheat Equivalent) | Total | Crop Year 1969-70 Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | bushels | | | |
| ASIA AND OCEANIA: | | | | |
| China, People's Republic of | 88,339,747 | — | 88,339,747 | 65,114,439 |
| Japan | 39,964,538 | 6,598 | 39,971,136 | 39,044,764 |
| India | 17,098,372 | — | 17,098,372 | 16,488,698 |
| Iraq | 13,454,140 | 141,034 | 13,595,174 | 1,039,255 |
| Syria | 10,641,130 | — | 10,641,130 | 4,237,357 |
| Philippines | 6,022,237 | — | 6,022,237 | 1,663 |
| Pakistan | 4,066,847 | — | 4,066,847 | 2,262,475 |
| Turkey | 3,540,382 | — | 3,540,382 | — |
| Korea, North | 2,945,589 | — | 2,945,589 | — |
| Ceylon | — | 1,525,620 | 1,525,620 | 1,285,806 |
| Indonesia | — | 1,232,289 | 1,232,289 | 653,435 |
| Hong Kong | 822,956 | 181,965 | 1,004,921 | 989,137 |
| Burma | — | 958,260 | 958,260 | 1,199,064 |
| Taiwan | 524,533 | 1,150 | 525,683 | 520,837 |
| Singapore | 405,812 | — | 405,812 | 345,707 |
| Afghanistan | 389,342 | 1,449 | 390,791 | 39,449 |
| Malaysia | 296,858 | — | 296,858 | 452,600 |
| Saudi Arabia | — | 267,158 | 267,158 | 490,463 |
| Lebanon | — | 225,759 | 225,759 | 711,146 |
| Israel | — | 174,959 | 174,959 | — |
| Thailand | — | 94,461 | 94,461 | 132,745 |
| Yemen | 19,842 | — | 19,842 | — |
| United States Oceania | — | 17,250 | 17,250 | 28,002 |
| Cyprus | — | 12,387 | [illegible] | 38,127 |
| Portuguese Asia | — | 9,419 | 9,419 | 8,855 |
| Jordan | — | 8,367 | 8,367 | 7,767 |
| Iran | — | 5,147 | 5,147 | 3,431 |
| Trucial States | — | 4,062 | 4,062 | 2,677 |
| British Oceania, nes | — | 3,795 | 3,795 | 4,549 |
| Fiji | — | 1,610 | 1,610 | 5,474 |
| Qatar | — | 950 | 950 | 980 |
| Bahrain | — | 596 | 596 | 166 |
| Australia | — | 230 | 230 | — |
| Korea, South | — | — | — | 1,349,472 |
| TOTAL ASIA AND OCEANIA | 188,532,325 | 4,874,515 | [illegible] | 136,458,540 |

TABLE 11 CONTINUED

| Continental Areas and Countries | Crop Year 1970-71 Wheat | Flour (Wheat Equivalent) | Total | Crop Year 1969-70 Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | bushels | | | |
| **SOUTH AMERICA:** | | | | |
| Brazil | 15,533,345 | — | 15,533,345 | — |
| Peru | 9,527,173 | 172 | 9,527,345 | 6,362,651 |
| Ecuador | 306,259 | — | 306,259 | 158,005 |
| Venezuela | 292,499 | 426 | 292,925 | 1,887,701 |
| Surinam | — | 27,264 | 27,264 | 17,494 |
| Guyana | — | 19,838 | 19,838 | 22,218 |
| Paraguay | 2,206 | 2,535 | 4,741 | — |
| Bolivia | — | 4,057 | 4,057 | — |
| Chile | — | — | — | 24,856 |
| TOTAL SOUTH AMERICA | 25,661,482 | 54,292 | 25,715,774 | 8,472,925 |
| **CENTRAL AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN:** | | | | |
| Cuba | 4,096,432 | 12,380,702 | 16,477,134 | 19,011,242 |
| Haiti Republic | 1,634,904 | — | 1,634,904 | 1,184,907 |
| Jamaica | 1,416,648 | 109,848 | 1,526,496 | 1,330,389 |
| Leeward and Windward Islands | — | 837,596 | 837,596 | 780,335 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | — | 567,656 | 567,656 | 963,889 |
| Barbados | 70 | 341,343 | 341,413 | 307,109 |
| Bahamas | — | 223,604 | 223,604 | 233,791 |
| Netherlands Antilles | — | 176,711 | 176,711 | 217,872 |
| Bermuda | — | 132,662 | 132,662 | 121,086 |
| British Honduras | — | 60,400 | 60,400 | 56,796 |
| Dominican Republic | — | 35,144 | 35,144 | 1,216 |
| Honduras Republic | — | 10,046 | 10,046 | 16,468 |
| French West Indies | — | 3,519 | 3,519 | 1,966 |
| Panama | — | 1,014 | 1,014 | 1,095 |
| St. Lucia | 334 | — | 334 | 167 |
| United States Virgin Islands | — | — | — | 329 |
| El Salvador | — | — | — | 228 |
| TOTAL CENTRAL AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN | 7,148,388 | 14,880,245 | 22,028,633 | 24,228,885 |
| **NORTH AMERICA:** | | | | |
| United States | 2,878 | 347,381 | 350,259 | 1,546,066 |
| St. Pierre and Miquelon | — | 27,641 | 27,641 | 21,781 |
| TOTAL NORTH AMERICA | 2,878 | 375,022 | 377,900 | 1,567,847 |
| Bagged Seed Wheat | 970,537 | — | 970,537 | 1,831,845 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 410,410,188 | 24,974,697 | 435,384,885 | 346,497,797 |

s, not elsewhere specified.

urce: Statistics Canada, THE WHEAT REVIEW (Ottawa: Information Canada, November, 1971).

Exports to South American countries also increased substantially. Brazil, purchased 15.5 million bushels of Canadian wheat in 1970-71; this was the first wheat purchased by that country from Canada since 1953.

Canadian wheat and flour exports showed a serious decline in only one major market area. Total exports to Eastern Europe fell from 55.4 million bushels in 1969-70 to 15.5 million bushels in 1970-71, largely as a result of the reduction in purchases by the U.S.S.R.

Bagged seed wheat exports to all destinations in 1970-71 totalled 1.0 million bushels as compared to 1.8 million bushels in 1969-70.

### Exports of Wheat Flour

A total of 25.0 million bushels of flour (wheat equivalent) was exported in 1970-71. This was 2.0 million bushels less than in the previous year. Cuba was again the main outlet for Canadian flour, accounting for one-half of all Canadian flour shipments. Canadian flour for Cuba was purchased by the U.S.S.R.

### Exports of Durum Wheat

Canadian exports of durum wheat totalled 49.7 million bushels in 1970-71, an increase of 31.7 million bushels from the previous year. As shown in Table 12, the increase is due to larger sales of durum to Algeria, Italy, the Federal Republic of Germany, Syria and Tunisia. In addition such countries as the People's Republic of China, the U.S.S.R. and Poland, which had not bought any Canadian durum in 1969-70, purchased substantial quantities in 1970-71.

### Exports by Month

Canadian exports of wheat and flour were off to a good start early in the 1970-71 crop year. Total shipments of 207.3 million bushels in the first half of the crop year were 70.3 million bushels ahead of those for the same period in 1969-70. This trend continued throughout the second half of the crop year. The accompanying chart, which compares clearances of wheat and flour for the last two crop years on a monthly basis, shows the cyclical nature of Canadian grain exports during a crop year. The sharp variations from one month to another in the main reflect the period of closed navigation in the Great Lakes, St. Lawrence Seaway and Churchill.

TABLE 12

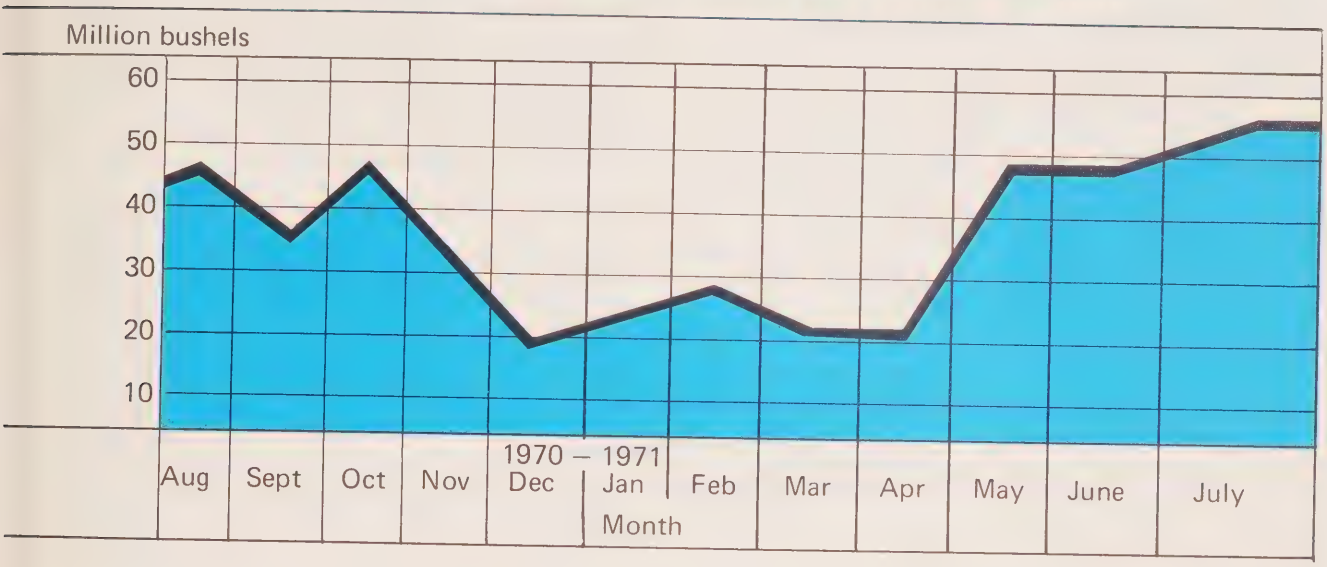
MAJOR DESTINATIONS OF CANADIAN DURUM WHEAT EXPORTS IN 1969-70 AND 1970-71

| Destination | 1969-70 | 1970-71 |
|---|---|---|
| | --- million bushels- | |
| Algeria | 1.5 | 9.6 |
| People's Republic of China | — | 8.3 |
| Italy | 2.5 | 7.9 |
| Germany, Federal Republic of | 4.3 | 7.0 |
| Syria | .8 | 3.5 |
| Tunisia | .7 | 2.1 |
| Netherlands | 1.0 | 1.9 |
| Switzerland | 2.4 | 1.9 |
| Poland | — | 1.8 |
| U.S.S.R. | — | 1.1 |
| Malta and Gozo | — | .9 |
| France | 1.8 | .8 |
| Others | 3.0 | 2.9 |
| TOTAL | 18.0 | 49.7 |

## PRICING OF WHEAT

The decline in international wheat prices which was such a feature of the market during the last half of the 1969-70 crop year continued into the early weeks of the new crop year. In the early autumn of 1970 the news of blight infection in the United States corn crop strengthened wheat prices as the price of corn rose to levels which encouraged the substitution of wheat in animal feeds. In addition, lower production in all of the major exporting countries contributed to a firmer market tone. However, the rising price trend was short-lived. Reports of a record wheat crop in the U.S.S.R., brighter crop prospects in the spring of 1971 in

CHART 3 EXPORTS OF CANADIAN WHEAT AND FLOUR BY MONTH




**Exports by Port Areas**

Canada's 1970-71 exports of wheat as grain, by port areas, are shown in Table 13.

TABLE 13

WHEAT EXPORTS BY PORT AREAS

| ort Areas | | Quantity Exported |
|---|---|---|
| | million bushels | |
| Eastern Canadian Ports: | | |
| St. Lawrence | 185.4 | |
| Atlantic | 29.5 | 214.9 |
| Pacific Coast Ports | | 167.2 |
| Churchill | | 23.4 |
| Lake ports direct | | 4.1 |
| TOTAL | | 409.6 |

ource: Canadian Grains Commission, CANADIAN GRAIN EXPORTS (crop year 1970-71), p. 19.

both importing and exporting countries, and the fact that large quantities of wheat were being held by the trade in long positions, reversed the trend. Prices levelled off in January and then declined in May. The prices of higher quality wheats strengthened again in June and July. The Wheat Board continued to price Canadian wheat at levels which were competitive with other exporters during this entire period.

## THE ASKING PRICES FOR WHEAT (exluding Durum)

As shown in Table 14, the average monthly price of No. 1 Manitoba Northern basis, in store Thunder Bay, rose progressively from a low of $1.72¾ per bushel in August, 1970 to $1.82¼ per bushel in December, 1970. In the subsequent months the average price for each month remained relatively constant from January to April, dropped in May, and then rose to $1.82 5/8 per bushel in July.

On April 1, 1971, the Wheat Board began to offer No. 1 Canada Western Red Spring Wheat with guaranteed minimum protein levels of 14.5 per cent, 14.0 per cent, and 13.0 per cent, for shipment from the Lakehead and Eastern positions beginning August 1, 1971. The offering prices of No. 1 C.W. 14.5 per cent protein content were the same as No. 1 Manitoba Northern in all positions, and No. 1 C.W. 14.0 per cent was offered at the same price as No. 2 Manitoba Northern Wheat.

Board asking prices for No. 1 Manitoba Northern wheat in store Vancouver averaged one cent per bushel below the prices for the same grade in store Thunder Bay at the start of the crop year. However, the average monthly price in store Vancouver surpassed the Thunder Bay price in October and continued to fluctuate from ¾ cent per bushel to 2¾ cents per bushel above the Thunder Bay price until July. In July the average price of No. 1 Manitoba Northern basis in store Vancouver, at $1.83½ per bushel, was 7/8 cent above the average price of the same grade in store Thunder Bay. On June 11, 1971 the Wheat Board began to offer No. 1 Canada Western Red Spring Wheat with minimum protein guarantees for shipment from the Pacific Coast on and after January 1, 1972.

TABLE 14

MONTHLY AVERAGE OF BOARD ASKING PRICES IN 1970-71, BY EXPORT POSITION, FOR NO. 1 MANITOBA NORTHERN WHEAT

| Month | In Store Thunder Bay | In Store Vancouver | C.I.F. St. Lawrence Ports |
|---|---|---|---|
| | cents per bushel | | |
| August, 1970 | 172 3/4 | 171 3/4 | 186 1/4 |
| September | 175 1/2 | 174 1/4 | 191 1/2 |
| October | 179 5/8 | 180 1/2 | 196 3/4 |
| November | 180 | 182 | 197 1/8 |
| December | 182 1/4 | 184 1/4 | 199 3/8 |
| January, 1971 | 181 5/8 | 184 3/8 | 198 3/4 |
| February | 181 | 183 1/4 | 198 1/8 |
| March | 180 3/4 | 182 1/4 | 197 7/8 |
| April | 181 1/8 | 181 7/8 | 197 1/2 |
| May | 174 3/8 | 178 7/8 | 190 1/2 |
| June | 178 7/8 | 182 3/4 | 195 |
| July | 182 5/8 | 183 1/2 | 198 3/4 |

The price differential for wheat c.i.f. St. Lawrence ports over the in store position at Thunder Bay was 13½ cents per bushel at the beginning of the crop year. The differential gradually increased to a high of 17 1/8 cents per bushel by mid-September, reflecting higher terminal handling and elevation charges. It stayed at this level until the opening of navigation in April when it decreased to 16 1/8 cents per bushel.

Board asking prices of wheat for shipment from Churchill in the 1970 shipping season were 1½ cents per bushel above the Thunder Bay price. On April 8, 1971 the Board began offering No. 1 C.W. 13.5 per cent protein basis in store Churchill at 2 1/8 cents per bushel above the price for No. 2 Manitoba Northern in store Thunder Bay. This differential was reduced to 1/8 cent per bushel on May 20, 1971 and remained so until the end of the 1971 Churchill shipping season.

Table 15 shows discounts under No. 1 Manitoba Northern on designated days for other principal grades in store Thunder Bay and in store Vancouver.

The 1970 red spring wheat crop was of good quality and relatively free from damage of any kind. However, the average protein content of 13.2 per cent, was 0.7 per cent lower than in 1969, and significantly lower than the average of 13.6 per cent in the previous 20-year period. Approximately 80 per cent of the small 1970-71 wheat crop graded No. 3 Manitoba Northern or higher, with a relatively limited production of the lower grades. Because of the limited supply position of No. 3 Manitoba Northern and lower grades the Board reduced the spread between these grades and No. 1 Manitoba Northern wheat.

TABLE 15

DISCOUNTS OF NOS. 2, 3 AND 4 MANITOBA NORTHERN WHEAT UNDER NO. 1 MANITOBA NORTHERN ON SELECTED DATES, IN STORE THUNDER BAY AND VANCOUVER

| Date | No. 2 Manitoba Northern | No. 3 Manitoba Northern | No. 4 Manitoba Northern |
|---|---|---|---|
| | cents per bushel | | |
| | IN STORE THUNDER BAY | | |
| August 4, 1970 | 3 | 11 1/2 | 22 1/8 |
| November 2, 1970 | 2 | 6 1/2 | 12 1/8 |
| February 1, 1971 | 2 | 6 1/2 | 12 1/8 |
| May 3, 1971 | 2 | 7 | 10 |
| July 30, 1971 | 2 | 7 | 10 |
| | IN STORE VANCOUVER | | |
| August 4, 1970 | 2 1/2 | 7 1/2 | 13 1/8 |
| November 2, 1970 | 2 | 5 | 9 5/8 |
| February 1, 1971 | 1 | 4 | 8 5/8 |
| May 3, 1971 | 1 | 3 | 8 |
| July 30, 1971 | 1 | 3 | 8 |

## ASKING PRICES FOR DURUM WHEAT

Table 16 shows monthly average prices for No. 1 C.W. Amber Durum in store Thunder Bay, in store Vancouver, and c.i.f. St. Lawrence ports.

A comparison of Tables 14 and 16 shows that the discount for No. 1 C.W. Amber Durum under No. 1 Manitoba Northern in store Thunder Bay was 6 1/8 cents per bushel at the beginning of the 1970-71 crop year. However, durum prices began to strengthen as a strong demand for durum developed in Western Europe and in such Mediterranean countries as Algeria, Lebanon and Syria. At the same time large purchases by the People's Republic of China and Poland strengthened prices further. By November, the average price of No. 1 C.W. Amber Durum was 1 3/8 cents per bushel above the price of No. 1 Manitoba Northern, and this relationship prevailed for the remainder of the crop year.

TABLE 16
MONTHLY AVERAGE BOARD ASKING PRICES FOR NO. 1 C.W. AMBER DURUM, IN STORE THUNDER BAY, IN STORE VANCOUVER, AND C.I.F. ST. LAWRENCE PORTS

| Month | In Store Thunder Bay | In Store Vancouver | C.I.F. St. Lawrence Ports |
|---|---|---|---|
| | cents per bushel | | |
| August, 1970 | 166 5/8 | 168 3/4 | 179 7/8 |
| September | 173 | 178 1/4 | 188 3/8 |
| October | 181 | 189 1/8 | 196 7/8 |
| November | 181 3/8 | 189 1/2 | 197 1/4 |
| December | 181 | 189 1/8 | 196 7/8 |
| January, 1971 | 180 | 188 1/8 | 195 7/8 |
| February | 179 1/4 | 172 1/2 | 195 1/8 |
| March | 179 1/8 | 187 1/4 | 195 |
| April | 179 1/8 | 187 1/8 | 195 |
| May | 173 3/4 | 185 1/4 | 189 5/8 |
| June | 178 3/4 | 189 1/2 | 194 5/8 |
| July | 182 1/2 | 190 1/4 | 198 3/8 |

### Deferred Pricing

In addition to sales made at its daily asking prices, the Canadian Wheat Board continued to provide a deferred pricing policy on export sales of wheat at the discretion of the purchaser. Deferred pricing on export sales allowed purchasers some flexibility in fixing the final price. They could choose the Board quoted price on any day from the time of booking the wheat up to and including a specified number of market days after the calling of the grain for loading to vessels. The maximum number of days after the calling of the grain depended upon the port of shipment, and in the case of the West Coast ports, the destination of shipment, as indicated in Table 17.

If the purchaser does not declare his option prior to the expiry date, the market price prevailing on that date is automatically used as the final selling price.

## DOMESTIC PRICES

In accordance with the provisions of Order-in-Council P.C. 1970-1295, dated July 15, 1970, the Wheat Board continued to sell wheat, including durum, for human consumption in Canada on the basis of the minimum price set out in the International Grains Arrangement 1967. As a result the price for No. 1 Manitoba Northern wheat sold for human consumption in Canada was set at $1.95½

## TABLE 17

## MAXIMUM NUMBER OF MARKET DAYS AFTER CALL DATE ALLOWED PURCHASERS IN FIXING FINAL PRICE

| Canadian Port | Number of Market Days |
|---|---|
| Canadian Atlantic Ports | 8 |
| Lower St. Lawrence River Ports | 8 |
| Churchill | 9 |
| Kingston and Prescott | 9 |
| Toronto | 10 |
| Port Colborne and Humberstone | 11 |
| Goderich and Sarnia | 12 |
| Georgian Bay Ports | 13 |
| Thunder Bay | 14 |
| West Coast Ports: | |
| To Pacific, Latin American and Caribbean Ports | 18 |
| To Other Ports, East of Panama Canal | 25 |

ber bushel, basis in store Thunder Bay, with appropriate relationships for other grades of wheat.

## EXPORTS OF BARLEY

The Canadian Wheat Board intensified its marketing efforts in the spring and summer of 1970 when it became apparent that western farmers would harvest another record barley crop. As a result, Canada, which had been a residual supplier of feed grains in previous years, captured nearly 10 per cent of the international feed grain market in the 1970-71 crop year.

Canadian barley exports in the 1970-71 crop year which totalled 179.6 million bushels (including malt) were more than double those of the previous year. As shown in Table 18, barley sales to Asian and Western European countries showed the largest increases. Sales to Italy increased from 12.6 million bushels in 1969-70 to 33.2 million in 1970-71; exports to West Germany increased from 6.3 million to 28.7 million bushels; to Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg from one million to 12.7 million bushels; to the U.K. from 19.7 to 30.1 million bushels and to Japan from 18.4 to 28.4 million bushels.

Exports of Canadian barley malt also showed a significant increase in 1970-71. A total of 7,339,900 bushels (equivalent) were exported compared with the previous high of 6,253,872 bushels (equivalent) in 1961-62. Larger imports by Britain and a number of Asian countries, particularly Japan, accounted for a large portion of this increase.

## BARLEY PRICES IN THE EXPORT MARKET

In view of the intense price competition in the international market for feed grains, the Wheat Board continued the practice begun in the 1969-70 crop year of selling barley for export at prices based on competitive bids.

The Board endeavored to maximize barley sales in 1970-71 while maintaining a competitive position with other barley exporters.

## TABLE 18
## DESTINATIONS OF CANADIAN BARLEY EXPORTS

| Continental Areas and Countries | Crop Year 1970-71 | | | Crop Year 1969-70 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Barley | Malt | [illegible] | Total |
| | bushels | | | |
| **EUROPE:** | | | | |
| United Kingdom | 29,501,024 | 630,084 | 30,131,108 | 19,677,741 |
| Germany, Federal Republic | 28,716,691 | | 28,716,691 | 6,292,380 |
| Italy | 33,156,691 | | 33,156,691 | 12,615,611 |
| Belgium & Luxembourg | 2,845,170 | | 2,845,170 | 68,305 |
| Netherlands | 9,873,295 | | 9,873,295 | 1,027,741 |
| France | 434,000 | | 434,000 | |
| Denmark | 1,885,742 | | 1,885,742 | 432,833 |
| Ireland | 2,317,508 | | 2,317,508 | 511,786 |
| Malta | 64,167 | | 64,167 | |
| Norway | 3,654,880 | | 3,654,880 | |
| Portugal | 563,185 | | 563,185 | |
| Spain | 3,996,874 | | 3,996,874 | |
| Switzerland | 20,983 | | 20,983 | 27,200 |
| Poland | 4,545,245 | | 4,545,245 | 4,791,435 |
| **TOTAL EUROPE** | 121,575,455 | 630,084 | 122,205,539 | 45,445,032 |
| **ASIA:** | | | | |
| Japan | 25,694,691 | 2,672,091 | 28,366,782 | 18,354,737 |
| Iraq | 4,372,328 | | 4,372,328 | |
| Israel | 4,096,000 | | 4,096,000 | 5,255,023 |
| Syria | 2,410,904 | | 2,410,904 | |
| Taiwan | 3,141,846 | | 3,141,846 | 652,260 |
| Cyprus | 848,058 | | 848,058 | |
| Hong Kong | | 42,778 | 42,778 | 30,556 |
| Korea, South | | 24,494 | 24,494 | 26,542 |
| Philippines | | 624,150 | 624,150 | 492,783 |
| Ceylon | | 20,789 | 20,789 | 6,222 |
| **TOTAL ASIA** | 40,563,827 | 3,384,302 | 43,948,129 | 24,818,123 |
| **WESTERN HEMISHPERE:** | | | | |
| United States | 8,458,451 | 592,936 | 9,051,387 | 11,594,538 |
| Columbia | 511,972 | | 511,972 | 1,789,216 |
| Panama | 93,333 | 77,152 | 170,485 | 48,889 |
| Peru | 450,206 | 400,278 | 850,484 | 521,689 |
| Barbados | | 23,800 | 23,800 | |
| Brazil | | 406,389 | 406,389 | 326,944 |
| Costa Rica | | 129,694 | 129,694 | 86,808 |
| Dominican Republic | | 117,519 | 117,519 | 94,414 |
| El Salvador | | 153,275 | 153,275 | 159,039 |
| Guatemala | | 45,861 | 45,861 | 91,667 |
| Honduras Republic | | 58,733 | 58,733 | 46,467 |
| Jamaica | | 280,228 | 280,228 | 335,475 |
| Nicaragua | | 128,055 | 128,055 | 71,667 |
| Peurto Rico | | 181,500 | 181,500 | 191,583 |
| Venezuela | | 708,045 | 708,045 | 568,819 |
| Others | | 661 | 661 | 7,225 |
| **TOTAL WEST HEMISPHERE** | 9,513,962 | 3,304,126 | 12,818,088 | 15,934,440 |
| **OTHER COUNTRIES:** | | | | |
| New Zealand | 602,000 | | 602,000 | 1,151,733 |
| Ghana | | 21,388 | 21,388 | 15,000 |
| Tunisia | | | | 948,245 |
| **GRAND TOTAL** | 172,255,244 | 7,339,900 | 179,595,144 | 88,312,57[illegible] |

Source: Canadian Grain Commission, CANADIAN GRAIN EXPORTS, CROP YEARS 1969-70, 1970-71.

For the crop year under review, fairly substantial quantities of lower grade wheats also moved into the feed grain trade, modifying considerably the anticipated price impact of the blight reduced U.S. corn crop.

## EXPORT OF OATS

In line with greater emphasis on feed grain production on the Prairies as an alternative to the traditional hard red spring wheat, oats production again showed a slight increase, from 278,000,000 bushels in 1969 to 280,000,000 bushels in 1970. Although total world production and trade in oats is relatively static and is not anticipated to change significantly, final export clearance figures for Canadian oats (including seed oats and oat products) rose from 5,165,162 bushels in 1969-70 to 13,365,425 bushels in 1970-71. Nearly all the increase was the result of larger sales to E.E.C. countries. Italy, a new customer for Canadian oats, imported 2,107,465 bushels while the Federal Republic of Germany increased her imports from 2,581,656 bushels in 1969-70 to 5,838,915 bushels in 1970-71, and the Netherlands increased her imports from 546,163 bushels in 1969-70 to 2,539,830 bushels in 1970-71.

## OAT PRICES IN THE EXPORT MARKET

The price of oats on the international feed grains market is determined by its feeding value (energy level) relative to corn. With the increase in world corn prices in 1970-71, oats became competitive in the international market despite the higher ocean freight charges for a grain which has a relatively low feeding value per bushel. This fact, coupled with competitive Board pricing, was mainly responsible for the substantial increase in Canadian oats exports in 1970-71.

## FEED GRAIN SALES TO CANADIAN MARKETS

Eastern Canada (Ontario, Quebec and the Maritimes) and British Columbia continue to be Western Canada's largest single market for feed grains. These areas provided an outlet for some 40 million bushels of barley, 28 million bushels of oats and 32 million bushels of wheat used for livestock feed during the 1970-71 crop year.

As in the international market, Board pricing of feed grains moving into Eastern Canada and British Columbia, is primarily determined by the price of alternative energy sources — indigenous coarse grains in these areas and particularly U.S. corn. Table 20 on page 30 documents the competitive position of western barley relative to other feed grains at one point in the eastern domestic market at various dates during the 1970-71 crop year.

### TABLE 19
### DESTINATIONS OF CANADIAN OATS EXPORTS

| Continental Areas and Countries | Crop Year 1970-71 | Crop Year 1969-70 |
|---|---|---|
| **EUROPE:** | ---------- bushels ---------- | |
| United Kingdom ..... | 32,941 | 353,254 |
| Germany, Federal Republic | 5,838,915 | 2,581,656 |
| Italy ..... | 2,107,465 | |
| Belgium & Luxembourg ... | 29,200 | 162,016 |
| Netherlands ..... | 2,539,830 | 546,163 |
| Gibraltar ..... | 592,792 | |
| Ireland ..... | 367,953 | |
| Switzerland ..... | 638,366 | 105,180 |
| TOTAL EUROPE ..... | 12,147,462 | 3,748,269 |
| **ASIA:** | | |
| Syria ..... | | 129,682 |
| TOTAL ASIA ..... | | 129,682 |
| **WESTERN HEMISPHERE:** | | |
| United States ..... | 946,744 | 960,313 |
| TOTAL WESTERN HEMISPHERE | 946,744 | 960,313 |
| Total All Countries ..... | 13,094,206 | 4,838,264 |
| Rolled Oats and Oatmeal (bushel equivalent)..... | 22,054 | 60,869 |
| Seed Oats ..... | 249,165 | 266,029 |
| GRAND TOTAL ..... | 13,365,425 | 5,165,162 |

Source: Canadian Grain Commission;
CANADIAN GRAIN EXPORTS' 1969-70 and 1970-71

TABLE 20

WHOLESALE SELLING PRICES OF FEED GRAINS AT MONTREAL
(dollars per ton, net bulk, in-store)

| | # 6 Wheat | # 1 Feed Oats | # 1 Feed Barley | # 2 C.E. Corn | # 3 U.S. Corn |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| August 7, 1970 | $ 49.28 | $ 45.87 | $ 46.33 | $ 58.40 | $ 58.6 |
| October 30, 1970 | 54.77 | 52.93 | 53.15 | 55.23 | 60.3 |
| March 12, 1971 | 58.11 | 55.80 | 58.09 | 61.74 | 61.7 |
| July 30, 1971 | 57.07 | 43.66 | 46.28 | 58.16 | 58.0 |

Source: Canadian Livestock Feed Board, GRAIN FACTS
Aug. 21, 1970; Nov. 13, 1970; March 19, 1971; Aug. 6, 1971.

## CREDIT SALES

Wheat exports under medium-term and long-term credit arrangements totalled a record 149.4 million bushels in 1970-71. This was 63.7 million bushels, or 74 per cent, above the 85.7 million bushels of the previous year.

### MEDIUM-TERM CREDIT

The responsibility for administering all new sales of Prairie grains under medium-term credit was transferred to the Canadian Wheat Board by the federal government in October, 1970. Medium-term indicates credit sales under which the buyer has a period of three years or less within which to repay his debt. Prior to October, 1970, such sales were either insured under Section 27 of the Export Development Corporation Act or they were contracted under special credit guarantees extended by the Government of Canada.

Total exports of wheat and wheat flour under the Canadian Wheat Board medium-term credit agreements were 94.9 million bushels in 1970-71. These included shipments of 90.4 million bushe to China, 2.3 million bushels to North Korea an 2.2 million bushels to Algeria. Shipments in th 1970-71 crop year under medium-term credit sal made prior to October, 1970, and therefore insure by the Export Development Corporation, amounte to 38.1 million bushels. These consisted of the shi ments of 13.5 million bushels to the U.A.R., 10 million bushels to Syria, 7.7 million bushels to Per 6.0 million bushels to the Philippines and 0.8 milli bushels to Haiti. Altogether, 1970-71 wheat expo under the medium-term credit facilities of both t Canadian Wheat Board and the Export Developme Corporation totalled 133.0 million bushels.

### LONG-TERM CREDIT

Long-term credit sales involve repayme periods in excess of three years and are insured the Government of Canada through the Exp Development Corporation.

Shipments under long-term credit agreements amounted to 16.4 million bushels in 1970-71. Brazil received 15.5 million bushels and Peru 0.9 million bushels.

Table 21 shows the quantities of wheat and flour that have been shipped under the various credit programs in the last five crop years.

TABLE 21

CANADIAN EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND FLOUR UNDER MEDIUM-TERM AND LONG-TERM CREDIT AGREEMENTS CROP YEARS 1966-67 TO 1970-71

| | Medium-Term Credit | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Export Development Act | Canadian Wheat Board | Total Medium-Term Credit | Long-Term Credit | Total Credit |
| | million bushels | | | | |
| 966-67 ..... | 17.6 | 102.0 | 119.6 | — | 119.6 |
| 967-68 ..... | 6.8 | 53.9 | 60.7 | — | 60.7 |
| 968-69 ..... | 7.1 | 83.1 | 90.2 | — | 90.2 |
| 969-70 ..... | 19.2 | 66.5 | 85.7 | — | 85.7 |
| 970-71 ..... | 38.1 | 94.9 | 133.0 | 16.4 | 149.4 |

## OOD AID PROGRAMS

Canadian grain exports in terms of aid, some f which are used to fulfill Canadian obligations nder the Food Aid Convention, increased 14.0 illion bushels to 45.5 million bushels in 1970-71. he bulk of Canada's food aid was in the form of heat and wheat flour and was shipped under the anadian International Food Aid Program (see able 21). A small quantity of rapeseed was also ipped under the program in 1970-71. India was again the largest recipient. Other countries receiving bilateral aid shipments of wheat, wheat flour, and/or rapeseed were Pakistan, Turkey, Algeria, Tunisia, Ghana, Ceylon, Indonesia, Burma, Morocco, Afghanistan, and Cameroons.

Canadian contributions to the F.A.O. World Food Program were 6.5 million bushels of grain including 5.6 million bushels of wheat and/or wheat flour and 0.9 million bushels of barley. Those to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency were 378,000 bushels of wheat.

TABLE 22

CANADIAN GRAIN DONATIONS IN 1970-71 BY TYPE OF GRAIN, RECIPIENT COUNTRY, AND PROGRAM

| Country or Agency | Canadian International Food Aid Program 1/ | | World Food Program 2/ | | Total Aid |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wheat & Wheat Flour | Rapeseed 3/ | Wheat & Wheat Flour | Barley | |
| | thousand bushels | | | | |
| India | 15,124 | 3,628 | | | 18,752 |
| Pakistan | 4,067 | 2,201 | | | 6,268 |
| Turkey | 3,540 | | | | 3,540 |
| Algeria | 1,507 | | 1,158 | | 2,665 |
| Egypt, Arab Republic of | | | 2,172 | | 2,172 |
| Tunisia | 2,109 | | | | 2,109 |
| Ghana | 1,755 | | | | 1,755 |
| Ceylon | 1,568 | | | | 1,568 |
| Indonesia | 1,213 | | 3 | | 1,216 |
| Iraq | | | 1,052 | | 1,052 |
| Burma | 1,024 | | | | 1,024 |
| Syria | | | 164 | 551 | 715 |
| Taiwan | | | 525 | | 525 |
| Morocco | 505 | | | | 505 |
| Afghanistan | 353 | | 37 | | 390 |
| Cyprus | | | 13 | 332 | 345 |
| Yemen | | | 174 | | 174 |
| Sudan | | | 132 | | 132 |
| Cameroons | 70 | | | | 70 |
| Somalia | | | 45 | | 45 |
| Guinea | | | 35 | | 35 |
| Madagascar | | | 14 | | 14 |
| Jordan | | | 8 | | 8 |
| Paraguay | | | 5 | | 5 |
| Bolivia | | | 5 | | 5 |
| Lesotho | | | 2 | | 2 |
| Gambia | | | 2 | | 2 |
| | 32,835 | 5,829 | 5,546 | 883 | 45,093 |
| United Nations Relief and Works Agency | | | | | 378 |
| TOTAL | | | | | 45,471 |

1/ A bilateral aid program.
2/ A multilateral aid program.
3/ CIDA Commodity Loan Program

# PART III THE SUPPLY OF CANADIAN GRAIN

## INWARD CARRYOVER

The 1970-71 Canadian crop year commenced with a total inward carryover of 1,370 million bushels of all grains. The wheat carryover was at an all-time high of just over one billion bushels. The carryovers of barley and oats were 200 and 141 million bushels, respectively.

Prairie farm stocks of all grains totalled 769 million bushels. Wheat stocks amounted to 540 million bushels, an increase of 170 million bushels over the previous year. Farm stocks of barley were about 16 million bushels less than a year earlier while farm stocks of oats were up about 28 million bushels.

Canadian grain in commercial positions totalled 577 million bushels, down 10 million bushels from the 587 million bushels figure at the beginning of the previous year. Barley stocks were higher while commercial stocks of wheat and oats were lower.

## CROP DEVELOPEMENT

Moisture reserves on the Prairies in the early spring were quite adequate in most areas. Field operations in southern Alberta commenced in mid-April and became general in early May. Seeding in Manitoba and Saskatchewan started somewhat later as heavy rains and cool weather hindered most land work until mid-May. However by the latter part of May seeding was practically completed and spring crops were emerging well. With early June rains assisting growth, crop development by mid-summer was considered good to excellent in most areas.

Harvesting was periodically interrupted by rain and snow in parts of Saskatchewan and Alberta but the bulk of the grain crop was harvested in a dry condition. About 80 per cent of the 1970 Red Spring Wheat crop entered the top three grades. The Research Laboratory of the Canadian Grain Commission estimated the grade distribution as follows: No. 1 Northern, 27 per cent; No. 2 Northern, 30 per cent; No. 3 Northern, 23 per cent; No. 4 Northern, 12 per cent; and lower grades, 8 per cent. The same source reported an average value for protein content of 13.2 per cent, a significantly lower level than the 13.9 per cent of 1969 and the 20-year average of 13.6 percent.

## CROP PRODUCTION

Yields from the 1970 Prairie crop were excellent. The 26 bushel per acre yield for wheat was above average. Record yields of 41.2 and 53.2 bushels per acre were established for barley and oats, respectively. Flaxseed yielded 14.5 bushels per acre while rapeseed yielded 17.8 bushels per acre.

Prairie grain production in 1970 totalled 1,124 million bushels, a decrease of 249 million bushels from the previous year. The drop in total grain production was due entirely to a smaller wheat crop as producers, in response to a heavy-on-farm carryover of wheat and the Federal Government's Wheat Inventory Production program, cut wheat acreage by just over 50 per cent. This brought wheat acreage down to 12 million acres and production fell from 665 million bushels in 1969 to 313 million bushels in 1970. Oats production showed little change but acreages and production of other grains were higher. Rapeseed acreage at 4 million acres was nearly double the level of 1969 and with high yields production shot up from 33 to 72 million bushels.

## OUTWARD CARRYOVER

Prairie farm stocks as estimated by Statistics Canada on July 31, 1971, were 221 million bushels under the 769 million bushel level of a year earlier. The biggest reduction (138 million bushels) came in wheat stocks but stocks of oats and barley were also reduced substantially. Farm stocks of flaxseed rose from .6 million bushels to 10.5 million bushels. Table 23 shows estimated farm stocks of the major grains and oilseeds in the Prairie Provinces as at July 31, 1971 along with estimates for previous years.

Commercial stocks of Canadian grain were also significantly lowered during the 1970-71 crop year. Wheat stocks were down from 466 million bushels to 338 million bushels. Commercial stocks of barley declined only slightly while stocks of oats, flaxseed and rapeseed were sharply higher. Table 24 shows the commercial carryover of the major Canadian grains and oilseeds as at July 31, 1971 along with figures for previous years.

## TABLE 23
## STOCKS ON FARMS IN PRAIRIE PROVINCES, BY GRAIN,
As at July 31, for Years 1968 to 1971

| Grain | July 31 1968 | July 31 1969 | July 31 1970 | July 31 1971 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | million bushels | | | |
| Wheat | 233.4 | 370.0 | 540.3 | 402.0 |
| Oats | 42.7 | 80.0 | 106.8 | 75.0 |
| Barley | 68.5 | 134.0 | 116.5 | 55.0 |
| Rye | 1.9 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 5.2 |
| Flaxseed | .6 | .8 | .6 | 10.5 |
| Rapeseed | 2.4 | .7 | .2 | .2 |
| TOTAL | 349.5 | 590.5 | 769.1 | 547.9 |

Source: Canadian Grain Commission, 421.2

## TABLE 24
## STOCKS IN CANADIAN COMMERCIAL POSITIONS, BY GRAIN,
As at July 31, for years 1968 to 1971

| Grain | July 31 1968 | July 31 1969 | July 31 1970 | July 31 1971 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | million bushels | | | |
| Wheat | 429.5 | 479.6 | 466.0 | 337.7 |
| Oats | 22.0 | 34.1 | 18.3 | 34.3 |
| Barley | 59.6 | 60.9 | 78.1 | 81.1 |
| Rye | 5.6 | 3.7 | 5.9 | 7.0 |
| Flaxseed | 4.1 | 4.1 | 5.4 | 16.1 |
| Rapeseed | 7.5 | 4.4 | 3.5 | 10.1 |
| TOTAL | 528.3 | 586.8 | 577.2 | 486.3 |

Source: Canadian Grain Commission, 421.2

# PART IV THE MOVEMENT OF CANADIAN GRAIN

## DELIVERY QUOTA POLICIES

Major changes were made in delivery quota policies for the 1970-71 crop year. Many changes reflected some of the recommendations made by a special three-man quota committee which submitted its report to the Honourable Otto E. Lang in February 1970. Other changes were necessary to bring the Wheat Board quota policies into line with provisions of the Federal Government's Wheat Inventory Reduction Program (Operation LIFT.)

As a result of the Wheat Inventory Reduction program, a separate basis was established for producer deliveries of wheat during the 1970-71 crop year. Land seeded to wheat was specifically excluded from a producer's delivery quota base. Only land qualifying as a producer's "Assignable Acreage" could be used as a basis for wheat deliveries.

A producer's "Assignable Acreage" was determined on the basis of a five-part formula. This consisted of a producer's 1970 summerfallow; one-quarter of his 1969 summerfallow; one-quarter of newly-broken land; land seeded to crops other than cereals, oilseeds and forages; and, any increase in land seeded to perennial forage. If a producer had reduced his perennial forage acreage, the extent of the reduction was then subtracted from his "Assignable Acreage."

The "Assignable Acreage" for each producer was determined when he completed his application for a Wheat Board permit book. It was at this stage also, that a producer indicated the portion of the "Assignable Acreage" that he wished to allocate to wheat for quota purposes. If a producer so wished, he could allocate any or all of his "Assignable Acreage" to the delivery of other grains.

A different basis was used to determine the acreage base for other quota grains. A producer's deliveries of oats, barley, rye, soft white spring wheat, rapeseed and flaxseed under established quotas were determined by the number of acres he had seeded to each of these grains plus any portion of his "Assignable Acreage" that had been allocated to them.

Producer acreage allocations for the delivery of the six quota grains, as shown in table 25, formed the basis of the selective quota system. Unlike the quota policies of previous years when producers could deliver wheat, oats, barley or rye under the unit and general quotas, separate quotas were authorized for each of the six quota grains under the selective quota system established for the 1970-71 crop year.

TABLE 25

QUOTA ACREAGE SUMMARY REPORTED ON 1970-71 PERMITS [1]

| | Manitoba | Saskatchewan | Alberta | British Columbia | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Permits .. | 33,200 | 85,168 | 60,326 | 2,136 | 180,880 |
| Wheat (Other Than Soft White Spring) .. | 4,942,307 | 29,612,335 | 9,907,167 | 220,393 | 44,682,202 |
| Soft White Spring ... | 2,225 | 7,360 | 79,423 | | 89,008 |
| Oats ..... | 1,719,722 | 2,300,269 | 2,633,425 | 133,091 | 6,786,587 |
| Barley ..... | 1,956,043 | 4,185,998 | 7,092,788 | 385,454 | 13,620,783 |
| Rye ..... | 187,510 | 498,355 | 288,189 | 3,812 | 977,866 |
| Flaxseed ..... | 1,283,001 | 1,561,064 | 687,423 | 3,549 | 3,535,037 |
| Rapeseed ..... | 441,921 | 2,483,319 | 2,113,048 | 50,471 | 5,088,789 |

[1] Processed to October 21, 1970

In general, the modifications to the Board's quota policies made the system more responsive to market requirements. By authorizing quotas on a selective basis, the Board was able to call for the delivery of specific kinds and grades of grain needed to meet the sales committments. By giving the Board greater assurance that the grain needed to satisfy Canada's continuing export requirements would be delivered by producers, the new quota system contributed significantly to the large export program that was undertaken for the 1970-71 crop year.

An important innovation in the 1970-71 quota policies was the provision enabling producers to select two delivery points, a primary point and an alternate point. The provision, recommended by the Special Quota Committee, was designed to improve a producer's delivery opportunities and, in effect, was an extension of the "elevator of their choice" principle.

## 1970-71 DELIVERY QUOTAS

Total grain stocks in commercial positions were close to record levels at the beginning of the 1970-71 crop year. Supplies of all grades of wheat, oats and barley were ample to meet immediate market requirements. For this reason, delivery quotas at the start of the crop year were authorized only for rye, flaxseed, rapeseed and Soft White Spring Wheat.

Authorization of the first quotas for wheat, oats and barley were delayed for several weeks to allow commercial stocks to come down to more efficient operating levels. However, the record pace of export shipments, which helped to maintain the grain handling system in a relatively fluid position, enabled delivery quotas to advance fairly rapidly throughout the crop year. This is indicated in table 26 which shows the delivery quota position at the end of each quarter during the crop year.

Unlike some previous years, producers had a minimum of difficulty in delivering their full quotas by July 31. The 30 bushel quota for barley was extended to all blocks on May 3, 1971 and the eight-bushel wheat quota was extended to all blocks on July 12, 1971. The quota position at the close of the crop year is shown under July 31 in table 26.

TABLE 26
QUOTA LEVELS IN ALL SHIPPING BLOCKS ON A QUARTERLY BASIS

| | Oct. 31 | Jan. 31 | April 30 | July 31 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat | 2 bushels Advance | 4 bushels | 5 bushels[1/] | 8 bushels |
| Durum | 3 bushels Advance | [2/] | | |
| Barley | 10 bushels | 20 bushels | 30 bushels | 30 bushels |
| Oats | 5 bushels | 15 bushels | 20 bushels | 20 bushels |
| Rye (Regular) | 5 bushels | 8 bushels | 12 bushels | 20 bushels |
| (Advance) | 10 bushels | 20 bushels | (no change) | 20 bushels |
| Flaxseed (Regular) | 5 bushels | 8 bushels | 8 bushels | 12 bushels |
| (Advance) | 10 bushels | 12 bushels | 12 bushels | 15 bushels |
| Rapeseed (Regular) | 5 bushels | 12 bushels | 20 bushels | 40 bushels |
| (Advance) | 12 bushels | 15 bushels | 20 bushels | 30 bushels |
| Soft White Spring | 10 bushels | 10 bushels | 15 bushels | 25 bushels |

[1] 5 bushels in all blocks except Wilkie, Melville, Kamsack, Saskatoon M., Regina S., and Regina W.

[2/] Except for the initial advance quota, durum deliveries included in general wheat quota.

As part of its over-all quota policies, the Board instituted a system of advance quotas for rye, flaxseed and rapeseed for shipment to domestic distillers and crushing plants. This was designed to enable Canadian crushers and distillers to obtain their supplies locally. It was the intention of the Board to equalize the regular and advance quotas for each of these grains before the end of the crop year. This was accomplished in all cases, except for flaxseed. Since the stocks of flaxseed in commercial position towards the end of the crop year were more than adequate to meet all market requirements, an increase in the regular quota from 12 buhsels to the 15-bushel level of the advance quota, would not have been justified.

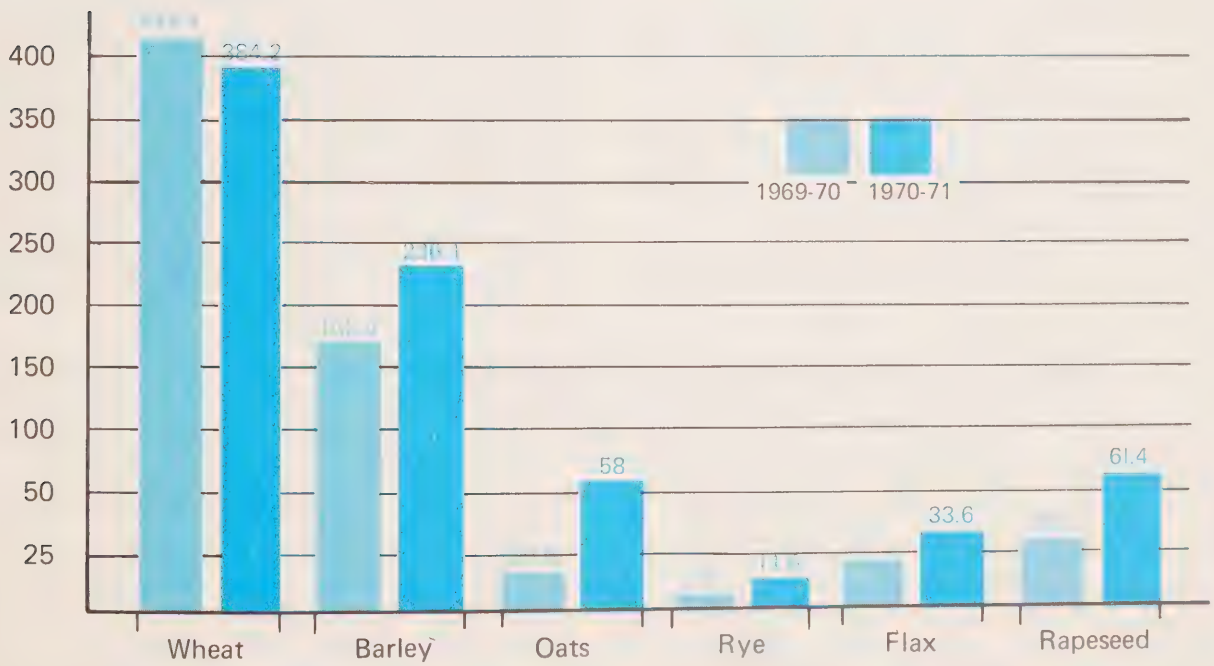
## PRODUCER DELIVERIES

Producer deliveries reflected the record established in grain exports in the 1970-71 crop year. Producers delivered a total of 785,160,000 bushels of grain to country elevators in 1970-71, an increase of 124,418,000 bushels from 1969-70. A two-year comparison of producer deliveries, by grain is given in chart 4 .

### CHART 4

### PRODUCER DELIVERIES BY GRAIN 1969-70 and 1970-71

in millions of bushels




While producer deliveries of all grains traditionally tend to fall off during the winter, barley receipts fell to a critical level in the winter of 1970-71. Country elevator stocks of barley during the November-February period declined to the point where forward shipments, frequently limited to the quantities delivered by producers each week, were below desirable levels. Chart 5 shows the irregular pattern of barley deliveries by producers during the crop year.

## CHART 5

## WEEKLY PRODUCER BARLEY DELIVERIES – 1970-71




Producer deliveries of barley, however, returned to more satisfactory levels after March 1, 1971, when the Federal Government announced an increase of 10 cents per bushel in the initial price for all grades of barley. As outlined in Part VII, the increase was made retroactive to cover deliveries from the start of the 1970-71 crop year.

### DIRECTION OF COUNTRY ELEVATOR SHIPMENTS

Table 27, which gives a summary of carlot shipments for the three Board grains in the 1970-71 crop year, shows the general flow of grain shipments from country elevator points in the three Prairie provinces. The breakdown for each of the provinces shows that the bulk of the grain from Manitoba and Saskatchewan points moves to Thunder Bay and Churchill while wheat from Alberta points moves largely to terminals at the West Coast. Shipments of oats from Alberta points, on the other hand, are predominently eastward while shipments of barley are fairly evenly split between the two directions.

## TABLE 27

## SUMMARY OF CARLOTS OF BOARD GRAIN AUTHORIZED FOR SHIPMENT 1970-71 CROP YEAR

| Province | Grain | Thunder Bay & Churchill | West Coast | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Manitoba | Wheat | 26,165 | | 26,165 |
| | Oats | 3,818 | | 3,818 |
| | Barley | 12,124 | | 12,124 |
| Saskatchewan | Wheat | 106,839 | 37,595 | 144,434 |
| | Oats | 6,400 | | 6,400 |
| | Barley | 36,665 | 598 | 37,263 |
| Alberta | Wheat | 8,097 | 50,779 | 58,876 |
| | Oats | 3,325 | 82 | 3,407 |
| | Barley | 24,160 | 20,306 | 44,406 |

## TRANSPORTATION

The high level of country elevator shipments which began in the spring of 1970 continued throughout the 1970-71 crop year. A total of 812,331,000 bushels of grain were shipped from country elevators to terminals and interior mills.

Grain shipments of this magnitude could not have been accomplished without the planning and co-ordination provided under the Block Shipping system. The flexibility provided by this system proved particularly beneficial during a series of slow-downs in rail shipments to West Coast ports when adjustments had to be made quickly to minimize interruptions in the flow of grain to export terminals.

A number of other improvements were implemented in the latter part of the crop year to speed up grain shipments to the terminals at Vancouver and Thunder Bay.

The procedures adopted to pool grain cars arriving with wheat and barley in the two major ports was the most important of these. By treating railway cars carrying wheat and barley as a single source of supply for all terminals, much of the car sorting in railway yards was eliminated. Implementation of the car-pooling arrangement resulted in an immediate improvement in unloads at terminals.

Saturday loading at country elevators was another step taken to increase the through-put capacity of present grain handling and transportation facilities. By loading rail cars on Saturday at selected shipping points, a more even flow and, hence a better utilization of grain cars from country elevators to terminals was achieved.

## LAKE SHIPMENTS

Grain shipments from Thunder Bay totalled 500.3 million bushels in the 1970-71 crop year. The increase of 122.6 million bushels from 1969-70 was again a reflection of the record grain exports in 1970-71.

Thunder Bay shipments during the crop year were divided fairly evenly between the 1970 and 1971 navigation seasons. A total of 269.6 million bushels were shipped from August 1 to the close in 1970 and 255.3 million bushels were shipped from the opening in the spring of 1971 to the end of the crop year. Despite the increase in the total lake movement, Thunder Bay shipments did not achieve the levels anticipated. A late Lakehead opening and severe ice conditions, which hampered the movement of lake vessels until the latter part of May, severely restricted Lake Shipments during the first half of the 1971 navigation season. In addition to the lake movement, there was a rail grain movement from Thunder Bay terminals to Eastern Canada of 24.4 million bushels.

## HANDLING AND STORAGE RATES

The agreement negotiated between the Wheat Board and country elevator companies in July, 1970 extended the previous two-year agreement for a further one-year period. As a result of this agreement, the handling charges for Board grains moving through country elevators in the 1970-71 crop year were 5¾ cents per bushel for wheat and barley and 4½ cents per bushel for oats.

Country and terminal storage rates were left unchanged by the Canadian Grain Commission from the previous crop year, being 1/30 cent per bushel per day for wheat, oats and barley. There was no change in the terminal elevation rates. Following negotiations between handling companies, interior mills and maltsters, the diversion charges on wheat shipped to such mills and maltsters remained unchanged from the previous year. Similarly, diversion charges applicable to interior terminals, Churchill and Prince Rupert were unchanged.

# PART V OTHER OPERATIONS

## PAYMENT DEPARTMENT

The major payments completed during the 1970-71 crop year are shown in chronological order in Table 28.

TABLE 28

Payments Made During 1970-71 Crop Year

| | Date First Cheques Mailed | Date Completed | Number of Cheques Issued | Total Amount Distributed |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1969-70 Pool Account — Oats Final Payment | Feb. 4, 1971 | Feb. 5, 1971 | 22,129 | $ 1,732,093 |
| 1969-70 Pool Account — Barley Final Payment | Feb. 22, 1971 | Feb. 26, 1971 | 127,523 | 4,298,771 |
| 1970-71 Pool Account — Barley Adjustment Payment | Apr. 16, 1971 | Apr. 22, 1971 | 102,134 | 12,293,030 |
| 1968-69 Crop — Special Payment to Holders of Soft White Spring Wheat Certificates | May 10, 1971 | May 10, 1971 | 671 | 249,797 |
| 1969-70 Pool Account — Wheat Final Payment | June 17, 1971 | June 29, 1971 | 237,605 | 31,367,500 |

The 1968-69 Special Payment appearing in the foregoing table was with respect to Soft White Spring Wheat delivered to the 1968-69 Pool Account — Wheat. Because that Pool Account was closed in an overall deficit position, and notwithstanding the Canadian Wheat Board Act which does not permit any distribution in relation to any grade or type when the Pool is in an overall deficit position, the Federal Government decided to provide funds to the Board and instruct it to make a distribution to holders of Soft White Spring certificates of a sum of money equal to the surplus shown in the accounts of the Canadian Wheat Board arising from its operations in Soft White Spring Wheat during the 1968-69 pool period. Funds were provided for this purpose by the Federal Treasury as authorized by the Parliament of Canada pursuant to Vote 23C of the Appropriation Act No. 1 of 1971.

## LEGAL DEPARTMENT

The Legal Department dealt with all matters of a legal nature affecting the operations of the Board.

The Department continued to assist the Payment Department in connection with payments to estates of deceased persons and corresponded with the representatives of 1,815 new estates during the year as compared with 1,928 in the 1969-70 crop year.

This Department also assisted the Payment Department in the enforcement of the Prairie Grain Advance Payments Act and the collection of default accounts thereunder. In this respect 207 accounts were referred to the Department during the year for collection: 142 actions were taken in the Exchequer Court of Canada. This compares with 374 accounts referred to the Department for collection in the 1969-70 crop year, in which 58 actions were taken in the Exchequer Court.

During the crop year 66 persons were convicted in connection with breaches of The Canadian Wheat Board Act and Regulations made thereunder as compared with 328 persons convicted during the previous crop year. These resulted in a total of 115 convictions which are enumerated in the following table according to the Section of the Act under which charges were laid.

TABLE 29

Statement of Convictions by Section Violated

| Section | Brief Description of Violation | Man. | Sask. | Alta. | B. C. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17 (1) (a) | Not producer of grain delivered | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 7 |
| 17 (1) (b) | No permit book | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 6 |
| 17 (1) (c) | Grain not grown on lands described | | 2 | | | 2 |
| 17 (1) (d) | Improper delivery point | | | | 1 | 1 |
| 17 (1) (e) | Grain delivered in excess of quota | 4 | 40 | 21 | | 65 |
| 17 (2) | Failure to enter in permit book | 7 | | 7 | | 14 |
| 33 (b) | Grain delivered across provincial boundary | 2 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 15 |
| 33 (c) | Grain sold for delivery outside province | 1 | 2 | | 1 | 4 |
| 42 (1) (b) | False entry in permit or other record | 1 | | | | 1 |
| | Total | 17 | 50 | 37 | 11 | 115 |

The Legal Department assisted in drafting amendments to The Canadian Wheat Board Act and the Prairie Grain Advance Payments Act.

## MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SERVICES DIVISION

In keeping with the re-structuring of the Board organization this Division, formerly known as the Data Processing Division, was renamed to more accurately depict its functions and continues to implement the Board's policy of keeping abreast with new developments in the computer field.

During the crop year under review the Board doubled its computer capacity. This is an interim step toward the ultimate installation of a new generation computer of significantly greater capacity than the combined units now operating. The need for this interim installation is evidenced by the fact that during the autumn peak load period both computers worked 24 hours a day, frequently 7 days a week. In anticipation of the new generation computer the Division has been re-organized and preparatory planning is well underway.

Among the factors contributing to the necessary expansion of this Division are the development of computerized operations to assist the Transportation Division and the adaptation of the Port of Churchill terminal accounting routines (referred to in the 1967-68 Annual Report) to the Vancouver and Thunder Bay terminal systems. Senior personnel of the Division continue to participate in the activities of inter-trade committees organized with the objective of improving data flow in the trade and reducing the duplication of effort presently prevalent throughout the industry.

In addition to these developments several of the user departments of the Board now have access to the computer's data files by means of inquiry stations throughout the building. This facility permits the instant acquisition of current information and reduces the need for bulky and time consuming printed statements which rapidly become outdated.

## PRAIRIE GRAIN ADVANCE PAYMENTS ACT

During the 1957-58 crop year the Government

of Canada passed the Prairie Grain Advance Payments Act which came into force on November 25, 1957. The Wheat Board was charged with the responsibility of administering this legislation and, under its terms, was authorized to make Advance Payments to producers on farm stored wheat, oats and barley at the rate of 50 cents per bushel for wheat, 20 cents per bushel for oats and 35 cents per bushel for barley, subject to a limitation of the deliverable quantity of grain and to a maximum amount of $3,000 for each applicant. Each holder of a cash advance was required to refund to the Board one half of the value of all subsequent deliveries of wheat, oats and barley until the advance became fully retired.

On November 14th, 1968 the authorized advance payment rates were increased by the Government to $1.00 per bushel for wheat, 40 cents for oats and 70 cents for barley. The maximum advance level was increased to $6,000 for each applicant and the refund formula remained unchanged.

The 1970-71 Cash Advance Application form was revised on instruction from the Government to establish that any applicant for a 1970-71 advance would be required to commit a portion of the proceeds therefrom as a refund sufficient to reduce his outstanding balance from prior advances by at least one half. Additionally he was required to reserve a quantity of grain for delivery to the Board which would be sufficient that one half of the proceeds therefrom would be adequate to retire the remaining unpaid balance of prior advances. It was also a requirement that the 1970-71 cash advance plus the remaining outstanding balance of prior advances could not exceed $6,000. Regulations pursuant to the Prairie Grain Advance Payments Act were amended on July 29, 1970 by Order-in-Council P.C. 1970-1371 by the adoption of the revised application form to take effect for the 1970-71 crop year.

The undertaking to which an applicant is signatory on a cash advance application commits him to:

(a) Deliver grain as quotas or other Board permission allows;

(b) The endorsement of his permit book and the making of refunds in accordance with the requirements of the Prairie Grain Advance Payments Act, and

(c) Repay the Board the amount in default if so designated by the Board for any of the reasons described in Section 13 of the Act.

Section 13 of the Act states that a recipient of a cash advance shall be deemed to be in default if his undertaking has not been discharged:

(a) Within ten days of the mailing of a letter from the Board stating that he has, in the opinion of the Board, had adequate opportunity to discharge his undertaking;

(b) Before the 15th day of September in the new crop year immediately following the crop year in which the advance was made, and he has not applied for a permit book for such new crop year in substitution for the permit book specified in his application; or

(c) Before the 31st day of December in the new crop year immediately following the crop year in which the advance payment was made, or such later date as the Board may authorize in special cases.

The Board has from time to time, under its responsibilities as administrator of the Act, notified producers that their accounts are in default in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Details with regard to the status of Cash Advances, both current and for past crop years, can be found in Part VIII of this report in the Financial Statements of the Board.

## UTILIZATION OF SPECIAL ACCOUNT

The Special Account derived from unclaimed balances in the hands of the Board in accordance with Section 30A of The Canadian Wheat Board Act was utilized to:

1. Retire outstanding accounts submitted by producers;
2. Defray a portion of the costs of administering the Prairie Grain Advance Payments Act;
3. Provide funds to cover shipping and handling charges and general expenses

necessary to the maintenance of the Producer Identification System;

4. Bring missions from overseas markets to Canada;
5. Defray the costs incurred by the Canadian Grain Marketing Review Committee, the appointment of which was announced by the Board in July of 1970 and whose work came to fruition with the submission of its report on January 12, 1971, and;
6. To finance the preparation, assembly and distribution of crop information packages.

Under the Board's mission program groups of visitors were brought to Canada from eight countries. Missions from Austria, Bulgaria, Hong Kong, Peoples' Republic of China, Peru, Philippines, Switzerland and the United Kingdom visited Canada during the season. These representatives of various elements of the grain trade observed Canada's grain handling system from farm to port as well as grain research installations and wheat processing industries. Included in their itineraries were visits to the offices of the Canadian Grain Commission and the Canadian Wheat Board. In addition to the foregoing, visitors from Dominican Republic, Hungary, Poland and Lebanon were brought to Winnipeg for the purpose of discussions with the Board. Assistance was also given in the planning and facilitating of travel arrangements for other visitors who were in our country under auspices other than the Board's. Countries represented in this phase were: Australia, France, South Africa, U.S.S.R. and Zambia.

Although much of the initial planning for programs of this nature is done in the Board's offices the successful implementation of the plans requires the wholehearted participation of many individuals and organizations associated with the grain trade. To these the Board extends its sincere thanks for contributing to a better understanding of Canada's grain handling system in many other parts of the world.

## OTHER PROMOTIONAL ACTIVITIES

The Board continued its long-standing policy of maintaining close contact with all important grain markets and participated in international conferences, negotiations and general discussions bearing directly on Canada's worldwide trade in grain. During the 1970-71 crop year members, officers and employees of the Board visited the following 63 countries, some of them several times, in the interests of Canadian grain sales.

1. Africa — Algeria, Ethiopia, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Libya, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Sudan, Tunisia, Zambia;
2. The Americas — Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Equador, Haiti, Jamaica, Mexico, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, United States, Venezuela;
3. Asia — Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, Democratic Peoples' Republic of Korea, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Peoples' Republic of China, Philippines, Singapore, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey;
4. Europe — Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, France, Italy, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, U.S.S.R. and Yugoslavia.

During the year under review 4,500 information packages were distributed. These packages included all relevant quality data regarding the 1970 crop as prepared by the Canadian Grain Commission, the Board's grain sample card and grade handbook and a booklet entitled "Feed Grains of Canada" published by the Canada Grains Council. Through the Board's overseas offices, its agents and Canadian trade offices throughout the world these packages were distributed to government agencies, mills, organizations and individuals interested in Canadain grain.

## CANADIAN GRAIN MARKETING REVIEW COMMITTEE

In July 1970 the Board announced the appointment of a committee of international composition to evaluate Canada's system of selling grain under

changing world conditions and to report its findings and recommendations to the Board as soon as possible.

This Committee was comprised of six members under the Chairmanship of Dr. M.W. Menzies, a Canadian economic and grain policy consultant. Other members of the Committee were:

Dr. John Schnittker, Professor of Economics, Kansas State University, and formerly Undersecretary of Agriculture in the United States government;

Mr. A.P. Van Stolk, President of Van Stolk's Koninklijke Commissiehandel, Rotterdam, and a grain market advisor to the E.E.C.;

Mr. Vernon Lester, President of Powell-Lester Grain and Shipping Limited, a Vancouver-based exporting firm;

Mr. A.T. Baker, former general-manager of the Alberta Wheat Pool, one of Canada's major grain-handling companies; and

Dr. J.L. Leibfried, then Executive Assistant to the Canadian Wheat Board.

Many of the major importing countries of the world were visited by the Committee during the investigative phase of its activities in order to review the market requirements of Canada's grain customers. Meetings were held with various branches of the industry and briefs were accepted from all individuals and agencies in the trade interested in making their views known.

The Committee culminated its activities with the submission of its report to the Board on January 12, 1971. This report has since been published and given wide distribution by the Board. The recommendations made by the Committee are of far-reaching significance and some have already been accepted and implemented by the Board. Others are under continuing study.

The Canadian Grain Marketing Review Committee submitted the Board's operations in the field of grain marketing to an extensive examination. Its report and recommendations, although of primary significance to the Board, dealt also with aspects of the grain trade not solely within the Board's sphere of operation and consequently has been of general interest to virtually all the various agencies engaged in Canada's grain trade.

## COMMISSIONERS OF THE BOARD

During the crop year under review Mr. W. C. McNamara retired from the Board on which he had served since 1945, the last twelve years of this time as Chief Commissioner. Mr. McNamara joined the Board organization in 1942 and in various positions of increasing responsibility made lasting contributions to Canada's growth in the grain markets of the world. The Board wishes the record to show its appreciation for the wise guidance and leadership given by Mr. McNamara during his years of service and is pleased to note that his abilities and experience will continue to be available to his country through his subsequent appointment to the Senate of Canada.

Succeeding Mr. McNamara as Chief Commissioner of The Canadian Wheat Board is Mr. G. N. Vogel who was appointed to the Board in 1964 and became Assistant Chief Commissioner in 1969.

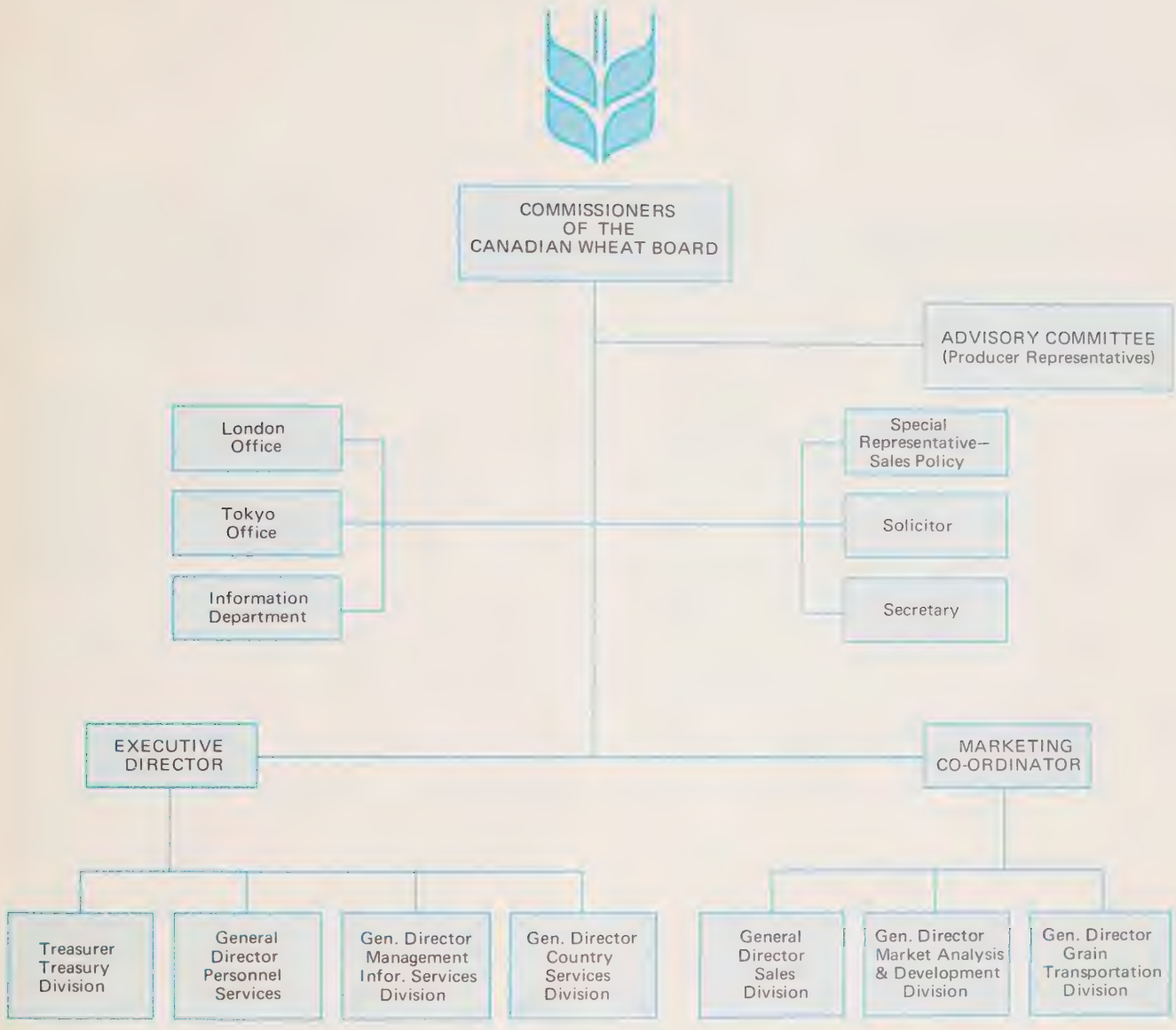
Mr. D. H. Treleaven, who became a Commissioner of the Board in 1965 after eleven years of service with the organization, was appointed to the position of Assistant Chief Commissioner.

Mr. R.M. Esdale was appointed a Commissioner of the Board. Mr. Esdale was previously associated with the Grains Division of the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce from 1946 to 1970 and immediately prior to joining the Board was Marketing Co-ordinator of the Grains Group under the chairmanship of the Minister Responsible for The Canadian Wheat Board.

## ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGES

In keeping with the recommendations of the Market Review Committee the Board undertook an extensive re-organization of its departmental structure during the crop year under review. This was done in order to bring the Board organization into line with modern management concepts and more clearly delineate the channels of communication and responsibility so that the Board, as a whole, will be more capable of rapid response to changing circumstances.

The following chart depicts senior management levels of the Board following this re-organization. The various departments of the Board come within the sphere of responsibility of the General Directors according to the nature of their duties.




## OFFICERS AND STAFF

As a result of the Board's structural changes a number of executive appointments were made within the Board organization during the 1970-71 crop year.

| | Appointed to the Position of |
|---|---|
| Dr. J.L. Leibfried | Marketing Co-ordinator |
| Mr. F.T. Rowan | Special Representative – Sales Policy |
| Mr. S.A. Hornby | General Director – Country Services |
| Mr. M.H. Head | General Director – Management Information Services |
| Mr. C.A. Gusberti | General Director – Sales |
| Mr. I.A.L. McLean | General Director–Personnel |
| Mr. J.E. McLaughlin | Secretary to the Board |

The following 8 members of the Board staff reached retirement during the 1970-71 crop year: Mr. C.H. Borthistle, Mr. John Boychuk, Mr. A.M. Hutchison, Mr. E.T. Ilott, Mrs. Anne MacKenzie, Mrs. Anna Makoymec, Miss Charlotte Manchester, Mrs. E.M. Richards, Miss F.M. Shepard. The Board wishes to record its appreciation for their many years of service to the organization.

It is with great regret that the Board reports the death of Mr. T.C. Barnes and Mr. F.J. Emma, two senior members of the organization for many years.

Mr. Barnes, whose unbroken service dates from December 1951, began his career in the Data Processing Division and rose to the position of Director — Statistical Division during which time he also served a one year interim appointment as the Canadian Wheat Board Representative in Japan.

Mr. Emma joined the Board organization in September 1938. He served as Supervisor of the Payment Department before being appointed a Sales Assistant following which he spent his last years in the Country Operations Department.

The Board's sense of loss will be shared by the many friends these men made in the grain industry.

The number of permanent and temporary employees on the Board staff as at July 31st of each of the past five crop years is indicated in the following table:

TABLE 30

Number of Employees at July 31st

| Date | Permanent | Temporary | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1967 | 499 | 59 | 558 |
| 1968 | 480 | 86 | 566 |
| 1969 | 505 | 67 | 572 |
| 1970 | 556 | 124 | 680 |
| 1971 | 617 | 105 | 722 |

The increase in staff between July 31, 1970 and the same date a year later is, largely centered in three areas of the Board's operations. The Permit Department acquired additional staff reflecting the residual effect of the Government's Wheat Inventory Reduction Program and the initial impact of the new quota and acreage re-assignment policies. The Cash Advance Section of the Payment Department required more staff to cope with the increased work load and the Management Information Services Division was obliged to expand its numbers as a result of doubling its computer capacity and in order to meet the increased demands being made on its services by other departments of the Board.

## BRANCH OFFICES

The Board continued to maintain branch offices in Vancouver and Montreal and overseas offices in London and Tokyo but closed its Calgary office during the crop year under review. Mr. M. F. White, formerly manager of the Calgary office, remains in Calgary as Special Assignments Officer for the Board and senior long-service employees were transferred to Winnipeg.

In the past the Calgary office functioned primarily as an extension of the former Country Operations Department with responsibilities for Alberta similar to those fulfilled in Winnipeg with respect to Manitoba and Saskatchewan. With the introduction of a fully integrated Block Shipping System this function ceased to exist. In addition, studies revealed that the clerical tasks being performed in Calgary were now capable of integration into the automated routines of the head office. These factors, together with the improved communications systems now available, made it no longer necessary to maintain a branch office in Calgary.

Senior personnel changes were made in the overseas and Vancouver offices.

Mr. J.W. Snell, formerly manager of the London office returned to Winnipeg to assume new responsibilities in the Market Analysis and Development Department.

Mr. D.D. Yates became manager of the London office, vacating the similar position in Vancouver which was filled by the appointemnt of Mr. W.E. Wellman, formerly the Board's representative in Japan.

Mr. A. Kubicek was transferred from the position of Director, Area Specialists in the Market Analysis and Development Department to become the Assistant Manager of the London office and Mr. R.T. Livesley, who previously held that position, was appointed to be the Wheat Board representative in Japan.

# PART VI ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Section 10 (1) of Part I of The Canadian Wheat Board Act empowers the Governor in Council to appoint during pleasure an Advisory Committee to assist the Board. This power was invoked for the first time during the 1940-41 crop year and an Advisory Committee has existed ever since.

The present Advisory Committee functions under the chairmanship of Mr. G. L. Harrold, Lamont, Alberta. Serving with him on the Committee are Mr. R.R. Atkinson, Landis, Saskatchewan; Mr. A.M. Runciman, Winnipeg, Manitoba; Mr. H.B. Sneath, Winnipeg, Manitoba; Mr. J.I. Stevens, Morinville, Alberta and Mr. E.K. Turner, Regina, Saskatchewan.

Dr. W.J. Parker, who started the crop year as a member of the Advisory Committee, resigned this post following his retirement from the position of President, Manitoba Pool Elevators Limited and was replaced by Mr. H.B. Sneath, who also succeeded Dr. Parker in the latter capacity. The Board wishes to express its appreciation for Dr. Parker's many contributions during his tenure on the Advisory Committee. It is with deep regret that the Board records the death of Dr. Parker on December 29th, 1971. The Board, in common with the grain trade generally, misses the experience and knowledge which Dr. Parker brought to the councils of the industry.

As part of the Board's re-assessment of its procedures it was decided that regular and frequent contact with the Advisory Committee would enable its members to convey their views and proffer their advice in a more timely way on matters of current importance. This approach has given added significance to the role played by the Advisory Committee in the operations and decision-making processes of the Board.

At each meeting the Board provides and reviews the latest data pertinent to all aspects of the Board's operations. Important questions of policy and administration are explored in depth and the opinions of the Committee are sought so that its members may bring to bear the views of the producers they represent and their personal knowledge of the subjects under discussion.

In addition to its function as advisor to the Board the Committee was also called upon by the Government to join the Canadian negotiating team as advisors at international meetings leading to the conclusion of the International Wheat Agreement 1971.

The Board realizes that the increasing participation of the Committee has not been accomplished without a corresponding demand on the time devoted by its members. We wish to record our appreciation for the valuable guidance the Committee has given the Board during the 1970-71 crop year.

# PART VII POOL ACCOUNTS

## 1970-71 POOL ACCOUNT – WHEAT

### PAYMENT POLICY

In accordance with the Canadian Wheat Board Act, 1935, as amended, the Board administered an annual pool for wheat delivered to the Board between August 1, 1970 and July 31, 1971.

The initial price for wheat for 1970-71 was set at $1.50 per bushel basis No. 1 Northern Wheat in store Thunder Bay or Vancouver. This price was the same as the initial price in 1969-70. It was authorized by Order-in-Council P.C. 1970-1293 dated July 15, 1970. Initial prices for other grades of wheat were established by the Board and approved by Order-in-Council P.C. 1970-1295, dated July 15, 1970.

### RECEIPTS

Receipts of wheat in the 1970-71 Pool were 517,379,924 bushels as compared to 536,039,004 bushels in the 1969-70 Pool. This total includes 379,070,258 bushels delivered by producers between August 1, 1970 and July 31, 1971: an additional 1,656,686 bushels acquired from other than producers and 136,652,980 bushels transferred from the 1969-70 Pool to the 1970-71 Pool as at April 30, 1971.

Table 31 indicates Board receipts of wheat by month in the 1970-71 Pool.

TABLE 31

Wheat Receipts from Producers by Month
August 1, 1970 to July 31, 1971

| Month | Bushels |
|---|---|
| August – September, 1970 | 34,510,433 |
| October | 21,578,035 |
| November | 23,497,891 |
| December | 25,196,998 |
| January, 1971 | 28,070,371 |
| February | 22,883,136 |
| March | 25,543,089 |
| April | 15,525,285 |
| May | 31,276,998 |
| June | 73,979,484 |
| July | 77,008,538 |
| Total | 379,070,258 |

### DISPOSITION OF STOCKS

The disposition of stocks of wheat in the 1970-71 Pool, including completed sales, weight losses in transit and in drying, and stocks transferred from the 1970-71 Pool to the 1971-72 Pool as at November 30, 1971 is shown in Table 32.

TABLE 32

Disposition of 1970-71 Wheat Stocks

| Disposition | Bushels |
|---|---|
| Domestic | 50,793,751 |
| Export sales on a Class II basis | 143,918,103 |
| Export sales under terms of the International Grains Arrangement | 41,774,563 |
| Export sales under terms of the International Wheat Agreement | 181,946,967 |
| Total Sales | 418,433,384 |
| Weight losses in transit and in drying | 30,918 |
| Transfer to the 1971-72 Pool Account – Wheat | 98,915,622 |
| Total | 517,379,924 |

Priced open sales contracts and unsold stocks in the Pool as at November 30, 1971, were transferred to the 1971-72 Pool Account. The transfer was authorized by Order-in-Council P.C. 1972-223 dated February 10, 1972.

Table 33 shows the principal grades of wheat transferred to the 1971-72 Pool Account as at November 30, 1971.

Stocks covered by open sales contracts were transferred to the 1971-72 Pool at contract prices. Remaining unsold stocks were transferred to the 1971-72 Pool at the Board's quoted prices at the close of business on November 30, 1971. Carrying charges subsequent to the date of transfer were fully provided for from funds allocated to the 1971-72 Pool under the Temporary Wheat Reserves Act.

TABLE 33

Stocks of Wheat, by grade, transferred from the 1970-71 Pool Account to the 1971-72 Pool Account, as at November 30, 1971.

| Grade (including toughs) | Bushels |
|---|---|
| No. 1 Canada Western Red Spring | 44,294,420 |
| No. 1 Manitoba Northern | 1,229,484 |
| No. 2 Manitoba Northern | 17,473,942 |
| No. 3 Manitoba Northern | 6,186,267 |
| No. 4 Manitoba Northern | 5,001,175 |
| No. 5 Wheat | 11,926,226 |
| No. 6 Wheat | 1,796,209 |
| Feed Wheat | 999,412 |
| Nos. 1 to 4 (including Extra 4) Durum | 5,053,149 |
| Nos. 1 to 3 C.W. Garnet | 142,628 |
| Other Grades | 4,812,710 |
| Total | 98,915,622 |

## GRADE PATTERN

The principal grade of wheat delivered to the 1970-71 Pool was No. 2 Northern. Receipts of this grade constituted 44.31 percent of the total Board receipts in the 1970-71 Pool. Deliveries of No. 3 Northern and No. 4 Northern amounted to 115.1 million bushels. A moderate volume of low grade wheat was delivered to the Board. Board receipts of No. 5 Wheat, No. 6 Wheat and Feed Wheat in 1970-71 amounted to 21.6 million buhsels or 5.69 percent of the Board's total receipts. Durum Wheat deliveries of the grades No. 4 C.W. and higher amounted to 58.3 million bushels and accounted for the bulk of receipts of Durum Wheat.

Board receipts from producers of tough and damp wheat amounted to 12.6 million bushels or 3.34 percent of total Board receipts. This was a very major reduction from the 181.2 million bushels of tough and damp wheat delivered in the 1968-69 crop year or 38.5 million bushels delivered in the 1969-70 crop year.

The grade pattern for 1970-71 wheat deliveries is shown in Table 34

TABLE 34

Wheat Receipts from Producers by Principal Grades For the Period August 1, 1970 to July 31, 1971

| Grades (including Toughs and Damps) | % of Total | Bushels |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Northern | 1.90 | 7,197,114 |
| 2 Northern | 44.31 | 167,977,881 |
| 3 Northern | 15.32 | 58,078,094 |
| 4 Northern | 15.05 | 57,052,141 |
| Nos. 1-4 Durum (incl. Extra 4 Durum) | 15.39 | 58,346,784 |
| Nos. 1-3 Garnet | .03 | 106,889 |
| No. 5 Wheat | 5.22 | 19,787,282 |
| No. 6 Wheat | .39 | 1,463,290 |
| Feed Wheat | .08 | 302,425 |
| Other Grades | 2.31 | 8,758,358 |
| Total | 100.00 | 379,070,258 |

## FINAL STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS – WHEAT

Table 35 shows the operating position of the 1970-71 Pool Account – Wheat from August 1, 1970 to the closing date of the Pool November 30, 1971.

## APPLICATION OF THE TEMPORARY WHEAT RESERVES ACT

In each crop year during the effective period of the legislation, the Government of Canada provides funds for carrying charge purposes to the extent that the quantity of wheat upon which the Board is paying carrying charges on August 1 of each crop year is in excess of 178 million bushels, basis the carrying charge rates in effect immediately prior thereto. On August 1, 1971 the quantity of

wheat upon which the Board was paying carrying charges was 331,641,526 bushels. This figure exceeded the basic stocks of 178,000,000 bushels by 153,641,526 bushels; therefore during the crop year 1971-72 the Government of Canada is responsible for carrying charges on the latter quantity of wheat. The rate of carrying charges was .0547 cent per bushel per day. Funds to be paid the Board under the Temporary Wheat Reserves Act during the crop year 1971-72 amount to $30,758,370. The allocation of funds in 1971-72 crop year was made on the same basis as in the previous year. The Board recommended and the Governor in Council approved by Order-in-Council P.C. 1972-224 dated February 10, 1972 the following allocation of these funds between the two operating Pool Accounts:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1970-71 Pool Account | $ 9,681,332 |
| 1971-72 Pool Account | 21,077,038 |
| Total | $30,758,370 |

The 1970-71 Wheat Account received the following allocations under the Temporary Wheat Reserves Act:

| | |
|---|---|
| Crop Year 1970-71 | $23,527,692 |
| Crop Year 1971-72 | 9,681,332 |
| Total | $33,209,024 |

From August 1, 1955 to July 31, 1972, funds provided under the Temporary Wheat Reserves Act have been allocated to Pool Accounts for wheat in the following amounts:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1954-55 Pool Account | $ 23,230,623 |
| 1955-56 Pool Account | 29,191,306 |
| 1956-57 Pool Account | 33,137,107 |
| 1957-58 Pool Account | 39,574,057 |
| 1958-59 Pool Account | 42,959,442 |
| 1959-60 Pool Account | 48,545,687 |
| 1960-61 Pool Account | 39,728,227 |
| 1961-62 Pool Account | 37,840,253 |
| 1962-63 Pool Account | 30,517,613 |
| 1963-64 Pool Account | 39,800,957 |
| 1964-65 Pool Account | 30,954,367 |
| 1965-66 Pool Account | 33,355,322 |
| 1966-67 Pool Account | 36,802,238 |
| 1967-68 Pool Account | 46,775,376 |
| 1968-69 Pool Account | 79,760,320 |
| 1969-70 Pool Account | 53,913,783 |
| 1970-71 Pool Account | 33,209,024 |
| 1971-72 Pool Account | 21,077,038 |
| Total | $700,372,740 |

## Other Comments on the 1970-71 Pool Account — Wheat

### OPERATING COSTS

Operating costs incurred by the Board in the period from August 1, 1970 to November 30, 1971 applicable to the 1970-71 Pool were $15,367,713 after crediting funds paid to the Board by the Government of Canada under provisions of the Temporary Wheat Reserves Act. Operating costs consisted of the following:

### Carrying Charges — $8,002,830

Total carrying charges incurred by the Board, including storage and interest charges on wheat in country and terminal elevators and mill positions, were $41,211,854. These carrying charges amounted to 10.872 cents per bushel on producers' marketings of 379,070,258 bushels. Of the funds received from the Government of Canada under the Temporary Wheat Reserves Act, the sum of $33,209,024 was allocated to the 1970-71 Pool Account, or the equivalent of 8.761 cents per bushel on producers' deliveries to the Pool. After applying these funds, the actual net carrying charges paid by the Board for producers' account amounted to $8,002,830 or 2.111 cents per bushel.

### Net Interest, Exchange and Bank Charges, etc. $2,619,937

This item comprises bank interest, exchange and bank charges, and interest paid to or received from the Board accounts. Interest paid, exchange and bank charges exceeded interest earned by $2,619,937.

### Additional Freight (net) — $574,711

This item consists chiefly of additional freight paid on wheat shipped from Saskatchewan points to the Pacific Coast against the Thunder Bay freight differential and on low grade wheat and durum Wheat shipped from Alberta points to Thunder Bay. This item also includes freight credits on wheat shipped to Churchill.

### Handling, Stop-Off and Diversion Charges — $513,775

These charges were incurred for shipping wheat

TABLE 35

## Operating position of the 1970-71 Pool Account — Wheat

| | Bushels | |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat acquired by the Board: | | |
| Producers' deliveries August 1, 1970 to July 31, 1971 | 379,070,258 | |
| Wheat otherwise acquired [1] | 1,656,686 | |
| Purchased from 1969-70 Pool Account — Wheat | 136,652,980 | |
| Total wheat acquired | 517,379,924 | |
| | (Value) | (Value) |
| Cost of wheat acquired | | $768,113,755 |
| Proceeds of sales — August 1, 1970 to November 30, 1971 | $692,788,344 | |
| Value of stocks transferred to the 1971-72 Pool Account as at November 30, 1971[2] | 164,967,691 | 857,756,035 |
| Gross surplus as at November 30, 1971 | | 89,642,280 |
| Operating costs — August 1, 1970 to November 30, 1971: | | |
| Carrying charges on wheat stored in country elevators | 31,960,551 | |
| Storage on wheat stored in terminal elevators and mills | 6,549,010 | |
| Net interest paid on Agency wheat stocks | 2,702,293 | |
| | 41,211,854 | |
| Less: Carrying charges received under the Temporary Wheat Reserves Act | 33,209,024 | |
| Net carrying charges paid | 8,002,830 | |
| Bank interest, exchange and bank charges and net interest on other Board accounts | 2,619,937 | |
| Additional freight (net) | 574,711 | |
| Handling, stop-off and diversion charges | 513,775 | |
| Drying charges | 47,971 | |
| Administrative and general expenses | 3,608,489 | [illegible] |
| Surplus on operations of the Board, on the 1970-71 Pool Account — Wheat, for the period August 1, 1970 to November 30, 1971 | | $ 74,274,567 |

[1] Net bushels acquired from the adjustment of overages and shortages, etc., at country and terminal elevators at Board initial prices, basis in store Thunder Bay or Vancouver.

[2] For details of transfer, see Page 48.

to interior terminals for storage, and in diverting wheat to Churchill and Prince Rupert.

**Drying Charges — $47,971**

This covered the cost of drying Board wheat.

**Administrative and General Expenses — $3,608,489**

Administrative and general expenses of the Board applicable to the 1970-71 Pool Account were the equivalent of .9519 of one cent per bushel on producers' marketings of 379,070,258 bushels.

**Surplus for Distribution to Producers — $74,456,984**

As shown in the operating statement, Table 35 the surplus on the 1970-71 Pool Account — Wheat, as at November 30, 1971, was $74,274,567. After allowing the Prairie Farm Assistance Act levy on the final payment, the cost of issuing the final payment and estimated interest earnings subsequent to November 30, 1971, the net surplus for distribution to producers was $74,456,984 as shown in Table 37.

The distribution of final payment cheques to producers was authorized by Order-in-Council P.C. 1972-225 dated February 10, 1972. The issuance of the final payment to producers was commenced on February 16, 1972.

## REALIZED PRICES

On producers' deliveries of 379,070,258 bushels, the average final payment was 19.64 cents per bushel. The average final payment on Spring Wheat was 20.77 cents per bushel and the average final payment on Durum Wheat was 14.88 cents per bushel.

Table 36 shows initial payment, final payment and total prices realized by producers (basis in store Thunder Bay or Vancouver) for the principal grades of wheat delivered to the 1970-71 Pool Account after deduction of net operating costs including carrying charges, interest and administrative expenses.

TABLE 36

Prices realized by producers for principal grades of wheat basis in store Thunder Bay or Vancouver

| Grade | Initial Payment [1] | Final Payment | Realized Price [1] |
|---|---|---|---|
| | (dollars per bushel) | | |
| Red Spring Wheat Grades: | | | |
| No. 1 Manitoba Northern | 1.50 | .17055 | 1.67055 |
| No. 2 Manitoba Northern | 1.46 | .19055 | 1.65055 |
| No. 3 Manitoba Northern | 1.41 | .19055 | 1.60055 |
| No. 4 Manitoba Northern | 1.33 | .24055 | 1.57055 |
| No. 5 Wheat | 1.19 | .28901 | 1.47901 |
| No. 6 Wheat | 1.15 | .30901 | 1.45901 |
| Feed Wheat | 1.10 | .30901 | 1.40901 |
| Amber Durum Grades: | | | |
| No. 1 C.W. Amber Durum | 1.50 | .15055 | 1.65055 |
| No. 2 C.W. Amber Durum | 1.46 | .16055 | 1.62055 |
| No. 3 C.W. Amber Durum | 1.41 | .12055 | 1.53055 |
| Extra No. 4 C.W. Amber Durum | 1.41 | .14055 | 1.55055 |
| No. 4 C.W. Amber Durum | 1.33 | .16055 | 1.49055 |
| No. 5 C.W. Amber Durum | 1.19 | .26901 | 1.45901 |
| No. 6 C.W. Amber Durum | 1.15 | .25901 | 1.40901 |

[1] Prior to deduction of Prairie Farm Assistance Act levy.

## TABLE 37

Surplus in the 1970-71 Pool Account — Wheat for distribution to producers.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Surplus as at November 30, 1971 | | $74,274,567 |
| Deduct: | | |
| Prairie Farm Assistance Act levy | $752,091 | |
| Cost of issuing final payment | 118,563 | 870,654 |
| | | 73,403,913 |
| Add: | | |
| Additional Interest earned after November 30, 1971 | | 1,053,071 |
| Balance for final distribution to producers | | $74,456,984 |

## 1969-70 POOL ACCOUNT — WHEAT

With respect to the crop year 1970-71, the Board submitted statements to the Government of Canada for amounts owing to the Board under the Temporary Wheat Reserves Act aggregating $62,116,018, of which $38,588,327 related to the 1969-70 Pool Account — Wheat. As it was the intention of the Government to repeal the Temporary Wheat Reserves Act effective July 31, 1970 these funds had not been received by the Board at the time of closing the 1969-70 Pool Account — Wheat as at April 30, 1971. As a result of the foregoing, a provision for continuing carrying costs in the amount of $3,028,968 was charged to the 1969-70 Pool Account — Wheat. Subsequently, the Temporary Wheat Reserves Act was not repealed and the Government paid to the Board the $62,116,018 owing for the 1970-71 crop year under the Temproary Wheat Reserves Act, together with interest of $2,658,999 to October 13, 1971, the date on which payment was received by the Board.

The Board recommended and the Governor in Council approved by Order-in-Council P.C. 1971-2160 dated October 13, 1971, the following allocation of these funds.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1969-70 Pool Account | $38,588,327 |
| 1970-71 Pool Account | 23,527,691 |
| Total | $62,116,018 |

Consequently a supplementary final payment was made to producers in the 1969-70 Pool Account — Wheat calculated as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Temporary Wheat Reserve Funds for the 1970-71 Crop Year that were applicable to the 1969-70 Pool Account — Wheat | $38,588,327 |
| Interest recovered from the Government of Canada | 2,052,441 |
| Continuing carrying costs charged to the 1969-70 Pool Account — Wheat as at April 30, 1971 | 3,028,968 |
| Interest on the continuing carrying costs | 86,579 |
| | 43,756,315 |
| Add: Additional interest earned after October 13, 1971 | 232,385 |
| | 43,988,700 |
| Deduct: Cost of issuing payment | 127,479 |
| | 43,861,221 |
| Deduct: 1% P.F.A.A. Levy | 438,612 |
| Balance for final distribution to producers | $43,422,609 |

Based on receipts from producers in the 1969-70 Pool Account – Wheat of 409,497,020 bushels, the supplementary final payment amounted to 10.604 cents per bushel after deduction of Prairie Farm Assistance Act levy. This payment was authorized by Order-in-Council P.C. 1971-2170 dated October 14, 1971. The issuance of this payment to producers in the 1969-70 Pool Account – Wheat commenced on October 20, 1971.

Table 38 shows initial payment, final payment, supplementary final payment and total prices realized by producers (basis in store Thunder Bay or Vancouver) for principal grades of wheat delivered to the 1969-70 Pool Account after deduction of net operating costs including carrying charges, interest and administrative expenses.

## TABLE 38

Prices realized by producers for principal grades of Wheat basis in store Thunder Bay or Vancouver 1969-70 Pool Account – Wheat

| Grade | Initial Payment | Final Payment | Supplementary Final Payment | Realized Price[1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | (dollars per bushel) | | |
| Red Spring Wheat Grades | | | | |
| No. 1 Manitoba Northern | 1.50 | .07299 | .10711 | 1.68010 |
| No. 2 Manitoba Northern | 1.46 | .08752 | .10711 | 1.65463 |
| No. 3 Manitoba Northern | 1.41 | .05913 | .10711 | 1.57624 |
| No. 4 Manitoba Northern | 1.33 | .03716 | .10711 | 1.47427 |
| No. 5 Wheat | 1.19 | .15466 | .10711 | 1.45177 |
| No. 6 Wheat | 1.15 | .16966 | .10711 | 1.42677 |
| Feed Wheat | 1.10 | .16966 | .10711 | 1.37677 |
| Amber Durum Grades | | | | |
| No. 1 C.W. Amber Durum | 1.50 | .06277 | .10711 | 1.66988 |
| No. 2 C.W. Amber Durum | 1.46 | .07489 | .10711 | 1.64200 |
| No. 3 C.W. Amber Durum | 1.41 | .03121 | .10711 | 1.54832 |
| Extra No. 4 C.W. Amber Durum | 1.41 | .05190 | .10711 | 1.56901 |
| No. 4 C.W. Amber Durum | 1.33 | .01870 | .10711 | 1.45581 |
| No. 5 C.W. Amber Durum | 1.19 | .13508 | .10711 | 1.43219 |
| No. 6 C.W. Amber Durum | 1.15 | .16822 | .10711 | 1.42533 |

[1] Prior to deduction of Prairie Farm Assistance Act Levy.

## 1970-71 POOL ACCOUNT – OATS

### PAYMENT POLICY

In accordance with the Canadian Wheat Board Act, 1935, as amended, the Board administered an annual pool for oats delivered to the Board from August 1, 1970 and July 31, 1971.

The initial price for oats for 1970-71 was set at $.60 per bushel basis No. 2 Canada Western Oats in store Thunder Bay. This price was the same as the initial price in 1969-70. It was authorized by Order-in-Council P.C. 1970-1293, dated July 15, 1970. Initial prices for other grades of Oats were established by the Board and approved by Order-in-Council P.C. 1970-1294, dated July 15, 1970.

### BOARD RECEIPTS

Receipts of oats in the 1970-71 Crop Year were 54,788,937 bushels which were delivered by producers from August 1, 1970 to July 31, 1971. Deliveries by producers were 36.8 million bushels more than were delivered to the 1969-70 Crop Year. This significant increase is a reflection of the large supplies available from the 1970 crop plus carry in stocks. Table 39 indicates the receipts of Oats by month in the 1970-71 Crop Year.

TABLE 39

Oats Receipts from Producers, by month
August 1, 1970 to July 31, 1971

| | Bushels |
|---|---|
| August, 1970 | 245,123 |
| September | 5,557,581 |
| October | 4,120,830 |
| November | 2,314,188 |
| December | 2,705,659 |
| January, 1971 | 3,516,177 |
| February | 4,473,613 |
| March | 5,782,438 |
| April | 3,292,446 |
| May | 4,933,851 |
| June | 4,512,818 |
| July | 13,334,213 |
| Total | 54,788,937 |

TABLE 40

Oats Receipts from Producers, by Principal Grades
For the Period August 1, 1970 to July 31, 1971

| Grades (including Toughs and Damps) | % of Total | Bushels |
|---|---|---|
| No. 2 C.W. | .46 | 254,148 |
| No. 3 C.W. | 11.05 | 6,056,490 |
| Extra No. 3 C.W. | 3.64 | 1,993,690 |
| Extra No. 1 Feed | 11.79 | 6,457,729 |
| 1 Feed | 70.20 | 38,458,021 |
| 2 Feed | 2.38 | 1,304,893 |
| 3 Feed | .33 | 181,485 |
| Other Grades | .15 | 82,481 |
| Total | 100.00 | 54,788,937 |

### GRADE PATTERN

The principal grade of Oats delivered to the Board during the 1970-71 Crop Year was No. 1 Fd. Receipts of this grade constituted 70.20 percent of the total Board receipts for the crop year as compared with 63.38 percent of the total Board receipts for the previous crop year. Board receipts of tough and damp oats amounted to only .5 million bushels as compared with 1.7 million bushels in the previous crop year.

Table 40 indicates the grade pattern for 1970-71 deliveries of Oats.

### COMMENTS ON THE 1970-71 POOL

Total oat stocks in the 1970-71 Pool were 54,788,937 bushels which were all received from producers.

The 1969-70 and 1970-71 Pools were administered concurrently from August 1, 1970 to Nov-

ember 10, 1970. The 1969-70 Pool was closed as at November 10, 1970 with no stocks remaining to be transferred to the 1970-71 Pool. The final operating statement of the 1969-70 Pool is contained in the 1969-70 Annual Report of The Canadian Wheat Board.

Exhibit III page 70 shows the 1970-71 Pool Account – Oats for the period August 1, 1970 to July 31, 1971. This statement should be regarded as an interim one as it only includes sales for the period November 11, 1970 to July 31, 1971. A final operating statement will be published in a Supplementary Report after the 1970-71 Pool Account – Oats is closed.

## 1970-71 POOL ACCOUNT – BARLEY

The 1970-71 Pool Account – Barley was in operation from August 1, 1970 to the close of the selling period on October 29, 1971.

### PAYMENT POLICY

In accordance with the Canadian Wheat Board Act, 1935, as amended, the Board administered an annual pool for barley delivered to the Board from August 1, 1970 to July 31, 1971.

The initial price for barley for 1970-71 was set at $.91 per bushel basis No. 3 C.W. 6 Row in store Thunder Bay. This price was the same as the initial price in 1969-70 and was authorized by Order-in-Council P.C. 1970-1293 dated July 15, 1970. Initial prices for other grades of barley were established by the Board and approved by Order-in-Council P.C. 1970-1294 dated July 15, 1970. Effective March 1, 1971 the initial prices on all gradse of barley were increased by 10 cents per bushel. This increase was approved by Order-in-Council P.C. 1971-372, dated February 25, 1971. Receipts from producers in the 1970-71 Pool to February 28, 1971 amounted to 123,818,800 bushels and on April 15, 1971, 10 cents per bushel was paid to producers on these receipts.

### RECEIPTS AND DISPOSITION

Table 41 shows Canadian Wheat Board purchases and sales of Barley, by month, for the account of the 1970-71 Pool.

### RECEIPTS

Receipts of barley in the 1970-71 Pool were 229,365,255 bushels. This total included 229,352,984 bushels delivered by producers from August 1, 1970 to July 31, 1971; and 12,271 bushels acquired from other sources. Deliveries by producers were

TABLE 41

Statement of Purchases and Sales by Months
For the period August 1, 1970 to October 29, 1971
1970-71 Pool Account – Barley

| Month | Purchases (Bushels) | Sales (Bushels) |
|---|---|---|
| August, 1970 | 749,600 | 105,580,514 |
| September | 25,771,771 | 1,260,280 |
| October | 34,542,830 | 4,899 |
| November | 17,098,126 | 33,289,469 |
| December | 14,265,435 | 5,583,298 |
| January, 1971 | 14,465,360 | 6,124,263 |
| February | 13,929,058 | 163,129 |
| March | 25,265,513 | 1,750,154 |
| April | 12,845,060 | 341,530 |
| May | 16,304,974 | 12,418,045 |
| June | 16,751,600 | 22,008,650 |
| July | 37,375,928 | 5,702,044 |
| August | | 21,651,319 |
| September | | 9,844,961 |
| October | | 3,642,700[1] |
| Total | 229,365,255 | 229,365,255 |

1) Includes 6,159,654 bushels of cash barley sold to the 1971-72 Pool Account less futures exchanged of 3,669,000.

65.9 million bushels more than were delivered to the 1969-70 Pool. This was a reflection on one hand of the large supplies available from the 1970 crop and the sharp increase in commercial sales.

The grades of barley delivered by producers to the 1970-71 Pool Account are shown in Table 42.

Despite the larger quantity of barley deliveries in 1970-71, the general grade pattern was not changed significantly. No. 1 Feed continued as the principal grade, amounting to 75.82 percent of all deliveries. This grade along with Nos. 2 and 3 Feed accounted for 83.20 percent of all deliveries in the 1970-71 Pool. Among the higher grades, deliveries of No. 3 C.W. Six-Row at 23.1 million bushels were slightly above the level of the previous year but its percentage of total barley deliveries were slightly lower. Board receipts of high moisture barley in 1970-71 amounted to 3.9 million bushels as compared to 12.6 million bushels in the previous Pool. Of this total quantity 3.5 million bushels were tough and .4 million bushels were damp.

TABLE 42

Barley Receipts from Producers, by Principal Grades
For the Period August 1, 1970 to July 31, 1971

| Grades (including Toughs and Damps) | % of Total | Bushels |
|---|---|---|
| 2 C.W. 6 Row | .33 | 746,159 |
| 3 C.W. 6 Row | 10.05 | 23,060,889 |
| 2 C.W. 2 Row | .79 | 1,820,626 |
| 3 C.W. 2 Row | 5.48 | 12,572,697 |
| 1 Feed | 75.82 | 173,870,749 |
| 2 Feed | 6.47 | 14,834,230 |
| 3 Feed | .91 | 2,092,187 |
| Other Grades | .15 | 355,447 |
| Total | 100.00 | 229,352,984 |

## DISPOSITION

After sales of barley and weight losses in drying from the 1970-71 Pool Account of 223,200,661 and 4,940 bushels respectively, there remained a balance of 6,159,654 bushels that was transferred to the 1971-72 Pool Account — Barley. The stocks transferred consisted primarily of No. 1 Feed Barley and No. 2 Feed Barley and were valued on the basis of the ultimate value received from the sale thereof, less a provision for subsequent carrying charges to the date of sale. The transfer was authorized by Order-in-Council P.C. 1972-222 dated February 10, 1972.

Of total sales of 223,205,601 bushels, 62,270,000 bushels were sold in the futures market.

## REALIZED PRICES

Since the 1970-71 Pool was closed with a deficit, final prices realized by producers were the initial payments received at the time of delivery. Initial payments in 1970-71 for the principal grdaes are shown in Table 43.

TABLE 43

Initial Prices Paid to Producers for Principal Grades of Barley Basis in Store Thunder Bay
1970-71 Pool Account

| Grade | Initial Payment[1] |
|---|---|
| | (dollars per bushel) |
| No. 2 C.W. 6 Row | $1.03 |
| No. 3 C.W. 6 Row | 1.01 |
| No. 2 C.W. 2 Row | .96 |
| No. 3 C.W. 2 Row | .93 |
| No. 1 Feed | .91 |
| No. 2 Feed | .88 |
| No. 3 Feed | .83 |

[1] Prior to deduction of the Prairie Farm Assistance Act Levy.

## FINAL STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS — BARLEY

Table 44 shows the operating position of the 1970-71 Pool Account — Barley from August 1, 1970 to the closing date of the Pool, October 29, 1971.

## OPERATING COSTS

Net operating costs applicable to the 1970-71 Barley Pool were $9,396,065. The principal item in operating costs was carrying charges amounting to $7,981,861 or 3.4802 cents per bushel on producers' deliveries to the Pool. Interest paid, exchange and bank charges exceeded interest earned by $562,675. Freight recoveries on West Coast and Churchill export shipments amounted to $1,217,429. Drying charges totalled $7,802. Brokerage and Clearing Association charges applicable to the Pool were $23,998. Administrative and general expenses amounted to $2,037,158 or .8882 of one cent per bushel on producer's deliveries.

TABLE 44

Operating position of the 1970-71 Pool Account — Barley

| | Bushels | Value | Deficit |
|---|---|---|---|
| Barley acquired by the Board: | | | |
| Producers' deliveries August 1, 1970 to July 31, 1971 | 229,352,984 | | |
| Barley otherwise acquired [1] | 12,271 | | |
| | 229,365,255 | | |
| Cost of Barley acquired | | $210,623,074 | |
| Proceeds of sales — August 1, 1970 to October 29, 1971 | | 209,073,812 | |
| Gross deficit as at October 29, 1971 | | | $ 1,549,262 |
| Operating Costs — August 1, 1970 to October 29, 1971; | | | |
| Carrying charges including terminal storage | | 7,981,861 | |
| Interest and bank charges | | 562,675 | |
| Freight recovery on export barley | | ( 1,217,429) | |
| Drying Charges | | 7,802 | |
| Brokerage and Clearing Association Charges | | 23,998 | |
| Administrative and general expenses | | 2,037,158 | 9,396,065 |
| Deficit on operations of the Board on 1970-71 Pool Account — Barley for the period of August 1, 1970 to October 29, 1971[2] | | | $ 10,945,327 |

[1] Purchases from non-producers at Board initial price basis in store Thunder Bay

[2] The deficit of $10,945,327 is recoverable from the Government of Canada together with interest to the date of settlement.

# PART VIII FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements of the Canadian Wheat Board for the crop year under review are presented in this section of the Report. These consist of the Balance Sheet (Exhibit I) which sets forth the financial position of the Board as at July 31, 1971 together with other statements showing the results of the Board's operations for the year ended on that date, all as tabulated in the Index preceeding the financial statements.

In prior years it has been the practice of the Board to include in its accounts at July 31 the final operating results of pool accounts when marketing operations have been completed before the issuance of the annual report. Operations on the 1970-71 Pool Account for Wheat were completed on November 30, 1971 and for Barley on October 29, 1971. Accordingly, the operating accounts for wheat and barley and the balance sheet include the transactions on wheat and barley from July 31, 1971 to the closing dates in order to reflect the final operating results on these accounts in the financial statements.

With respect to Oats, marketing operations were still in process at the date of this report so the accompanying financial statements do not reflect the final result of operations on the 1970-71 Pool Account for Oats.

## BALANCE SHEET - EXHIBIT I

The financial position of The Canadian Wheat Board as at July 31, 1971, including provisions for transactions subsequent thereto with respect to wheat and barley as explained above, is set forth on Exhibit I. The following comments are submitted with respect to certain of the items appearing on the Balance Sheet.

### WHEAT STOCKS – $562,198,213

Stocks of wheat held by the Board at July 31, 1971, in store country and terminal elevators and mills, and in transit amounted to 341,603,172 bushels. Marketing operations on the 1970-71 wheat account were completed on November 30, 1971, therefore the above stocks have been stated at the values which were ultimately received from the sale thereof.

### OATS STOCKS – $17,672,195

### BARLEY STOCKS – $63,161,495

Stocks of oats and barley held by the Board at July 31, 1971, in store country and terminal elevators and in transit, amounted to 30,672,738 bushels of oats and 72,370,147 bushels of barley. With respect to the stocks of oats, 3,863,505 bushels had been sold but were undelivered at July 31, 1971, these stocks have been stated at contract values. The remainder of the inventory of oats of 26,809,233 bushels has been valued at the initial price paid to producers which was 60 cents per bushel basis No. 2 Canada Western Oats in store Thunder Bay. As to the stocks of barley, marketing operations on this account were completed on October 29, 1971 and therefore the stocks of barley have been stated at the values which were ultimately received from the sale thereof.

**Bills of exchange not yet due plus accrued interest:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Payable in sterling – converted at forward sterling sales value .. | $176,799,289 |
| Payable in Canadian funds..... | $ 20,436,119 |

The payment terms of contracts for wheat sold to the People's Republic of China call for 25% payable at time of shipment and the balance of 75% in the form of a draft payable in sterling, 547 days from date of invoice together with accrued interest. The above item of $176,799,289 represents the amounts receivable in sterling with accrued interest at July 31, 1971 converted at forward sterling sales values.

The payment terms of contracts for wheat and barley sold to Poland, Algeria and Democratic People's Republic of Korea call for payment in Canadian funds, 10% at time of shipment, and the balance of 90% in the form of three equal drafts payable in periods up to 36 months from time of shipment with interest payable quarterly or semi-annually on the balance outstanding on each shipment. The above item of $20,436,119 represents the drafts outstanding at July 31, 1971 together with accrued interest.

**Owing from the Government of Canada:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Temporary Wheat Reserves Act for the Crop Year 1970-71 | $63,971,794 |

This item represents the amount due from the Government of Canada under the Temporary Wheat Reserves Act for the crop year 1970-71 with interest thereon to July 31, 1971, which was unpaid at the year end date. This amount was collected from the Government of Canada in October 1971.

| | |
|---|---|
| Deficit on the 1970-71 Pool Account, Barley | $10,945,327 |

This represents the results of operations on the 1970-71 Pool Account for barley to completion of operations on October 29, 1971 as shown on Exhibit IV. This amount will be funded by the Government of Canada.

**Accounts Receivable:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Sundry | $ 6,636,793 |
| Prairie Grain Advance Payments Act | 47,572,309 |
| Prairie Grain Provisional Payments Act | 376,237 |

The sundry item consists mainly of amounts due from Board Agents on sales completed as at July 31, 1971 for which accountings were not received until subsequent to that date. Details of the amounts receivable under the Prairie Grain Advance Payments Act and the Prairie Grain Provisional Payments Act 1969-70 are set forth on Exhibits VI and VII.

**Grain Trade Memberships — $12,749**

The Canadian Wheat Board owns thirteen memberships in the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, three in the Vancouver Grain Exchange and one each in the Winnipeg Grain and Produce Exchange Clearing Association, the Lake Shippers' Clearance Association, the British Columbia Grain Shippers' Clearance Association and the Baltic Mercantile and Shipping Exchange of London, England. These memberships are stated at cost less dividends received to July 31, 1971.

**The Canadian Wheat Board Building, Winnipeg, at cost less depreciation — $3,593,971**

In accordance with instructions received from the Government of Canada the Board paid to the City of Winnipeg a grant of $210,563 in lieu of realty and business taxes on The Canadian Wheat Board Building for 1971, but without admitting any liability for such taxes; $122,879 of the grant has been applied to Board operations for the period from January 1, 1971 to July 31, 1971, and the balance of $87,684 will be charged to the operations of the Board for the 1971-72 Crop year. Depreciation for the year has been provided at 2½% per annum in the amount of $110,137 and the accumulated depreciation on the building to July 31, 1971 is $978,984.

**Liability to the Banks — $326,001,106**

Details of the Board's position with the banks as at July 31, 1971 are set forth below:

| | |
|---|---|
| Loans to finance ordinary operations | $144,178,209 |
| Loans to finance credit sales to China | 168,878,705 |
| Loans to finance credit sales to Poland | 12,944,192 |
| Liability to the Banks | $326,001,106 |

At the beginning of the crop year the Board's loan position with the banks totalled $434 million consisting of $272 million for ordinary operations, $153 million for credit sales to China and $9 million for credit sales to Poland.

With respect to ordinary operations, loan requirements decreased during the crop year from $272 million at the beginning of the crop year to $144 million at July 31, 1971, the decrease being mainly attributable to financing a reduced volume of Advance Payments to Producers. Loans for ordinary operations are guaranteed under Orders-in-Council P.C. 3062 dated August 6, 1947, P.C. 1537 dated November 21, 1957 and P.C. 118 dated January 26, 1971.

Loans to finance credit sales to China remained at a high level during the entire crop year. These loans are guaranteed by the Government of Canada under Order-in-Council P.C. 115 dated January 26, 1971. Loans to finance credit sales to Poland were set up in July, 1970. These loans are guaranteed

under Order-in-Council P.C. 114 dated January 26, 1971.

**Liability to Agents — $415,737,035**

Grain companies acting in the capacity of Agents of the Board accept deliveries from producers at country elevators and on behalf of the Board pay the producers basis the Board's initial price in effect. Settlement is not made by the Board for these purchases until delivery to the Board is completed by its Agents at terminal or mill positions. Liability to Agents amounting to $415,737,035 represents the amount payable by the Board to its Agents for 330,029,251 bushels of wheat, oats and barley on hand at country elevator points and in transit at July 31, 1971 for which delivery to and settlement by the Board will be completed subsequent to the year-end date.

**Advances Received on Agency Grain Stocks — $87,957,766**

Stocks in the custody of Agents represent wheat and barley provisionally invoiced to Agents of the Board, for which the Board will receive a final accounting on the ultimate disposition of these stocks. The Board receives an advance from these Agents for wheat and barley invoiced on a provisional price basis less an allowance for shipping charges to destinations in Eastern Canada. As at July 31, 1971, this advance was $1.40 per bushel basis No. 1 Northern Wheat or No. 1 C.W. Amber Durum Wheat — in store Thunder Bay. With respect to mills this advance was $1.95½ per bushel basis No. 1 Northern Wheat or No. 1 C.W. Amber Durum Wheat — in store Thunder Bay. With respect to barley, the advance was 70¢ per bushel, basis No. 1 Feed Barley — in store Thunder Bay. As at July 31, 1971 the advances received, less forwarding charges allowed, amounted to $87,957,766 as shown on Exhibit I.

**Amounts due to Producers:**

Portion of 1970-71 Temporary Wheat Reserves Act monies due to 1969-70 wheat producers..... $43,213,685

The above represents the 1969-70 Pool Account — Wheat portion of Temporary Wheat Reserves Act monies not collected until October, 1971 and therefore not taken into account in determining the final payment for 1969-70 Wheat as at April 30, 1971. This amount was distributed to the 1969-70 wheat producers in a supplementary final payment issued in late October, 1971.

**Special Account — Net balance of Undistributed Payment Accounts — $753,454**

In accordance with the provisions of Section 29A of the Canadian Wheat Board Act the Governor-in-Council may authorize the Board to transfer to a Special Account the unexpended balances remaining in payment accounts which have been payable to producers for a period of six years or more. In addition to providing for payment of proper claims from producers against these old payment accounts, the Section further provides that these funds shall be used for purposes as the Governor-in-Council upon the recommendation of the Board may deem to be for the benefit of producers. The summary on page 62 sets forth the details of transactions affecting the Special Account for the crop year under review.

**Accrued Expenses and Accounts Payable — $19,248,064**

This item is principally comprised of accrued carrying charges, storage, interest and transportation charges to July 31, 1971, together with all other unpaid sundry accounts as at the foregoing date. It also includes provisions for all charges relating to the marketing of the 1970-71 Pool Accounts for wheat and barley for the period from July 31, 1971 to completion of operations on November 30, 1971 for wheat and to October 29, 1971 for barley.

## ADVANCE PAYMENTS TO PRODUCERS

During the crop year 1957-58 the Government of Canada passed the Prairie Grain Advance Payments Act which came into force on November 25, 1957. Under the terms of the legislation the Board was authorized to make Advance Payments to Producers on farm stored wheat, oats and barley at the rate of 50 cents per bushel for wheat, 20 cents

## SPECIAL ACCOUNT TRANSACTIONS

Balance of Special Account as at July 31, 1970 — $1,061,167

(During the crop year under review there were no transfers to the Special Account under the authority of Section 30 of the Canadian Wheat Board Act)

Expenditures:

| Authorized by | Unexpended as at July 31, 1970 | Authorizations Crop Year 1970-71 | Unexpended as at July 31, 1971 | Expended Crop Year 1970-71 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Order-in-Council P.C. 1967-696 April 13, 1967 | $111,658 | $ – | $ 31,638 | $ 80,020 | |
| Order-in-Council P.C. 1968-468 March 7, 1968 | 62,196 | – | 49,310 | 12,886 | |
| Order-in-Council P.C. 1968-1147 June 12, 1968 | 12,190 | – | – | 12,190 | |
| Order-in-Council P.C. 1970-1666 September 23, 1970 | 120,000 | – | 60,000 | 60,000 | |
| Order-in-Council P.C. 1970-1668 September 23, 1970 | 150,000 | – | 23,432 | 126,568 | |
| Order-in-Council P.C. 1970-1669 September 23, 1970 | 200,000 | – | 200,000 | – | |
| Order-in-Council P.C. 1971-1826 September 1, 1971 | – | 100,000 | 94,005 | 5,995 | |
| | $656,044 | $100,000 | $458,385 | | 297,659 |
| | | | | | 763,508 |
| Less: Payments to producers against old payment accounts previously transferred to Special Account | | | | | 10,054 |
| Balance of the Special Account as at July 31, 1971 | | | | | $ 753,454* |

* As at July 31, 1971 there were unexpended authorizations totalling $458,385 leaving a balance of $295,069 available in the account.

per bushel for oats and 35 cents per bushel for barley, subject to a limitation of the deliverable quantity of grain to a maximum amount of $3,000 for each applicant. The Board was also authorized to recover Advance Payments so made, by deduction from the value of wheat, oats or barley delivered by producers subsequent to the date of receiving an Advance Payment. On November 14, 1968 the authorized rates were increased to $1.00 per bushel for wheat, 40 cents for oats, and 70 cents for barley, and the maximum was increased to $6,000 for each applicant.

The result of transactions in respect to Advance Payments to producers for the period from November 25, 1957 to July 31, 1971 is set forth on Exhibit VI. As at the year-end date there was an amount of $47,766,030 still to be refunded by producers in respect to Advance Payments, but during the period from August 1, 1971 to January 29, 1972 refunds totalling $33,519,744 were received by the Board, leaving a balance still to be refunded in the amount of $14,246,286.

## PROVISIONAL PAYMENTS TO PRODUCERS ON UNTHRESHED GRAIN

On December 19, 1969, the Government of Canada passed the Prairie Grain Provisional Payments Act, 1969-70, which authorized the Board to make Provisional Payments to producers on unthreshed wheat, oats and barley in the 1969-70 crop year. The authorized rates of payment were $1.00 per bushel for wheat, 40 cents for oats and 70 cents for barley, subject to a limitation of the deliverable quantity of grain to a maximum of $3,000 to a producer. Details of transactions on Provisional Payments are shown on Exhibit VII.

## STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

### WHEAT DIVISION—
### 1970-71 Pool Account EXHIBIT II

Under the authority of the Canadian Wheat Board Act and Orders-in-Council P.C. 1293 and 1295 dated July 15, 1970 the Board was authorized to purchase from producers during the 1970-71 crop year wheat produced in the designated area and to pay to producers a fixed price of $1.50 per bushel for No. 1 Manitoba Northern and No. 1 Canada Western Amber Durum Wheat basis in store Thunder Bay or Vancouver.

Marketing operations on the 1970-71 Pool Account for wheat were completed on November 30, 1971 resulting in a surplus of $74,274,567 as shown by Exhibit II. The inventory of wheat on hand at July 31, 1971 has been stated at the ultimate value received from the sale thereof subsequent to the year end date, and provision has been made in the accounts as at July 31, 1971 for all charges incident to the completion of marketing operations.

Carrying costs, interest and all other expenses of the 1970-71 Pool Account for wheat totalling $15,367,713 are set forth in detail on Exhibit II. Included in the operating results is the amount of $33,209,024 representing allocations of carrying charges received from the Government of Canada under the Temporary Wheat Reserves Act as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| from the crop year 1970-71 | $23,527,692 |
| from the crop year 1971-72 | 9,681,332 |
| | $33,209,024 |

The application of the Temporary Wheat Reserves Act to Board operations is discussed in detail in Part VII of this report.

The surplus on operations on the 1970-71 Pool Account for wheat will be available for final payment to producers in February 1972, computed as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Surplus on operations | | $74,274,567 |
| Add: Additional interest earned after closing | | 1,053,071 |
| | | 75,327,638 |
| Deduct: Prairie Farm Assistance Act levy | $752,091 | |
| Cost of issuing final payments | 118,563 | 870,654 |
| Amount payable to producers | | $74,456,984 |

In the course of completing its export contracts, the Board is sometimes subject to demurrage charges payable to vessel owners, according to the terms of the charter party, for delays beyond a normal period of loading. During the year under

review, the Board paid a total of $133,517* in respect of these charges for wheat.

## OATS AND BARLEY DIVISION— EXHIBITS III AND IV

Under the authority of the Canadian Wheat Board Act and Orders-in-Council P.C. 1293 and 1294 dated July 15, 1970, the Board was authorized to purchase from producers during the 1970-71 crop year oats and barley produced in the designated area and to pay to producers a fixed initial price of 60 cents per bushel for No. 2 Canada Western Oats and 91 cents per bushel for No. 3 Canada Western Six-Row Barley, both prices basis in store Thunder Bay. Under the authority of Order-in-Council P.C. 372 dated February 25, 1971 the initial price on all grades of barley was increased 10¢ per bushel effective March 1, 1971 and an adjustment payment of 10¢ per bushel was paid on producers' deliveries in the period from August 1, 1970 to February 28, 1971.

With respect to oats, during the crop year the Board purchased from producers a total of 54,788,937 bushels of oats at Board initial prices. Completed sales to July 31, 1971 totalled 24,116,199 bushels with a value of $19,258,374. In addition oats sold but not delivered at July 31, 1971 amounted to 3,863,505 bushels with a contract value of $2,945,791. Stocks remaining unsold at July 31, 1971 were 26,809,233 bushels; these stocks have been valued at the Board's initial prices paid to producers.

Carrying costs, interest and all other expenses of the 1970-71 Pool Account for oats to July 31, 1971 totalled $2,038,982. Details of these expenses are shown on Exhibit III.

*On the basis of the valuation of the inventory, but without provision for carrying costs, interest and other expenses beyond July 31, 1971, the operations of the Board on the 1970-71 Pool Account for Oats to July 31, 1971 showed a credit balance of $4,590,522. This result should not be viewed as the final result of marketing operations on the 1970-71 Pool Account for Oats.*

* In the crop years 1968-69 and 1969-70 the Board paid demurrage charges of $1,622,779 and $516,903 respectively.

Marketing operations on the 1970-71 Pool Account for barley were completed on October 29, 1971 resulting in a deficit of $10,945,327 as shown by Exhibit IV. The inventory of barley on hand at July 31, 1971 is stated at the ultimate value received from the sale thereof subsequent to the year-end date, and provision has been made in the accounts as at July 31, 1971 for carrying charges, storage charges, interest, administrative expenses and all other charges incident to the completion of marketing operations. The deficit on the 1970-71 Pool Account for barley amounting to $10,945,327 will be funded by the Government of Canada.

In the course of completing its export contracts, the Board is sometimes subject to demurrage charges payable to vessel owners, according to the terms of the charter party, for delays beyond a normal period of loading. During the year under review, the Board paid a total of $70,645 ** in respect of these charges for barley.

## SCHEDULE OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND GENERAL EXPENSES— EXHIBIT V

The total expenditures under this heading for the crop year under review amounted to $6,083,403 comprising expenses applicable to the Board's offices at Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver, Montreal, London (England) and Tokyo (Japan). Details of these expenditures and the allocation thereof to Board operations are set forth on Exhibit V.

The following pages contain the Financial statements of the Board; the Auditors' Report for the fiscal year ended on July 31, 1971, and tables pertaining to Canadian and World Grain statistics.

In this Report we have endeavoured to describe the administrative policy of the Board with respect to wheat, oats and barley for the year under review.

** In the crop years 1968-69 and 1969-70 the Board paid demurrage charges of $12,406 and $26,275 respectively.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

A major effort on the part of all segments of the grain industry was necessary to maintain grain shipments at a level required to meet Canada's sales commitments during the 1970-71 crop year. The Board wishes to express its appreciation for the efforts that were made by the officers and employees of the country elevator companies, the railway companies, terminal elevator companies, export agents, lake vessel operators and all those who participated in the sale and shipment of Prairie grain.

We would also like to record our appreciation for the loyal and conscientious services rendered by the officers and staff of the Board.

This report is respectfully submitted,



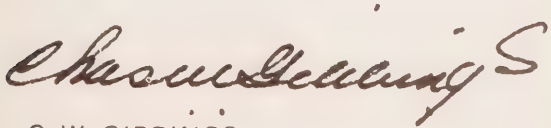
G. N. VOGEL
Chief Commissioner



D. H. TRELEAVEN
Assistant Chief Commissioner



R. L. KRISTJANSON
Commissioner



C. W. GIBBINGS
Commissioner



R. M. ESDALE
Commissioner

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# EXHIBIT I



## BALANCE SHEET AS

### ASSETS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Stocks of grain: | | |
| Wheat stocks — stated at the ultimate value received from the sale thereof basis in store Thunder Bay, Vancouver or Churchill | | $562,198,213 |
| Oats stocks — stated at contract values basis in store — Thunder Bay | $ 2,945,791 | |
| Oats stocks — stated at initial prices paid to producers basis in store Thunder Bay | 14,726,404 | 17,672,195 |
| Barley stocks — stated at the ultimate value received from the sale thereof, basis in store Thunder Bay or Vancouver | | 63,161,495 |
| Bills of exchange not yet due plus accrued interest: | | |
| Payable in sterling — converted at forward sterling sales values | 176,799,289 | |
| Payable in Canadian funds | 20,436,119 | 197,235,408 |
| Owing from the Government of Canada: | | |
| Temporary Wheat Reserves Act for the crop year 1970-71 with interest to July 31, 1971 | 63,971,794 | |
| Deficit on the 1970-71 Pool Account — Barley | 10,945,327 | 74,917,121 |
| Accounts receivable: | | |
| Sundry | 6,636,793 | |
| Prairie Grain Advance Payments Act | 47,572,309 | |
| Prairie Grain Provisional Payments Act | 376,237 | 54,585,339 |
| Grain trade memberships | | 12,749 |
| The Canadian Wheat Board Building, Winnipeg, at cost less depreciation | | 3,593,971 |
| Office furniture, equipment and automobiles, at cost less depreciation | | 339,051 |
| Deferred and prepaid expenses | | 235,332 |
| | | $973,950,874 |

## AT JULY 31, 1971

### LIABILITIES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Liability to the Banks | | $326,001,106 |
| Liability to agents for grain purchased from producers but not yet delivered to the Board | | 415,737,035 |
| Advances received on agency grain stocks | | 87,957,766 |
| Amounts due to producers: | | |
| Portion of Temporary Wheat Reserves Act monies for the crop year 1970-71, payable to producers on the 1969-70 Pool Account — Wheat with interest to July 31, 1971 | | 43,213,685 |
| Outstanding cheques: | | |
| Balance of final payments — Wheat | $1,604,065 | |
| — Oats | 12,608 | |
| — Barley | 36,279 | |
| Balance of Special Government payments re 1968-69 Durum and Soft White Spring Wheat | 4,258 | |
| Balance of 1970-71 Barley adjustment payment | 96,328 | 1,753,538 |
| Special Account — net balance of undistributed payment accounts | | [illegible] |
| Accrued expenses and accounts payable | | 19,248,064 |
| Provision for final payment expenses | | 421,137 |
| Surplus — 1970-71 Pool Account — Wheat | | 74,274,567 |
| Credit Balance — 1970-71 Pool Account — Oats | | 4,590,522 |
| | | $973,950,874 |

# EXHIBIT II

## 1970-71 POOL ACCOUNT — WHEAT

For the period from August 1, 1970 to completion of operations on November 30, 1971

Wheat acquired:
- Purchased from Producers at Board initial prices basis in store Thunder Bay or Vancouver .....
- Net bushels acquired from the adjustment of overages and shortages, etc., at country and terminal elevators at Board initial prices basis in store Thunder Bay or Vancouver .....
- Purchased from 1969-70 Pool Account — Wheat .....

Wheat sold:
- Completed sales to July 31, 1971 basis in store Thunder Bay, Vancouver or Churchill
  - Domestic .....
  - Export sales .....
  - Weight losses in transit and in drying .....

Wheat stocks — being wheat stocks on hand at July 31, 1971 stated at the ultimate value received from the sale thereof, basis in store Thunder Bay, Vancouver or Churchill:
- Completed sales for period from August 1, 1971 to November 30, 1971
  - Domestic .....
  - Export Sales .....
  - Sale to the 1971-72 Pool Account — Wheat .....

Surplus on wheat transactions .....

Deduct: Carrying costs, interest, administrative and general expenses
- Carrying charges:
  - Carrying charges on wheat stored in country elevators .....
  - Storage on wheat stored in terminal elevators .....
  - Net interest paid to agents on agency wheat stocks .....

Less: Carrying charges received under the Temporary Wheat Reserves Act .....
- Bank interest, exchange and bank charges and net interest on other Board accounts...
- Net additional freight on wheat shipped from country stations to terminal positions..
- Handling, stop-off and diversion charges on wheat warehoused at interior terminals...
- Drying charges .....
- Administrative and general expenses to November 30, 1971 .....

Surplus on operations of the Board on the 1970-71 Pool Account — Wheat, for the period from August 1, 1970 to November 30, 1971 .....

## STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

| Bushels | | Amount | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 379,070,258 | | $533,446,108 | |
| 1,656,686 | | 2,367,558 | |
| 136,652,980 | 517,379,924 | 232,300,089 | $768,113,755 |
| 19,944,890 | | | |
| 155,800,944 | | | |
| 30,918 | 175,776,752 | 295,557,822 | |
| 30,848,860 | | | |
| 211,838,690 | | | |
| 98,915,622 | 341,603,172 | 562,198,213 | |
| | 517,379,924 | | 857,756,035 |
| | | | 89,642,280 |
| | | $31,960,551 | |
| | | 6,549,010 | |
| | | 2,702,293 | |
| | | 41,211,854 | |
| | | 33,209,024 | |
| | | 8,002,830 | |
| | | 2,619,937 | |
| | | 574,711 | |
| | | 513,775 | |
| | | 47,971 | |
| | | 3,608,489 | 15,367,713 |
| | | | $ 74,274,567 |

# EXHIBIT III



## 1970-71 POOL ACCOUNT — OATS

For the crop year ended July 31, 1971

Oats acquired:
Purchased from Producers at Board initial prices basis in store Thunder Bay .....

Oats sold: (1)
Completed sales at realized prices basis in store Thunder Bay or Vancouver .....
Uncompleted sales at contract values basis in store Thunder Bay .....

Stocks of oats — stated at initial prices paid to producers basis in store Thunder Bay .....

Surplus on oats transactions .....

Deduct: Carrying costs, interest, administrative and general expenses:
Carrying charges:
Carrying charges on oats stored in country elevators .....
Storage on oats stored in terminal elevators .....
Interest and bank charges .....
Freight recovered on shipments of oats to Pacific Coast ports for export .....
Brokerage and Clearing Association charges .....
Administrative and general expenses to July 31, 1971 .....

Credit balance in the 1970-71 Pool Account — Oats as at July 31, 1971 after valuing unsold stocks of oats on hand at initial prices paid to producers basis in store Thunder Bay .....

(1) Excluding open future sales contracts of 4,600,000 bushels of October oats.

## STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

| Bushels | | | Amount | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 54,788,937 | | | $30,301,065 |
| 24,116,199 | | | $19,258,374 | |
| 3,863,505 | | | 2,945,791 | |
| 26,809,233 | 54,788,937 | | 14,726,404 | 36,930,569 |
| | | | | 6,629,504 |
| | | $1,367,413 | | |
| | | 368,888 | 1,736,301 | |
| | | | 2,734 | |
| | | | ( 847) | |
| | | | 9,354 | |
| | | | 291,440 | [illegible] |
| | | | | $ 4,590,522 |

# EXHIBIT IV



## 1970-71 POOL ACCOUNT — BARLEY

For the period from August 1, 1970 to completion of operations on October 29, 1971

Barley acquired:
- Purchased from Producers at Board initial prices basis in store Thunder Bay .....
- Barley otherwise purchased at Board initial prices basis in store Thunder Bay .....

Barley sold:
- Completed sales to July 31, 1971 basis in store Thunder Bay, Vancouver or Churchill .....
- Weight losses in transit and in drying .....
- Barley stocks — being barley stocks on hand at July 31, 1971 stated at the ultimate value received from the sale thereof basis in store Thunder Bay, Vancouver or Churchill:
  - Completed sales for period from August 1, 1971 to October 29, 1971 .....
  - Sale to the 1971-72 Pool Account — Barley .....

Deficit on barley transactions .....

Deduct: Carrying costs, interest, administrative and general expenses:
- Carrying charges:
  - Carrying charges on barley stored in country elevators .....
  - Storage on barley stored in terminal elevators .....
- Interest and bank charges .....
- Freight recovered on shipments of barley to Pacific Coast ports for export .....
- Handling, stop-off and diversion charges on wheat warehoused at interior terminals ...
- Drying charges .....
- Brokerage and Clearing Association charges .....
- Administrative and general expenses to October 29, 1971 .....

Deficit on operations of the Board on 1970-71 Pool Account — Barley, for the period from August 1, 1970 to completion of operations on October 29, 1971 .....

## STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

| Bushels | | Amount | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 229,352,984 | | $210,612,221 | |
| 12,271 | 229,365,255 | 10,853 | $210,623,074 |
| 156,990,168 | | 145,912,317 | |
| 4,940 | | — | |
| 66,210,493 | | 57,156,011 | |
| 6,159,654 | 229,365,255 | 6,005,484 | [illegible] |
| | | | 1,549,262 |
| | | $6,685,520 | |
| | | 1,296,341 | 7,981,861 |
| | | | 562,675 |
| | | | ( 1,291,184) |
| | | | 73,755 |
| | | | 7,802 |
| | | | 23,998 |
| | | | 2,037,158 9,396,065 |
| | | | $ 10,945,327 |

# EXHIBIT V



## STATEMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND GENERAL

For the year ended July 31, 1971

| | |
|---|---|
| Administrative and general expenses: | |
| Salaries — Board members, officers and staff | $3,766,538 |
| Unemployment insurance, pension, group insurance and medical plan costs | 254,543 |
| Advisory committee — travelling expenses and per diem allowance | 3,691 |
| Rental and lighting of offices including maintenance of The Canadian Wheat Board Building — net of rentals received | 447,786 |
| Telephone — exchange service and long distance calls | 71,512 |
| Telegrams, cable and telex expense | 68,002 |
| Postage | 98,979 |
| Printing, stationery and supplies | 306,472 |
| Office expenses | 116,238 |
| Travelling expenses | 217,442 |
| Travelling expenses — inspectors | 75,347 |
| Legal fees and court costs | 23,846 |
| Audit Fees | 50,000 |
| Tabulating equipment — rental and sundries | 351,541 |
| Repairs and upkeep of office machinery and equipment | 11,402 |
| Grain market publications and services | 9,904 |
| Bonds and insurance | 9,006 |
| Grain Exchange dues | 5,525 |
| Express, freight and cartage on stationery, etc. | 7,320 |
| Depreciation on building, furniture, equipment and automobiles | 188,109 |
| | $6,083,403 |

## EXPENSES AND ALLOCATIONS TO OPERATIONS

Allocations to operations:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Marketing of Producers' grain: | | |
| | 1970-71 Pool Account — Wheat | $2,016,395 | |
| | 1970-71 Pool Account — Oats | 291,440 | |
| | 1970-71 Pool Account — Barley | 1,234,435 | |
| | 1969-70 Pool Account — Wheat | 1,800,869 | |
| | 1969-70 Pool Account — Oats | 53,855 | |
| | 1969-70 Pool Account — Barley | 490,341 | |
| | | | $5,887,335 |
| 2. | Distributing final payments to producers: | | |
| | (a) Wheat: | | |
| | 1969-70 Pool Account | 69,692 | |
| | 1967-68 Pool Account | 3,286 | |
| | 1966-67 Pool Account | 2,498 | |
| | 1965-66 Pool Account | 1,711 | |
| | 1964-65 Pool Account | 924 | |
| | 1963-64 Pool Account | 174 | |
| | | | 78,285 |
| | (b) Coarse Grains: | | |
| | 1969-70 Pool Account — Oats | 16,141 | |
| | 1969-70 Pool Account — Barley | 36,040 | |
| | 1967-68 Pool Account — Oats | 860 | |
| | 1967-68 Pool Account — Barley | 1,171 | |
| | 1966-67 Pool Account — Oats | 679 | |
| | 1966-67 Pool Account — Barley | 912 | |
| | 1965-66 Pool Account — Oats | 498 | |
| | 1965-66 Pool Account — Barley | 654 | |
| | 1964-65 Pool Account — Oats | 293 | |
| | 1964-65 Pool Account — Barley | 395 | |
| | 1963-64 Pool Account — Oats | 66 | |
| | 1963-64 Pool Account — Barley | 74 | |
| | | | 57,783 |
| 3. | Allocation authorized by Order in Council P.C. 1970-1666 September 23, 1970 from Special Account — Undistributed Payment Accounts in partial payment of administrative and general expenses incurred in respect of the Prairie Grain Advance Payments Act | | 60,000 |
| | | | $6,083,403 |

# EXHIBIT VI

## STATEMENT OF ADVANCE PAYMENTS TO PRODUCERS UNDER THE PRAIRIE GRAIN ADVANCE PAYMENTS ACT

AS AT JULY 31, 1971

| | Cash Advances To Producers | Advances Repaid by Producers | Balance To Be Refunded By Producers |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1957-58 Crop Year | $ 35,203,467 | $ 35,200,780 | $ 2,687 |
| 1958-59 Crop Year | 34,369,653 | 34,365,874 | 3,779 |
| 1959-60 Crop Year | 38,492,505 | 38,489,505 | 3,000 |
| 1960-61 Crop Year | 63,912,550 | 63,902,852 | 9,698 |
| 1961-62 Crop Year | 16,656,713 | 16,650,027 | 6,686 |
| 1962-63 Crop Year | 29,251,526 | 29,245,423 | 6,103 |
| 1963-64 Crop Year | 62,136,418 | 62,121,968 | 14,450 |
| 1964-65 Crop Year | 32,961,844 | 32,951,439 | 10,405 |
| 1965-66 Crop Year | 40,600,386 | 40,586,647 | 13,739 |
| 1966-67 Crop Year | 36,668,270 | 36,651,588 | 16,682 |
| 1967-68 Crop Year | 47,280,533 | 47,254,325 | 26,208 |
| 1968-69 Crop Year | 151,852,319 | 150,196,074 | 1,656,245 |
| 1969-70 Crop Year | 272,777,516 | 250,406,233 | 22,371,283 |
| 1970-71 Crop Year | 91,105,890 | 67,480,825 | 23,625,065 |
| | $953,269,590 | $905,503,560 | |
| Balance to be refunded by Producers as at July 31, 1971 | | | 47,766,030 |
| Add: | | | |
| Bank interest to July 31, 1971 payable by the Government of Canada | | 36,262,236 | |
| Less: Amount paid to July 31, 1971 | | 35,969,761 | 292,475 |
| | | | 48,058,505 |
| Deduct: | | | |
| Balance of funds received to cover advance payments in default: | | | |
| Government of Canada | | 76,025 | |
| Line Elevator Companies | | 8,447 | |
| Interest received on default payments | | 401,724 | 486,196 |
| Owing to The Canadian Wheat Board as at July 31, 1971 | | | $ 47,572,309 |

# EXHIBIT VII

## STATEMENT OF PROVISIONAL PAYMENTS TO PRODUCERS ON UNTHRESHED GRAIN UNDER THE PRAIRIE GRAIN PROVISIONAL PAYMENTS ACT, 1969-70

### AS AT JULY 31, 1971

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cash Advances to Producers | $1,204,852 | |
| Less: Advances repaid by Producers | 830,799 | |
| Balance to be refunded by Producers as at July 31, 1971 | | $374,053 |
| Bank interest to July 31, 1971 payable by the Government of Canada | 85,749 | |
| Less: Amount paid to July 31, 1971 | 83,565 | 2,184 |
| Owing to The Canadian Wheat Board as at July 31, 1971 | | $376,237 |

# PART IX AUDITORS' REPORT



To The Canadian Wheat Board:

We have examined the financial statements and explanatory comments thereon of The Canadian Wheat Board, which comprise Part VIII of The Annual Report of The Board for the crop year ended July 31, 1971. Our examination included a general review of the accounting procedures and such tests of accounting records and other supporting evidence as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion these financial statements together with the explanatory comments thereon present fairly the financial position of The Board as at July 31, 1971 and the results of its operations for the periods shown, in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles consistently applied.

Winnipeg, Manitoba
February 24th, 1972

Deloitte, Plender, Haskins & Sells
Chartered Accountants

# ADDENDA—STATISTICAL TABLES

## STATISTICAL TABLES


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|---|---|---|
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NOTES

# TABLE I.



## ACREAGE OF PRINCIPAL GRAINS IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES

### 1947–1971

| Harvest Year | Wheat | Oats | Barley | Rye | Flaxseed | Rapeseed | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | (Thousands of Acres) | | | | |
| 1947 ..... | 23,357 | 7,818 | 7,035 | 1,124 | 1,724 | 58 | 41,116 |
| 1948 ..... | 22,820 | 7,516 | 6,082 | 2,225 | 1,880 | 80 | 40,603 |
| 1949 ..... | 26,524 | 7,355 | 5,617 | 1,095 | 290 | 20 | 40,901 |
| 1950 ..... | 26,382 | 7,520 | 6,205 | 1,041 | 541 | 2 | 41,689 |
| 1951 ..... | 24,385 | 8,312 | 7,530 | 1,047 | 1,086 | 7 | 42,367 |
| 1952 ..... | 25,372 | 7,560 | 8,145 | 1,153 | 1,027 | 19 | 43,276 |
| 1953 ..... | 25,517 | 6,490 | 8,599 | 1,421 | 908 | 30 | 42,965 |
| 1954 ..... | 24,707 | 6,715 | 7,568 | 687 | 1,148 | 40 | 40,865 |
| 1955 ..... | 21,964 | 7,788 | 9,638 | 665 | 1,809 | 138 | 42,002 |
| 1956 ..... | 22,064 | 7,422 | 8,181 | 452 | 3,010 | 353 | 41,482 |
| 1957 ..... | 20,881 | 5,633 | 9,209 | 455 | 3,462 | 619 | 40,259 |
| 1958 ..... | 21,480 | 5,810 | 9,104 | 431 | 2,526 | 626 | 39,977 |
| 1959 ..... | 23,970 | 5,626 | 7,700 | 458 | 2,026 | 213 | 39,993 |
| 1960 ..... | 23,900 | 6,344 | 6,680 | 490 | 2,481 | 763 | 40,658 |
| 1961 ..... | 24,629 | 5,122 | 5,361 | 493 | 2,051 | 710 | 38,366 |
| 1962 ..... | 26,237 | 7,152 | 5,097 | 569 | 1,396 | 371 | 40,822 |
| 1963 ..... | 26,996 | 6,260 | 5,922 | 632 | 1,629 | 478 | 41,917 |
| 1964 ..... | 29,080 | 5,054 | 5,217 | 635 | 1,916 | 791 | 42,693 |
| 1965 ..... | 27,790 | 5,645 | 5.741 | 743 | 2,265 | 1,435 | 43,619 |
| 1966 ..... | 29,166 | 5,450 | 7,010 | 671 | 1,883 | 1,525 | 45,705 |
| 1967 ..... | 29,570 | 5,090 | 7,600 | 628 | 998 | 1,620 | 45,506 |
| 1968 ..... | 28,860 | 5,340 | 8,330 | 619 | 1,502 | 1,052 | 45,703 |
| 1969 ..... | 24,400 | 5,630 | 9,000 | 859 | 2,320 | 2,012 | 44,221 |
| 1970 ..... | 12,000 | 5,260 | 9,500 | 944 | 3,350 | 4,050 | 35,104 |
| 1971 [1] ..... | 18,700 | 5,282 | 14,600 | 1,029 | 2,000 | 5,475 | 47,086 |

1 Subject to revision.
2 Less than 500 acres.
Source: Statistics Canada

# TABLE II.



## YIELD PER ACRE OF PRINCIPAL GRAINS IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES

1947–1971

| Harvest Year | Wheat | Oats | Barley | Rye | Flaxseed | Rapeseed |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | (Bushels) | | | | |
| 1947 | 13.7 | 24.5 | 18.6 | 10.8 | 7.6 | 7.5 |
| 1948 | 15.6 | 29.6 | 23.3 | 11.1 | 9.3 | 16.0 |
| 1949 | 12.9 | 25.8 | 19.4 | 7.2 | 6.8 | 17.0 |
| 1950 | 16.6 | 33.9 | 25.3 | 10.6 | 8.3 | 6.0 |
| 1951 | 21.7 | 40.9 | 31.1 | 15.2 | 7.8 | 18.5 |
| 1952 | 26.7 | 45.8 | 34.5 | 19.4 | 10.4 | 15.0 |
| 1953 | 23.7 | 42.5 | 29.2 | 18.9 | 10.0 | 16.6 |
| 1954 | 12.3 | 29.2 | 22.1 | 15.7 | 9.3 | 14.4 |
| 1955 | 22.6 | 37.2 | 25.3 | 18.5 | 10.3 | 11.3 |
| 1956 | 25.0 | 46.2 | 32.0 | 14.0 | 11.5 | 17.0 |
| 1957 | 17.8 | 30.4 | 22.7 | 13.8 | 5.5 | 14.0 |
| 1958 | 17.3 | 32.0 | 25.4 | 13.0 | 8.7 | 12.4 |
| 1959 | 17.9 | 33.9 | 27.1 | 14.8 | 8.3 | 16.7 |
| 1960 | 20.8 | 38.5 | 38.0 | 17.5 | 8.9 | 14.6 |
| 1961 | 10.6 | 25.2 | 19.8 | 9.8 | 6.8 | 15.8 |
| 1962 | 20.8 | 45.0 | 31.0 | 18.6 | 11.0 | 15.8 |
| 1963 | 26.0 | 48.6 | 36.0 | 19.1 | 12.5 | 18.3 |
| 1964 | 19.9 | 40.8 | 30.1 | 17.0 | 10.1 | 16.7 |
| 1965 | 22.7 | 48.2 | 35.2 | 22.1 | 12.5 | 15.7 |
| 1966 | 27.7 | 47.3 | 40.4 | 23.4 | 11.4 | 16.9 |
| 1967 | 19.4 | 38.3 | 30.3 | 16.7 | 9.0 | 15.2 |
| 1968 | 21.8 | 46.6 | 36.1 | 18.4 | 12.8 | 18.4 |
| 1969 | 27.3 | 49.4 | 39.4 | 17.1 | 11.8 | 16.6 |
| 1970 | 26.0 | 53.2 | 41.2 | 21.6 | 14.5 | 17.8 |
| 1971 [1] | 27.0 | 54.3 | 42.8 | 22.3 | 12.8 | 18.0 |

1 Subject to revision.
Source: Statistics Canada

# TABLE III.



## PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL GRAINS IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES

### 1947–1971

| Harvest Year | Wheat | Oats | Barley | Rye | Flaxseed | Rapeseed | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | (Thousands of Bushels) | | | | |
| 1947 | 320,000 | 191,700 | 131,000 | 12,150 | 13,040 | 438 | 668,328 |
| 1948 | 356,000 | 222,800 | 142,000 | 24,721 | 17,450 | 1,280 | 764,251 |
| 1949 | 341,000 | 189,900 | 109,000 | 7,900 | 1,973 | 340 | 650,113 |
| 1950 | 439,000 | 255,200 | 157,000 | 11,050 | 4,483 | 2 | 866,735 |
| 1951 | 530,000 | 340,000 | 234,000 | 15,935 | 8,450 | 120 | 1,128,505 |
| 1952 | 678,000 | 346,000 | 281,000 | 22,320 | 10,700 | 278 | 1,338,298 |
| 1953 | 604,000 | 276,000 | 251,000 | 26,900 | 9,100 | 491 | 1,167,491 |
| 1954 | 305,000 | 196,000 | 167,000 | 10,790 | 10,700 | 578 | 690,068 |
| 1955 | 497,000 | 290,000 | 244,000 | 12,300 | 18,700 | 1,558 | 1,063,558 |
| 1956 | 551,000 | 343,000 | 262,000 | 6,350 | 34,600 | 5,996 | 1,202,946 |
| 1957 | 371,000 | 171,000 | 209,000 | 6,300 | 18,900 | 8,661 | 784,861 |
| 1958 | 372,000 | 186,000 | 231,000 | 5,600 | 22,000 | 7,762 | 824,362 |
| 1959 | 430,000 | 191,000 | 209,000 | 6,760 | 16,900 | 3,560 | 857,220 |
| 1960 | 498,000 | 244,000 | 187,000 | 8,560 | 22,000 | 11,120 | 970,680 |
| 1961 | 260,000 | 129,000 | 106,000 | 4,836 | 13,900 | 11,220 | 524,956 |
| 1962 | 546,000 | 322,000 | 158,000 | 10,600 | 15,300 | 5,860 | 1,057,760 |
| 1963 | 703,000 | 304,000 | 213,000 | 12,080 | 20,300 | 8,360 | 1,260,740 |
| 1964 | 578,000 | 206,000 | 157,000 | 10,800 | 19,400 | 13,230 | 984,430 |
| 1965 | 632,000 | 272,000 | 202,000 | 16,400 | 28,400 | 22,600 | 1,173,400 |
| 1966 | 807,000 | 258,000 | 283,000 | 15,700 | 21,500 | 25,800 | 1,411,000 |
| 1967 | 574,000 | 195,000 | 230,000 | 10,467 | 9,000 | 24,700 | 1,043,167 |
| 1968 | 629,000 | 249,000 | 301,000 | 11,400 | 19,300 | 19,400 | 1,229,100 |
| 1969 | 665,000 | 278,000 | 355,000 | 14,658 | 27,300 | 33,400 | 1,373,358 |
| 1970 | 312,500 | 280,000 | 391,000 | 20,427 | 48,700 | 72,200 | 1,124,827 |
| 1971[1] | 504,000 | 287,000 | 625,500 | 22,928 | 25,500 | 98,500 | 1,563,428 |

1 Subject to Revision.

Source: Statistics Canada

# TABLE IV.

## PRODUCERS' MARKETINGS—WESTERN CANADIAN GRAINS

### Crop Years 1946-47 to 1970-71

| Crop Year | Wheat | Oats | Barley | Rye | Flaxseed | Rapeseed[1] | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | (Thousands of Bushels) | | | | |
| 1946-47 | 334,618 | 99,856 | 67,553 | 5,577 | 4,808 | | 512,412 |
| | 246,602 | 72,652 | 65,014 | 10,143 | 10,503 | | 404,914 |
| 1948-49 | 293,987 | 85,924 | 70,252 | 17,502 | 15,166 | | 482,831 |
| 1949-50 | 319,571 | 80,448 | 53,326 | 8,689 | 1,493 | | 463,527 |
| 1950-51 | 367,845 | 102,688 | 83,414 | 7,441 | 3,254 | | 564,642 |
| 1951-52 | 455,362 | 133,608 | 130,336 | 11,727 | 6,363 | | 737,396 |
| 1952-53 | 535,989 | 119,750 | 165,036 | 15,926 | 8,155 | | 844,856 |
| 1953-54 | 396,961 | 90,367 | 101,397 | 12,209 | 7,403 | | 608,337 |
| 1954-55 | 319,780 | 70,221 | 112,568 | 13,191 | 8,792 | | 524,552 |
| 1955-56 | 352,975 | 71,629 | 114,460 | 12,486 | 15,750 | | 567,300 |
| 1956-57 | 362,454 | 69,254 | 120,661 | 4,063 | 29,013 | | 585,445 |
| 1957-58 | 378,192 | 58,272 | 116,866 | 7,395 | 15,296 | 7,063 | 583,084 |
| 1958-59 | 367,723 | 39,280 | 122,838 | 4,667 | 17,469 | 6,502 | 558,479 |
| 1959-60 | 378,514 | 24,338 | 95,591 | 4,291 | 13,961 | 2,999 | 519,694 |
| 1960-61 | 396,212 | 37,634 | 87,898 | 5,824 | 18,136 | 9,573 | 555,277 |
| 1961-62 | 305,345 | 28,155 | 59,329 | 3,417 | 11,985 | 10,042 | 418,273 |
| 1962-63 | 474,293 | 88,989 | 80,477 | 9,372 | 13,528 | 5,690 | 672,349 |
| 1963-64 | 568,620 | 49,744 | 91,943 | 7,971 | 17,375 | 7,484 | 743,137 |
| 1964-65 | 524,515 | 41,002 | 74,975 | 7,347 | 16,847 | 10,875 | 675,561 |
| 1965-66 | 569,363 | 51,715 | 93,886 | 12,065 | 23,689 | 18,775 | 769,493 |
| 1966-67 | 632,362 | 38,427 | 112,740 | 10,967 | 20,113 | 20,811 | 835,420 |
| 1967-68 | 456,015 | 30,818 | 87,305 | 6,916 | 7,948 | 20,002 | 609,004 |
| 1968-69 | 423,161 | 41,573 | 81,766 | 3,838 | 15,310 | 17,576 | 583,224 |
| 1969-70 | 413,263 | 20,868 | 168,423 | 7,602 | 22,086 | 28,500 | 660,742 |
| 1970-71 | 384,215 | 58,097 | 236,104 | 11,660 | 33,619 | 61,465 | 785,160 |

[1] Rapeseed marketings prior to 1957-58 are not available.

Source: Canadian Grain Commission 1970-71. All previous years Statistics Canada: Grain Trade of Canada

# TABLE V.

## RAIL SHIPMENTS FROM WESTERN COUNTRY ELEVATORS

### Crop Years 1955-56 to 1970-71

| Crop Year | Wheat | Oats | Barley | Rye | Flaxseed | Rapeseed[2] | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | (Thousands of Bushels) | | | | |
| | 335,327 | 64,685 | 112,831 | 12,114 | 14,865 | | 539,822 |
| 1956-57 | 359,399 | 52,488 | 116,053 | 5,906 | 26,869 | 3,906 | 564,621 |
| 1957-58 | 374,275 | 67,184 | 118,665 | 7,094 | 15,540 | 6,488 | 589,246 |
| 1958-59 | 350,097 | 44,661 | 107,857 | 4,478 | 16,449 | 6,289 | 529,831 |
| 1959-60 | 367,030 | 37,089 | 102,743 | 4,293 | 14,079 | 2,758 | 527,922 |
| 1960-61 | 410,081 | 41,590 | 101,317 | 5,753 | 17,797 | 9,057 | 585,595 |
| | 389,055 | 24,989 | 71,057 | 4,612 | 11,767 | 9,194 | 510,674 |
| 1962-63 | 401,252 | 61,757 | 56,384 | 8,516 | 13,184 | 5,527 | 546,620 |
| 1963-64 | 602,823 | 50,885 | 95,351 | 7,159 | 16,641 | 6,670 | 779,529 |
| 1964-65 | 477,330 | 56,086 | 77,300 | 7,179 | 16,232 | 10,489 | 644,616 |
| 1965-66 | 625,452 | 55,111 | 84,681 | 11,638 | 22,310 | 15,968 | 815,160 |
| 1966-67 | 611,178 | 39,607 | 115,598 | 11,553 | 20,123 | 15,894 | 813,953 |
| 1967-68 | 396,688 | 39,049 | 85,936 | 6,975 | 9,758 | 15,221 | 553,627 |
| 1968-69 | 389,519 | 34,814 | 82,578 | 4,444 | 14,765 | 14,000 | 540,120 |
| 1969-70 | 406,422 | 29,733 | 170,151 | 7,014 | 20,287 | 23,624 | 657,231 |
| 1970-71[1] | 459,295 | 43,919 | 221,523 | 10,066 | 28,847 | 48,681 | 812,331 |

[1] Subject to Revision.

[2] Rapeseed shipments from Western Country Elevators prior to 1956-57 are not available.

Source: Canadian Grain Commission 1970-71. All previous years Statistics Canada: Grain Trade of Canada.

# TABLE VI.



## VESSEL SHIPMENTS OF PRINCIPAL GRAINS FROM THE LAKEHEAD

**Crop Years 1951-52 to 1970-71**

| Crop Year | Wheat | Oats | Barley | Rye | Flaxseed | Rapeseed | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | (Thousands of bushels) | | | | |
| 1951-52 ..... | 253,116 | 82,874 | 73,275 | 6,977 | 4,071 | — | 420,313 |
| 1952-53 ..... | 251,809 | 81,132 | 109,096 | 10,678 | 6,044 | — | 458,759 |
| 1953-54 ..... | 134,698 | 86,972 | 84,258 | 15,740 | 5,498 | — | 327,166 |
| 1954-55 ..... | 164,734 | 46,327 | 82,369 | 10,782 | 5,742 | — | 309,954 |
| 1955-56 ..... | 183,696 | 35,564 | 78,171 | 13,501 | 9,620 | — | 320,552 |
| 1956-57 ..... | 170,796 | 47,645 | 72,775 | 5,889 | 13,585 | — | 310,690 |
| 1957-58 ..... | 176,457 | 51,735 | 74,847 | 4,772 | 8,160 | — | [illegible] |
| 1958-59 ..... | 178,410 | 31,433 | 54,673 | 4,392 | 9,300 | — | 278,208 |
| 1959-60 ..... | 188,029 | 29,417 | 58,255 | 4,068 | 6,989 | — | 286,758 |
| 1960-61 ..... | 216,793 | 31,021 | 53,388 | 2,368 | 7,803 | — | 311,373 |
| 1961-62 ..... | 179,671 | 16,991 | 35,260 | 4,072 | 7,868 | — | 243,862 |
| 1962-63 ..... | 201,222 | 35,792 | 29,262 | 6,494 | 8,212 | — | 280,982 |
| 1063-64 ..... | 347,422 | 34,671 | 47,923 | 4,393 | 8,645 | — | 443,054 |
| 1964-65 ..... | 277,211 | 43,930 | 43,192 | 4,780 | 10,020 | 607 | 379,740 |
| 1965-66 ..... | 371,878 | 38,862 | 48,636 | 6,181 | 12,689 | 1,305 | 479,551 |
| 1966-67 ..... | 356,289 | 35,764 | 65,875 | 7,262 | 12,012 | 1,481 | 478,683 |
| 1967-68 ..... | 173,282 | 28,367 | 37,911 | 3,327 | 8,783 | 363 | 252,033 |
| 1968-69 ..... | 182,726 | 20,053 | 41,130 | 3,294 | 6,563 | 1,109 | 254,875 |
| 1969-70 ..... | 218,801 | 26,370 | 94,170 | 3,112 | 11,108 | 4,334 | 357,895 |
| 1970-71[1] ..... | 283,914 | 27,714 | 156,072 | 3,807 | 14,656 | 14,175 | 500,338 |

[1] Subject to revision.

Source: Statistics Canada — Grain Trade of Canada

# TABLE VII.



## CANADIAN WHEAT SUPPLIES AND DISPOSITION

### Crop Years 1946-47 to 1970-71

| Crop Year | SUPPLIES | | | | DISPOSITION | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Inward Carryover [1] August 1st | | | | Domestic Disappearance [2] | | | |
| | Farm | Commercial | Production [1] | Total Supplies | Farm | Commercial | Exports [1] Wheat and Flour | Total [1] Outward Carryover July 31st |
| | (Thousands of Bushels) | | | | | | | |
| 1946-47 | 27,203 | 46,397 | 411,601 | 485,201 | 77,406 | 78,796 | 242,858 | 86,141 |
| 1947-48 | 25,988 | 60,153 | 338,506 | 424,647 | 76,952 | 75,003 | 194,982 | 77,710 |
| 1948-49 | 39,162 | 38,548 | 381,413 | 459,123 | 75,818 | 48,565 | 232,329 | 102,411 |
| 1949-50 | 43,423 | 58,988 | 366,028 | 468,439 | 74,792 | 56,310 | 225,137 | 112,200 |
| 1950-51 | 12,389 | 99,811 | 466,490 | 578,690 | 83,588 | 64,938 | 240,961 | 189,203 |
| 1951-52 | 22,260 | 166,943 | 553,678 | 742,881 | 96,847 | 73,031 | 355,825 | 217,178 |
| 1952-53 | 19,262 | 197,916 | 701,973 | 919,151 | 86,649 | 63,790 | 385,527 | 383,185 |
| 1953-54 | 93,716 | 289,469 | 634,040 | 1,017,225 | 91,562 | 51,907 | 255,081 | 618,675 |
| 1954-55 | 231,860 | 386,815 | 331,981 | 950,656 | 102,691 | 59,308 | 251,909 | 536,748 |
| 1955-56 | 137,855 | 398,893 | 519,178 | 1,055,926 | 98,785 | 65,307 | 312,260 | 579,574 |
| 1956-57 | 204,205 | 375,369 | 573,040 | 1,152,614 | 88,523 | 66,149 | 264,396 | 733,546 |
| 1957-58 | 323,160 | 410,386 | 392,508 | 1,126,054 | 92,931 | 64,376 | 320,293 | 648,454 |
| 1958-59 | 240,900 | 407,554 | 397,730 | 1,046,184 | 96,922 | 66,715 | 294,546 | 588,001 |
| 1959-60 | 169,000 | 419,001 | 444,520 | 1,032,521 | 89,925 | 65,717 | 277,291 | 599,588 |
| 1960-61 | 143,700 | 455,888 | 518,379 | 1,117,967 | 92,078 | 64,299 | 353,249 | 608,341 |
| 1961-62 | 170,950 | 437,391 | 283,394 | 891,735 | 83,431 | 59,224 | 358,022 | 391,058 |
| 1962-63 | 59,170 | 331,888 | 565,585 | 956,643 | 82,619 | 55,410 | 331,367 | 487,247 |
| 1963-64 | 64,700 | 422,547 | 723,500 | 1,210,747 | 91,046 | 65,713 | 594,548 | 459,440 |
| 1964-65 | 120,640 | 338,800 | 600,726 | 1,060,166 | 80,607 | 66,941 | 399,594 | 513,024 |
| 1965-66 | 109,100 | 403,924 | 649,412 | 1,162,436 | 84,985 | 72,423 | 584,906 | 420,122 |
| 1966-67 | 100,000 | 320,122 | 827,338 | 1,247,460 | 84,093 | 71,309 | 515,307 | 576,751 |
| 1967-68 | 205,000 | 371,751 | 592,920 | 1,169,671 | 98,908 | 69,243 | 336,010 | 665.510 |
| 1968-69 | 236,000 | 429,510 | 649,844 | 1,315,354 | 83,964 | 73,724 | 305,838 | 851,828 |
| 1969-70 | 372,200 | 479,628 | 684,276 | 1,536,104 | 92,660 | 88,256 | 346,498 | 1,008,690 |
| 1970-71 | 542,700 | 465,990 | 331,519 | 1,340,209 | 84,029 | 71,909 | 435,385 | 748,886[3] |
| 1971-72 | 411,120 | 337,766 | 523,693[3] | 1,273,200 | | | | |

[1] Source: Statistics Canada.

[2] A residual item. Farm disappearance is computed by adding inward farm carryover and production and deducting therefrom marketings and outward farm carryover. Commercial disappearance is computed by adding inward commercial carryover and marketings and deducting therefrom outward commercial carryover and exports.

[3] Subject to revision.

# TABLE VIII.



## CANADIAN OATS SUPPLIES AND DISPOSITION

### Crop Years 1946-47 to 1970-71

| Crop Year | SUPPLIES | | | | DISPOSITION | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Inward Carryover [1] August 1st | | | | Domestic Disappearance [3] | | | |
| | Farm | Commercial | Production [1] | Total Supplies | Farm | Commercial | Exports [2] | Total [1] Outward Carryover July 31st |
| | (Thousands of Bushels) | | | | | | | |
| 1946-47 | 51,087 | 26,405 | 360,860 | 438,352 | 259,301 | 79,808 | 29,759 | 69,484 |
| 1947-48 | 52,566 | 16,918 | 270,190 | 339,674 | 212,496 | 69,085 | 10,202 | 47,891 |
| 1948-49 | 37,593 | 10,298 | 345,305 | 393,196 | 248,544 | 60,925 | 23,220 | 60,507 |
| 1949-50 | 48,363 | 12,144 | 304,595 | 365,102 | 238,887 | 60,763 | 20,547 | 44,905 |
| 1950-51 | 33,579 | 11,326 | 401,768 | 446,673 | 272,851 | 43,248 | 35,397 | 95,177 |
| 1951-52 | 59,481 | 35,696 | 493,886 | 589,063 | 361,000 | 49,059 | 70,646 | 108,358 |
| 1952-53 | 57,836 | 50,522 | 471,117 | 579,475 | 318,382 | 51,313 | 65,371 | 144,409 |
| 1953-54 | 90,660 | 53,749 | 413,971 | 558,380 | 316,850 | 45,061 | 70,700 | 125,769 |
| 1954-55 | 97,250 | 28,519 | 306,401 | 432,170 | 279,974 | 45,982 | 22,247 | 83,967 |
| 1955-56 | 53,400 | 30,567 | 399,451 | 483,418 | 309,997 | 50,173 | 4,142 | 119,106 |
| 1956-57 | 71,200 | 47,906 | 467,517 | 586,623 | 312,294 | 44,433 | 18,681 | 211,215 |
| 1957-58 | 157,100 | 54,115 | 317,599 | 528,814 | 305,690 | 40,024 | 26,184 | 156,916 |
| 1958-59 | 110,000 | 46,916 | 346,951 | 503,867 | 326,201 | 40,174 | 7,513 | 129,979 |
| 1959-60 | 91,000 | 38,979 | 345,933 | 475,912 | 332,245 | 36,763 | 6,077 | 100,827 |
| 1960-61 | 80,000 | 20,827 | 398,505 | 499,332 | 346,605 | 34,893 | 2,680 | 115,154 |
| 1961-62 | 93,700 | 21,454 | 283,965 | 399,119 | 292,473 | 24,126 | 3,454 | 79,066 |
| 1962-63 | 56,900 | 22,166 | 492,610 | 571,676 | 367,283 | 32,415 | 21,700 | 150,278 |
| 1963-64 | 92,400 | 57,878 | 445,877 | 596,155 | 359,381 | 38,607 | 18,759 | 179,408 |
| 1964-65 | 128,800 | 50,608 | 347,006 | 526,414 | 343,737 | 37,005 | 15,551 | 130,121 |
| 1965-66 | 90,700 | 39,421 | 399,983 | 530,104 | 347,422 | 39,597 | 15,922 | 127,163 |
| 1966-67 | 91,000 | 36,163 | 374,678 | 501,841 | 345,796 | 41,451 | 4,803 | 109,791 |
| 1967-68 | 81,000 | 28,791 | 304,178 | 413,969 | 298,773 | 34,700 | 3,545 | 76,951 |
| 1968-69 | 55,000 | 21,951 | 362,516 | 439,467 | 281,107 | 26,980 | 2,723 | 128,657 |
| 1969-70 | 94,500 | 34,157 | 371,387 | 500,044 | 321,970 | 31,835 | 4,899 | 141,340 |
| 1970-71 | 123,000 | 18,340 | 367,850 | 509,190 | 344,911 | 25,738 | 13,116 | 125,425 [4] |
| 1971-72 | 91,150 | 34,275 | 377,154 [4] | 502,579 | | | | |

[1] Source: Statistics Canada

[2] Source: Canadian Grain Commission — Includes rolled oats and oatmeal.

[3] A residual item. Farm disappearance is computed by adding inward farm carryover and production and deducting therefrom marketings and outward farm carryover. Commerical disappearance is computed by adding inward commercial carryover and marketings and deducting therefrom outward commercial carryover and exports.

[4] Subject to revision.

# TABLE IX.

## CANADIAN BARLEY SUPPLIES AND DISPOSITION

### Crop Years 1946-47 to 1970-71

| Crop Year | SUPPLIES | | | | DISPOSITION | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Inward Carryover [1] August 1st | | | | Domestic Disappearance[3] | | | Total[1] Outward Carryover July 31st |
| | Farm | Commercial | Production [1] | Total Supplies | Farm | Commercial | Exports[2] | |
| | (Thousands of Bushels) | | | | | | | |
| 1946-47 | 13,884 | 16,053 | 146,852 | 176,789 | 76,674 | 63,693 | 7,658 | 28,764 |
| 1947-48 | 16,492 | 12,272 | 139,886 | 168,650 | 73,990 | 59,481 | 3,730 | 31,449 |
| 1948-49 | 17,373 | 14,076 | 152,281 | 183,730 | 80,873 | 48,742 | 24,446 | 29,669 |
| 1949-50 | 18,482 | 11,187 | 118,044 | 147,713 | 71,868 | 34,653 | 20,837 | 20,355 |
| 1950-51 | 11,324 | 9,031 | 167,495 | 187,850 | 77,263 | 29,699 | 27,392 | 53,496 |
| 1951-52 | 17,854 | 35,642 | 245,435 | 298,931 | 110,248 | 35,721 | 73,458 | 79,504 |
| 1952-53 | 21,476 | 58,028 | 291,572 | 371,076 | 109,105 | 28,227 | 122,077 | 111,667 |
| 1953-54 | 38,235 | 73,432 | 262,121 | 373,788 | 101,758 | 32,378 | 93,742 | 145,910 |
| 1954-55 | 96,810 | 49,100 | 175,196 | 321,106 | 116,775 | 31,967 | 80,876 | 91,488 |
| 1955-56 | 42,310 | 49,178 | 251,102 | 342,590 | 128,262 | 34,680 | 68,700 | 110,948 |
| 1956-57 | 50,465 | 60,483 | 269,065 | 380,013 | 117,882 | 37,815 | 81,537 | 142,779 |
| 1957-58 | 80,980 | 61,799 | 215,993 | 358,772 | 122,605 | 37,705 | 80,297 | 118,165 |
| 1958-59 | 57,500 | 60,665 | 237,764 | 355,929 | 112,424 | 41,908 | 70,444 | 131,153 |
| 1959-60 | 60,000 | 71,153 | 215,550 | 346,703 | 109,955 | 44,519 | 63,759 | 128,470 |
| 1960-61 | 70,000 | 58,470 | 193,473 | 321,943 | 115,475 | 46,733 | 47,178 | 122,557 |
| 1961-62 | 60,100 | 52,457 | 112,640 | 225,197 | 87,128 | 37,336 | 42,909 | 57,824 |
| 1962-63 | 26,280 | 31,544 | 165,872 | 223,696 | 82,722 | 36,352 | 15,377 | 89,245 |
| 1963-64 | 28,950 | 60,295 | 221,235 | 310,480 | 98,004 | 47,271 | 46,935 | 118,270 |
| 1964-65 | 60,000 | 58,270 | 168,463 | 286,733 | 117,463 | 43,462 | 37,032 | 88,776 |
| 1965-66 | 35,800 | 52,976 | 218,300 | 307,076 | 126,756 | 44,538 | 38,029 | 97,753 |
| 1966-67 | 33,000 | 64,753 | 301,235 | 398,988 | 154,047 | 54,648 | 58,542 | 131,751 |
| 1967-68 | 67,000 | 64,751 | 248,662 | 380,413 | 156,503 | 51,588 | 41,405 | 130,917 |
| 1968-69 | 71,300 | 59,617 | 325,373 | 456,290 | 175,373 | 55,127 | 26,407 | 199,383 |
| 1969-70 | 138,500 | 60,883 | 378,383 | 577,766 | 225,481 | 63,894 | 88,313 | 200,078 |
| 1970-71 | 122,000 | 78,078 | 415,704 | 615,782 | 246,689 | 46,758 | 179,595 | 142,740[4] |
| 1971-72 | 61,650 | 81,090 | 654,822[4] | 797,562 | | | | |

[1] Source: Statistics Canada

[2] Source: Canadian Grain Commission — exports include barley malt and pot and pearl barley for the years 1946-47 to 1970-71 but bulk barley only for earlier years.

[3] A residual item. Farm disappearance is computed by adding inward farm carryover and production and deducting therefrom marketings and outward farm carryover. Commercial disappearance is computed by adding inward commercial carryover and marketings and deducting therefrom outward commercial carryover and exports.

[4] Subject to revision.

# TABLE X.

## CANADIAN GRAIN STORAGE POSITION

## 1947 – 1971

### VISIBLE STOCKS OF PRINCIPAL GRAINS AS AT JULY 31st[1]

| Year | Wheat | Oats | Barley | Rye | Flaxseed | Rape seed[4] | U.S. and Foreign Grain[3] | Total | Total Rated Capacity[2] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | (Thousands of Bushels) | | | | |
| 1947 ..... | 60,153 | 16,918 | 12,272 | 475 | 356 | | 359 | 90,533 | 505,197 |
| 1948 ..... | 38,548 | 10,298 | 14,076 | 628 | 3,076 | | 334 | 66,960 | 507,756 |
| 1949 ..... | 58,988 | 12,144 | 11,187 | 7,731 | 10,501 | | 349 | 100,900 | 513,243 |
| 1950 ..... | 99,811 | 11,326 | 9,031 | 5,300 | 4,361 | | 8,407 | 138,236 | 520,181 |
| 1951 ..... | 166,943 | 35,696 | 35,642 | 2,449 | 998 | | 3,607 | 245,335 | 530,755 |
| 1952 ..... | 197,916 | 50,522 | 58,028 | 6,748 | 2,055 | | 668 | [illegible] | 542,668 |
| 1953 ..... | 289,469 | 53,749 | 73,432 | 13,036 | 2,468 | | 421 | 432,575 | 564,446 |
| 1954 ..... | 386,815 | 28,519 | 49,100 | 6,425 | 1,548 | | 1,449 | 473,856 | 573,429 |
| 1955 ..... | 398,893 | 30,567 | 49,178 | 8,305 | 909 | | 520 | 488,372 | 586,237 |
| 1956 ..... | 375,369 | 47,906 | 60,483 | 6,208 | 2,067 | | 450 | 492,483 | 614,679 |
| 1957 ..... | 410,386 | 54,115 | 61,799 | 3,520 | 6,061 | | 1,276 | [illegible] | 628,302 |
| 1958 ..... | 407,554 | 46,916 | 60,665 | 4,032 | 4,722 | | 965 | 524,854 | 636,660 |
| 1959 ..... | 419,001 | 38,979 | 71,153 | 4,480 | 5,003 | 214 | 1,825 | 540,655 | 641,946 |
| 1960 ..... | 455,888 | 20,827 | 58,470 | 2,953 | 4,064 | 116 | 2,534 | 544,852 | 639,055 |
| 1961 ..... | 437,391 | 21,454 | 52,457 | 4,817 | 6,170 | 487 | 5,381 | 528,157 | 649,309 |
| 1962 ..... | 331,888 | 22,166 | 31,544 | 2,599 | 3,949 | 2,194 | 11,390 | 405,730 | 643,768 |
| 1963 ..... | 422,547 | 57,878 | 60,295 | 3,609 | 3,178 | 525 | 6,341 | 554,373 | 660,466 |
| 1964 ..... | 338,800 | 50,608 | 58,270 | 5,402 | 5,251 | 881 | 7,371 | 466,583 | 669,224 |
| 1965 ..... | 403,924 | 39,421 | 52,976 | 6,602 | 6,141 | 1,251 | 7,829 | 518,144 | 675,680 |
| 1966 ..... | 320,122 | 36,163 | 64,753 | 8,167 | 8,941 | 2,984 | 8,158 | 449,288 | 677,758 |
| 1967 ..... | 371,750 | 28,791 | 64,751 | 6,095 | 10,331 | 4,859 | 7,799 | 494,376 | 682,187 |
| 1968 ..... | 429,510 | 21,951 | 59,616 | 5,558 | 4,078 | 7,489 | 8,034 | 536,236 | 697,478 |
| 1969 ..... | 479,628 | 34,157 | 60,883 | 3,673 | 4,109 | 4,369 | 8,464 | 595,283 | 699,962 |
| 1970 ..... | 465,990 | 18,340 | 78,078 | 5,947 | 5,370 | 3,483 | 11,499 | 588,707 | 700,013 |
| 1971 ..... | 337,766 | 34,275 | 81,090 | 6,891 | 16,074 | 10,122 | 142 | 486,360 | 693,899 |

1. Includes stocks in unlicensed mills and any stocks in licensed mills which have been transferred from elevator storage proper to the mill or feed plants for processing.

2 For the years 1947 to 1953 the capacity shown is the position as at December 31st. For 1954 and subsequent years the quantities indicate the capacity as at July 31st and include only licensed capacity.

3 For 1947 and 1948 stocks as for the week ending closest to July 31st in each case.

4 Visible stocks of rapeseed prior to 1959 not available.

Source: Canadian Grain Commission

# TABLE XI.



## EXPORTS OF CANADIAN GRAIN AND GRAIN PRODUCTS

### Crop Years 1946-47 to 1970-71

| Crop Year | Wheat [1] | Flour [2] | Oats and Oats Products | Barley and Barley Products [3] | Rye | Flaxseed [4] | Rape-seed [5] | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | (Thousands of Bushels) | | | | |
| 1946-47 | 163,388 | 79,470 | 29,759 | 7,658 | 5,269 | 61 | | 285,605 |
| 1947-48 | 133,505 | 61,477 | 10,202 | 3,730 | 10,226 | 1,788 | | 220,928 |
| 1948-49 | 184,235 | 48,094 | 23,220 | 24,446 | 10,239 | 4,413 | | 294,647 |
| 1949-50 | 179,457 | 45,680 | 20,547 | 20,837 | 9,954 | 3,034 | | 279,509 |
| 1950-51 | 185,039 | 55,922 | 35,397 | 27,392 | 9,367 | 4,131 | | 317,248 |
| 1951-52 | 304,722 | 51,103 | 70,646 | 73,458 | 6,820 | 2,882 | | 509,631 |
| 1952-53 | 329,026 | 56,501 | 65,371 | 122,077 | 8,993 | 4,060 | | 586,028 |
| 1953-54 | 208,835 | 46,246 | 70,700 | 93,742 | 16,835 | 5,172 | | 441,530 |
| 1954-55 | 211,288 | 40,621 | 22,247 | 80,876 | 9,311 | 6,345 | | 370,688 |
| 1955-56 | 272,260 | 40,000 | 4,142 | 68,700 | 12,918 | 11,583 | | 409,603 |
| 1956-57 | 230,856 | 33,540 | 18,681 | 81,537 | 5,448 | 22,655 | 4,189 | 396,906 |
| 1957-58 | 279,912 | 40,381 | 26,184 | 80,297 | 5,446 | 14,356 | 6,458 | 453,034 |
| 1958-59 | 257,421 | 37,125 | 7,513 | 70,444 | 3,222 | 14,626 | 5,754 | 396,105 |
| 1959-60 | 240,321 | 36,970 | 6,077 | 63,759 | 4,515 | 12,693 | 2,948 | 367,283 |
| 1960-61 | 326,069 | 31,953 | 3,454 | 42,909 | 4,363 | 12,451 | 6,974 | 428,173 |
| 1961-62 | 317,567 | 35,682 | 2,680 | 47,178 | 2,613 | 14,396 | 8,118 | 428,234 |
| 1962-63 | 304,102 | 27,265 | 21,700 | 15,377 | 7,310 | 12,995 | 5,725 | 394,474 |
| 1963-64 | 539,637 | 54,910 | 18,759 | 46,935 | 5,501 | 14,232 | 5,330 | 685,304 |
| 1964-65 | 368,052 | 31,542 | 15,551 | 37,032 | 4,857 | 15,682 | 9,276 | 481,992 |
| 1965-66 | 546,781 | 38,125 | 15,922 | 38,029 | 8,050 | 19,505 | 13,632 | 680,044 |
| 1966-67 | 483,456 | 31,851 | 4,803 | 58,542 | 9,963 | 17,079 | 13,818 | 619,512 |
| 1967-68 | 311,320 | 24,690 | 3,545 | 41,405 | 4,760 | 13,721 | 12,309 | 411,750 |
| 1968-69 | 281,216 | 24,622 | 2,723 | 26,407 | 4,248 | 13,946 | 14,311 | 367,473 |
| 1969-70 | 319,535 | 26,963 | 5,165 | 88,312 | 3,829 | 19,686 | 22,213 | 485,703 |
| 1970-71 | 410,410 | 24,975 | 13,116 | 179,595 | 8,918 | 22,487 | 46,802 | 706,303 |

[1] Wheat exports include Bagged Seed Wheat for the Years 1955-56 to 1970-71.

[2] Wheat equivalent.

[3] Barley exports include barley malt and pot and pearl barley for the years 1946-47 to 1970-71 but bulk barley only for earlier years.

[4] Flaxseed exports include linseed oil for the years 1956-57 to 1970-71 but bulk flaxseed only for earlier years.

[5] Rapeseed exports prior to 1956-57 not available — includes exports of rapeseed oil.

Sources: Wheat & Flour — Statistics Canada: All other grains — Canadian Grain Commission — 1970-71 All previous years Statistics Canada, Grain Trade of Canada.

# TABLE XII.



## EXPORTS [1] OF CANADIAN WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR BY SELECTED AREAS

### Crop Years 1951-52 to 1970-71

| Crop Year | United Kingdom | Europe (Excl. U.K.) | U.S.A. | North and Central America (Excl. U.S.A.) | South America | Africa | Asia Middle East and Oceania | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | (Thousands of Bushels) | | | | |
| 1951-52 | 127,510 ( 35.8%) | 97,916 ( 27.5%) | 38,981 ( 11.0%) | 11,428 ( 3.2%) | 17,278 ( 4.9%) | 12,568 ( 3.5%) | 50,144 ( 14.1%) | 355,825 (100.0%) |
| 1952-53 | 122,854 (31.9%) | 121,162 (31.4%) | 23,140 (6.0%) | 8,356 (2.2%) | 25,976 (6.7%) | 21,753 (5.6%) | 62,286 (16.2%) | 385,527 (100.0%) |
| 1953-54 | 82,020 (32.2%) | 63,350 (24.8%) | 7,974 (3.1%) | 11,140 (4.4%) | 19,528 (7.7%) | 11,297 (4.4%) | 59,772 (23.4%) | 255,081 (100.0%) |
| 1954-55 | 101,814 (40.4%) | 75,820 (30.1%) | 5,235 (2.1%) | 10,712 (4.3%) | 8,685 (3.4%) | 7,572 (3.0%) | 42,071 (16.7%) | 251,909 (100.0%) |
| 1955-56 | 109,446 (35.4%) | 127,210 (41.1%) | 8,256 (2.7%) | 9,294 (3.0%) | 6,751 (2.2%) | 8,200 (2.7%) | 40,025 (12.9%) | 309,182 (100.0%) |
| 1956-57 | 90,435 (34.5%) | 101,242 (38.7%) | 7,548 (2.9%) | 7,028 (2.7%) | 6,610 (2.5%) | 2,615 (1.0%) | 46,319 (17.7%) | 261,797 (100.0%) |
| 1957-58 | 104,061 (32.9%) | 101,141 (32.0%) | 8,920 (2.8%) | 8,787 (2.8%) | 8,223 (2.6%) | 2,165 (0.7%) | 82,776 (26.2%) | 316,073 (100.0%) |
| 1958-59 | 100,887 (34.9%) | 87,511 (30.3%) | 5,012 (1.7%) | 8,291 (2.9%) | 7,234 (2.5%) | 10,845 (3.8%) | 69,134 (23.9%) | 288,914 (100.0%) |
| 1959-60 | 93,578 (34.4%) | 75,602 (27.8%) | 3,627 (1.3%) | 8,045 (3.0%) | 8,880 (3.3%) | 12,644 (4.7%) | 69,311 (25.5%) | 271,687 (100.0%) |
| 1960-61 | 91,773 (26.5%) | 124,910 (36.0%) | 3,858 (1.1%) | 8,288 (2.4%) | 6,122 (1.8%) | 4,956 (1.4%) | 106,727 (30.8%) | 346,634 (100.0%) |
| 1961-62 | 85,959 (24.2%) | 104,162 (29.4%) | 2,864 (0.8%) | 9,128 (2.6%) | 6,308 (1.8%) | 8,427 (2.4%) | 137,857 (38.8%) | 354,705 (100.0%) |
| 1962-63 | 89,623 (27.4%) | 90,155 (27.5%) | 2,475 (0.8%) | 8,606 (2.6%) | 8,556 (2.6%) | 12,545 (3.8%) | 115,401 (35.3%) | 327,361 (100.0%) |
| 1963-64 | 90,832 (15.4%) | 351,711 (59.3%) | 1,975 (0.3%) | 23,403 (4.0%) | 9,905 (1.7%) | 5,823 (1.0%) | 107,987 (18.3%) | 591,636 (100.0%) |
| 1964-65 | 80,148 (20.1%) | 140,279 (35.2%) | 1,048 (0.3%) | 23,705 (6.0%) | 12,011 (3.0%) | 4,668 (1.2%) | 136,423 (34.2%) | 398,282 (100.0%) |
| 1965-66 | 78,505 (13.4%) | 297,625 (51.0%) | 1,618 (0.3%) | 31,120 (5.3%) | 7,793 (1.3%) | 3,382 (0.6%) | 164,070 (28.1%) | 584,113 (100.0%) |
| 1966-67 | 73,134 (14.2%) | 186,208 (36.2%) | 748 (0.1%) | 25,838 (5.0%) | 5,570 (1.1%) | 15,002 (2.9%) | 208,089 (40.5%) | 514,589 (100.0%) |
| 1967-68 | 64,953 (19.4%) | 115,246 (34.3%) | 588 (0.2%) | 22,088 (6.6%) | 3,686 (1.1%) | 6,051 (1.8%) | 122,748 (36.6%) | 335,360 (100.0%) |
| 1968-69 | 58,223 (19.1%) | 64,428 (21.1%) | 479 (0.2%) | 18,757 (6.1%) | 3,686 (1.2%) | 8,377 (2.7%) | 151,213 (49.6%) | 305,163 (100.0%) |
| 1969-70 | 54,695 (15.8%) | 107,173 (31.2%) | 1,546 (0.4%) | 24,251 (7.0%) | 8,473 (2.5%) | 12,069 (3.5%) | 136,459 (39.6%) | 344,666 (100.0%) |
| 1970-71 | 66,479 (15.3%) | 85,977 (19.8%) | 350 (0.1%) | 22,056 (5.1%) | 25,716 (5.9%) | 40,429 (9.3%) | 193,407 (44.5%) | 434,414 (100.0%) |

[1] Excludes seed exports and quantities lost in wreck.

Source: Wheat Review — Statistics Canada

# TABLE XIII.

## EXPORTS OF CANADIAN OATS[1] — BY SELECTED AREAS

### Crop Years 1951-52 to 1970-71

| Crop Year | United Kingdom | Europe (Excl. U.K.) | U.S.A. | North and Central America (Excl. U.S.A.) | South America | Africa | Asia and Oceania | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | (Thousands of Bushels) | | | | |
| 1951-52 | – | 10,957 | 58,573 | 36 | 4 | – | 9 | 69,579 |
| | – | (15.7%) | (84.2%) | (0.1%) | – | – | – | (100.0%) |
| 1952-53 | 564 | 4,694 | 59,527 | 37 | 4 | – | 31 | 64,857 |
| | (0.9%) | (7.2%) | (91.8%) | (0.1%) | – | – | – | (100.0%) |
| 1953-54 | 1,542 | 2,383 | 65,878 | 74 | 2 | – | 35 | 69,914 |
| | (2.2%) | (3.4%) | (94.2%) | (0.1%) | – | – | (0.1%) | (100.0%) |
| 1954-55 | 2,494 | 4,241 | 14,811 | 68 | 15 | – | 6 | 21,635 |
| | (11.5%) | (19.6%) | (68.5%) | (0.3%) | (0.1%) | – | – | (100.0%) |
| 1955-56 | 413 | 1,297 | 1,867 | 40 | 7 | – | – | 3,624 |
| | (11.4%) | (35.8%) | (51.5%) | (1.1%) | (0.2%) | – | – | (100.0%) |
| [illegible] | 149 | 513 | 17,615 | 37 | 26 | – | – | 18,340 |
| | (0.8%) | (2.8%) | (96.0%) | (0.2%) | (0.2%) | – | – | (100.0%) |
| 1957-58 | 3,879 | 399 | 21,581 | 27 | 9 | – | – | 25,895 |
| | (15.0%) | (1.5%) | (83.4%) | (0.1%) | – | – | – | (100.0%) |
| 1958-59 | 3,376 | 2,234 | 1,430 | 11 | 4 | – | – | 7,055 |
| | (47.8%) | (31.7%) | (20.3%) | (0.2%) | – | – | – | (100.0%) |
| 1959-60 | 594 | 3,892 | 1,104 | 8 | 26 | – | – | 5,624 |
| | (10.6%) | (69.2%) | (19.6%) | (0.1%) | (0.5%) | – | – | (100.0%) |
| 1960-61 | 713 | 362 | 812 | 17 | 15 | – | – | 1,919 |
| | (37.1%) | (18.9%) | (42.3%) | (0.9%) | (0.8%) | – | – | (100.0%) |
| 1961-62 | 1,564 | 159 | 951 | 1 | 4 | – | – | 2,679 |
| | (58.4%) | (5.9%) | (35.5%) | (0.1%) | (0.1%) | – | – | (100.0%) |
| [illegible] | 1,592 | 15,916 | 2,496 | 12 | 2 | 517 | 50 | 20,585 |
| | (7.7%) | (77.3%) | (12.1%) | (0.1%) | – | (2.5%) | (0.3%) | (100.0%) |
| 1963-64 | 1,218 | 13,868 | 1,574 | 12 | – | 839 | 21 | 17,532 |
| | (7.0%) | (79.1%) | (9.0%) | (0.1%) | – | (4.7%) | (0.1%) | (100.0%) |
| 1964-65 | 851 | 11,291 | 2,543 | 36 | – | 6 | – | 14,727 |
| | (5.8%) | (76.7%) | (17.3%) | (0.2%) | – | – | – | (100.0%) |
| 1965-66 | 638 | 13,383 | 1,125 | 22 | – | – | 85 | 15,253 |
| | (4.2%) | (87.7%) | (7.4%) | (0.1%) | – | – | (0.6%) | (100.0%) |
| 1966-67 | 294 | 2,015 | 1,424 | 2 | 1 | – | 62 | 3,798 |
| | (7.8%) | (53.0%) | (37.5%) | (0.1%) | – | – | (1.6%) | (100.0%) |
| [illegible] | 306 | 799 | 1,342 | – | – | – | 684 | 3,131 |
| | (9.8%) | (25.5%) | (42.9%) | – | – | – | (21.8%) | (100.0%) |
| [illegible] | 139 | 850 | 928 | [illegible] | – | 336 | – | 2,253 |
| | (6.2%) | (37.7%) | (41.2%) | – | – | (14.9%) | – | (100.0%) |
| 1969-70 | 353 | 3,395 | 960 | – | – | – | 130 | 4,838 |
| | (7.3%) | (70.2%) | (19.8%) | – | – | – | (2.7%) | (100.0%) |
| 1970-71 | 33 | 12,114 | 947 | – | – | – | – | 13,094 |
| | (0.3%) | (92.5%) | (7.2%) | – | – | – | – | (100.0%) |

[1] Includes Oats as grain only.

Source: Canadian Grain Commission

# TABLE XIV.

## EXPORTS OF CANADIAN BARLEY[1] — BY SELECTED AREAS

### Crop Years 1951-52 to 1970-71

| Crop Year | United Kingdom | Europe (Excl. U.K.) | U.S.A. | North and Central America (Excl. U.S.A.) | South America | Africa | Asia and Oceania | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | (Thousands of Bushels) | | | | |
| 1951-52 | 7,656 | 36,627 | 10,220 | – | 1 | – | 15,411 | 69,915 |
| | (11.0%) | (52.4%) | (14.6%) | – | – | – | (22.0%) | (100.0%) |
| 1952-53 | 16,085 | 53,190 | 24,085 | – | 1 | – | 25,496 | 118,857 |
| | (13.5%) | (44.7%) | (20.3%) | – | – | – | (21.5%) | (100.0%) |
| 1953-54 | 19,639 | 13,438 | 36,921 | 2 | – | – | 20,044 | 90,044 |
| | (21.8%) | (14.9%) | (41.0%) | – | – | – | (22.3%) | (100.0%) |
| 1954-55 | 48,538 | 5,106 | 19,086 | 4 | 2 | – | 4,356 | 77,092 |
| | (63.0%) | (6.6%) | (24.8%) | – | – | – | (5.6%) | (100.0%) |
| 1955-56 | 22,685 | 5,733 | 28,855 | 1 | 3 | – | 7,037 | 64,314 |
| | (35.3%) | (8.9%) | (44.9%) | – | – | – | (10.9%) | (100.0%) |
| 1956-57 | 32,369 | 10,726 | 21,562 | – | – | – | 12,224 | 76,881 |
| | (42.1%) | (14.0%) | (28.0%) | – | – | – | (15.9%) | (100.0%) |
| 1957-58 | 36,743 | 6,745 | 21,457 | – | – | – | 10,175 | 75,120 |
| | (48.9%) | (9.0%) | (28.6%) | – | – | – | (13.5%) | (100.0%) |
| 1958-59 | 41,524 | 6,947 | 10,152 | 1 | 2 | – | 5,751 | 64,377 |
| | (64.5%) | (10.8%) | (15.8%) | – | – | – | (8.9%) | (100.0%) |
| 1959-60 | 30,137 | 12,697 | 13,526 | – | 184 | 5 | 1,144 | 57,693 |
| | (52.2%) | (22.0%) | (23.5%) | – | (0.3%) | – | (2.0%) | (100.0%) |
| 1960-61 | 8,686 | 371 | 12,046 | – | 69 | – | 20,361 | 41,533 |
| | (20.9%) | (0.9%) | (29.0%) | – | (0.2%) | – | (49.0%) | |
| 1961-62 | 7,391 | 70 | 9,726 | – | 184 | – | 19,284 | 36,655 |
| | (20.2%) | (0.2%) | (26.5%) | – | (0.5%) | – | (52.6%) | (100.0%) |
| 1962-63 | 6,803 | 415 | 2,233 | – | – | – | 1,083 | 10,534 |
| | (64.6%) | (3.9%) | (21.2%) | – | – | – | (10.3%) | (100.0%) |
| 1963-64 | 9,546 | 3,364 | 8,675 | – | 185 | – | 19,756 | 41,526 |
| | (23.0%) | (8.1%) | (20.9%) | – | (0.4%) | – | (47.6%) | (100.0%) |
| 1964-65 | 9,832 | 3,483 | 7,738 | – | 153 | – | 11,532 | 32,738 |
| | (30.0%) | (10.7%) | (23.6%) | – | (0.5%) | – | (35.2%) | (100.0%) |
| 1965-66 | 4,733 | 14,988 | 4,704 | – | 163 | – | 9,132 | 33,720 |
| | (14.0%) | (44.4%) | (14.0%) | – | (0.5%) | – | (27.1%) | (100.0%) |
| 1966-67 | 9,316 | 23,325 | 7,372 | – | 83 | – | 13,025 | 53,121 |
| | (17.5%) | (43.9%) | (13.9%) | – | (0.2%) | – | (24.5%) | (100.0%) |
| 1967-68 | 1,943 | 9,602 | 4,372 | – | 459 | – | 19,707 | 36,083 |
| | (5.4%) | (26.6%) | (12.1%) | – | (1.3%) | – | (54.6%) | (100.0%) |
| 1968-69 | 10,879 | 500 | 7,677 | – | – | – | 2,154 | 21,210 |
| | (51.3%) | (2.3%) | (36.2%) | – | – | – | (10.2%) | (100.0%) |
| 1969-70 | 19,609 | 25,767 | 10,322 | – | 2,060 | 948 | 23,998 | 82,704 |
| | (23.7%) | (31.2%) | (12.5%) | – | (2.5%) | (1.1%) | (29.0%) | (100.0%) |
| 1970-71 | 29,501 | 92,074 | 8,458 | 93 | 962 | – | 41,166 | 172,254 |
| | (17.1%) | (53.5%) | (4.9%) | – | (0.6%) | – | (23.9%) | (100.0%) |

[1]Includes Barley as grain only.

Source: Canadian Grain Commission

# TABLE XV.

## OVERSEAS[1] CLEARANCES OF CANADIAN BULK GRAIN[2] BY PORT AREAS
### Crop Years 1950-51 to 1970-71

| Crop Year | Atlantic Coast[3] | St. Lawrence | Lakehead Direct[4] | Churchill | Pacific Coast | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | (Thousands of Bushels) | | | |
| 1950-51 | 21,383 | 94,840 | 119 | 6,768 | 68,481 | 191,591 |
| 1951-52 | 31,726 | 191,355 | 116 | 7,545 | 113,412 | 344,154 |
| | 42,185 | 240,786 | 533 | 8,621 | 121,374 | 413,499 |
| | 12,830 | 105,460 | 764 | 10,981 | 133,972 | 264,027 |
| | 40,759 | 133,888 | 158 | 12,245 | 98,428 | 285,478 |
| 1955-56 | 45,438 | 147,750 | 66 | 12,819 | 113,583 | 319,656 |
| | 28,495 | 117,393 | – | 16,250 | 138,968 | 301,106 |
| | 30,930 | 122,977 | 532 | 18,451 | 169,555 | 342,445 |
| | 31,111 | 108,061 | 12,027 | 18,723 | 154,107 | 324,029 |
| 1959-60 | 25,236 | 93,514 | 16,919 | 21,838 | 136,755 | 294,262 |
| 1960-61 | 33,970 | 123,237 | 16,423 | 20,203 | 159,813 | 353,646 |
| 1961-62 | 21,809 | 128,957 | 15,145 | 19,245 | 180,907 | 366,063 |
| | 20,210 | 120,545 | 21,812 | 21,762 | 160,293 | 344,622 |
| 1963-64 | 54,475 | 288,576 | 17,526 | 21,680 | 220,746 | 603,003 |
| | 34,295 | 156,488 | 21,655 | 22,060 | 186,142 | 420,640 |
| 1965-66 | 40,207 | 301,567 | 25,867 | 25,077 | 234,713 | 627,431 |
| | 32,933 | 252,819 | 33,000 | 21,031 | 229,694 | 569,477 |
| | 15,532 | 120,907 | 21,937 | 21,543 | 193,135 | 373,054 |
| | 21,271 | 82,617 | 12,773 | 22,582 | 187,145 | 326,388 |
| | 32,752 | 173,269 | 10,957 | 21,967 | 197,681 | 436,626 |
| 1970-71 | 30,119 | 305,151 | 42,434 | 23,402 | 260,612 | 661,718 |

[1] To all countries except the U.S.A.

[2] Wheat (excluding bagged seed wheat), Oats, Barley, Rye and Flaxseed. Includes Rapeseed from 1965-66.

[3] Includes U.S.A. Ports.

[4] Includes shipments from ports along Great Lakes.

Source: Canadian Grain Commission

# TABLE XVI.

## WHEAT PRODUCTION IN THE FOUR MAJOR EXPORTING COUNTRIES
### Crop Years 1956-57 to 1971-72

| Crop Year | Canada | Argentina | Austraila | United States | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | (Thousands of Bushels) | | | |
| 1956-57 | 573,040 | 261,980 | 135,000 | 1,004,272 | 1,974,292 |
| | 392,719 | 213,500 | 97,600 | 950,662 | 1,654,481 |
| 1958-59 | 398,077 | 245,000 | 215,100 | 1,461,714 | 2,319,891 |
| 1959-60 | 445,077 | 215,000 | 198,500 | 1,121,118 | 1,979,695 |
| 1960-61 | 518,379 | 154,100 | 273,720 | 1,357,272 | 2,303,471 |
| | 283,394 | 210,300 | 247,200 | 1,234,743 | 1,975,637 |
| 1962-63 | 563,554 | 209,300 | 306,910 | 1,093,667 | 2,175,431 |
| 1963-64 | 723,442 | 328,485 | 327,912 | 1,142,013 | 2,521,852 |
| 1964-65 | 600,424 | 413,700 | 368,800 | 1,290,700 | 2,673,624 |
| 1965-66 | 648,917 | 223,400 | 259,700 | 1,326,700 | 2,458,717 |
| | 827,338 | 229,500 | 466,600 | 1,310,648 | 2,834,086 |
| 1967-68 | 592,920 | 268,964 | 277,305 | 1,524,300 | 2,663,489 |
| | 649,844 | 210,909 | 543,991 | 1,576,251 | 2,980,995 |
| 1969-70 | 684,276 | 257,941 | 398,118 | 1,458,872 | 2,799,207 |
| 1970-71 | 331,519 | 156,161 | 293,472 | 1,378,477 | 2,159,629 |
| 1971-72 [1] | 523,693 | 202,090* | 315,996* | 1,625,358 | 2,667,137 |

[1] Subject to revision.

Source: For Canada – Statistics Canada.
For Argentina and Australia –
1956-57 to 1970-71 – Wheat Situation – U.S. Department of Agriculture.
*I.W.C. Estimate 1971-72.

# TABLE XVII.

## EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR BY PRINCIPAL EXPORTERS DISTRIBUTION BY QUANTITY AND PERCENTAGE OF WORLD TRADE

### July—June Crop Years 1951-52 to 1970-71

| Crop Year | Argentina | Austraila | Canada | United States | Others | World Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | (Millions of Bushels) | | | |
| 1951-52 | 30 (2.8%) | 99 (9.3%) | 345 (32.4%) | 475 (44.7%) | 115 (10.8%) | 1,064 (100.0%) |
| 1952-53 | 29 (3.0%) | 99 (10.1%) | 384 (39.2%) | 317 (32.4%) | 150 (15.3%) | 979 (100.0%) |
| 1953-54 | 110 (12.6%) | 71 (8.2%) | 278 (32.0%) | 217 (25.0%) | 193 (22.2%) | 869 (100.0%) |
| 1954-55 | 132 (13.6%) | 93 (9.6%) | 253 (26.1%) | 274 (28.1%) | 219 (22.6%) | 971 (100.0%) |
| 1955-56 | 112 (10.1%) | 102 (9.2%) | 304 (27.4%) | 346 (31.2%) | 246 (22.1%) | 1,110 (100.0%) |
| 1956-57 | 99 (7.6%) | 126 (9.6%) | 270 (20.6%) | 549 (41.9%) | 267 (20.3%) | 1,311 (100.0%) |
| 1957-58 | 78 (6.5%) | 62 (5.2%) | 317 (26.6%) | 402 (33.8%) | 332 (27.9%) | 1,191 (100.0%) |
| 1958-59 | 103 (7.8%) | 75 (5.7%) | 300 (22.8%) | 442 (33.6%) | 396 (30.1%) | 1,316 (100.0%) |
| 1959-60 | 78 (5.7%) | 122 (9.0%) | 280 (20.6%) | 509 (37.5%) | 370 (27.2%) | 1,359 (100.0%) |
| 1960-61 | 71 (4.5%) | 183 (11.6%) | 342 (21.7%) | 661 (41.9%) | 320 (20.3%) | 1,577 (100.0%) |
| 1961-62 | 86 (4.9%) | 232 (13.2%) | 365 (20.8%) | 718 (40.9%) | 356 (20.2%) | 1,757 (100.0%) |
| 1962-63 | 66 (4.1%) | 182 (11.3%) | 330 (20.5%) | 638 (39.7%) | 392 (24.4%) | 1,608 (100.0%) |
| 1963-64 | 102 (4.9%) | 287 (13.9%) | 552 (26.7%) | 849 (41.0%) | 280 (13.5%) | 2,070 (100.0%) |
| 1964-65 | 163 (8.7%) | 238 (12.7%) | 438 (23.3%) | 720 (38.2%) | 322 (17.1%) | 1,881 (100.0%) |
| 1965-66 | 292 (12.7%) | 209 (9.1%) | 547 (23.8%) | 860 (37.4%) | 390 (17.0%) | 2,298 (100.0%) |
| 1966-67 | 112 (5.4%) | 257 (12.4%) | 545 (26.3%) | 742 (35.9%) | 414 (20.0%) | 2,070 (100.0%) |
| 1967-68 | 50 (2.5%) | 258 (13.4%) | 336 (17.4%) | 753 (39.0%) | 536 (27.7%) | 1,933 (100.0%) |
| 1968-69 | 102 (6.2%) | 197 (11.9%) | 306 (18.5%) | 552 (33.5%) | 494 (29.9%) | 1,651 (100.0%) |
| 1969-70 | 78 (4.1%) | 266 (14.2%) | 346 (18.5%) | 617 (32.9%) | 567 (30.3%) | 1,874 (100.0%) |
| 1970-71 [1] | 64 (3.2%) | 349 (17.5%) | 435 (21.9%) | 740 (37.2%) | 401 (20.2%) | 1,989 (100.0%) |

[1] Subject to revision.

Sources: Canada—(Aug.-July) Statistics Canada — Wheat Review.
U.S. — Wheat Situation; Foreign Agricultural Service; United States Department of Agriculture.
Argentina, Australia and Others.
1951-52 — 1962-63 — Wheat Situation: Foreign Agricultural Service, United States Department of Agriculture.
1963-64 — 1970-71 — World Wheat Statistics, International Wheat Council, and Annual Review of World grains situation, International Wheat Coulcil.

# TABLE XVIII.



## WHEAT ACREAGE IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
## 1962 to 1971

| Year | Belgium | France | Germany (West) | India | Italy | Japan |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | (Thousand Acres) | | | |
| [illegible] | 524 | 11,293 | 3,259 | 33,409 | 11,258 | 1,586 |
| [illegible] | 504 | 9,513 | 3,415 | 33,747 | 10,858 | 1,443 |
| [illegible] | 541 | 10,843 | 3,576 | 33,349 | 10,892 | 1,255 |
| [illegible] | 568 | 11,169 | 3,489 | 33,260 | 10,596 | 1,176 |
| [illegible] | 534 | 9,864 | 3,432 | 31,273 | 10,561 | 1,040 |
| [illegible] | 502 | 9,709 | 3,494 | 31,723 | 9,914 | 882 |
| [illegible] | 511 | 10,107 | 3,618 | 37,061 | 10,576 | 796 |
| [illegible] | 504 | 9,968 | 3,692 | 39,433 | 10,423 | 709 |
| 1970 | 467 | 9,291 | 3,689 | 41,084 | 10,225 | 566 |
| [illegible] | 467 | 9,869 | 3,825 | 44,211 | 10,237 | — |

| Year | Netherlands | Sweden | Switzerland | Turkey | United Kingdom | U.S.S.R. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | (Thousand Acres) | | | |
| [illegible] | 329 | 776 | 279 | 19,595 | 2,256 | 166,549 |
| [illegible] | 311 | 571 | 262 | 19,724 | 1,928 | 159,649 |
| [illegible] | 373 | 640 | 264 | 19,790 | 2,207 | 167,749 |
| [illegible] | 390 | 684 | 269 | 19,840 | 2,535 | 173,477 |
| [illegible] | 366 | 472 | 267 | 19,938 | 2,239 | 172,866 |
| [illegible] | 381 | 628 | 264 | 20,045 | 2,305 | 165,624 |
| [illegible] | 378 | 605 | 264 | 20,270 | 2,417 | 166,128 |
| [illegible] | 383 | 652 | 267 | 20,386 | 2,059 | 164,142 |
| 1970 | 351 | 650 | 257 | 21,394 | 2,495 | 161,559 |
| [illegible] | 351 | 588 | 252 | 21,471 | 2,693 | — |

[1] Preliminary

Source: World Wheat Statistics, International Wheat Council and Annual Review of the World Grains Situation International Wheat Council

# TABLE XIX.

## WHEAT PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
## 1962 to 1971

| Year | Belgium | France | Germany (West) | India | Italy | Japan |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | (Thousand Bushels) | | | |
| [illegible] | 31,012 | 516,396 | 168,690 | 442,358 | 348,955 | 59,929 |
| [illegible] | 28,293 | 376,586 | 178,427 | 397,898 | 298,616 | 26,272 |
| [illegible] | 33,474 | 508,459 | 185,446 | 362,330 | 315,481 | 45,709 |
| 1965 | 31,747 | 542,337 | 159,762 | 451,580 | 359,243 | 47,289 |
| [illegible] | 24,251 | 415,094 | 166,559 | 383,016 | 345,391 | 37,626 |
| 1967 | 30,938 | 524,994 | 213,812 | 418,621 | 352,593 | 35,641 |
| 1968 | 31,416 | 550,604 | 227,738 | 607,741 | 354,761 | 37,185 |
| [illegible] | 28,623 | 531,277 | 220,462 | 685,307 | 350,425 | 27,852 |
| [illegible] | 27,007 | 474,802 | 208,043 | 738,291 | 353,842 | 17,417 |
| 1971[1] | 29,395 | 553,617 | 261,100 | 854,181 | 364,681 | 15,652 |

| Year | Netherlands | Sweden | Switzerland | Turkey | United Kingdom | U.S.S.R. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | (Thousand Bushels) | | | |
| 1962 | 22,156 | 32,041 | 15,726 | 310,484 | 146,020 | 2,600,646 |
| [illegible] | 19.731 | 23,626 | 10,986 | 349,065 | 111,921 | 1,825,721 |
| [illegible] | 27,080 | 39,132 | 14,293 | 310,117 | 139,369 | 2,733,695 |
| 1965 | 25,390 | 38,140 | 12,934 | 317,098 | 153,258 | 2,193,085 |
| [illegible] | 21,936 | 21,164 | 12,787 | 356,965 | 127,684 | 3,692,706 |
| [illegible] | 27,154 | 41,520 | 15,800 | 371,479 | 143,411 | 2,840,289 |
| [illegible] | 24,949 | 39,463 | 15,138 | 352,850 | 127,464 | 3,431,605 |
| [illegible] | 24,875 | 33,694 | 13,999 | 385,809 | 123,605 | 2,936,447 |
| 1970 | 23,626 | 35,458 | 13,963 | 367,437 | 153,368 | 3,490,652 |
| [illegible] | 25,830 | 38,213 | 14,514 | 440,924 | 169,131 | 2 |

[1] Preliminary.

[2] Not available.

Source: World Wheat Statistics, International Wheat Council and Annual Review of the World Grains Situation, International Wheat Council.

# TABLE XX.



## IMPORTS OF WHEAT AND FLOUR INTO SELECTED COUNTRIES FROM ALL SOURCES

### Crop Year 1956-57 to 1970-71

| Crop Year | Belgium/ Luxembourg | Brazil | France | Germany (West) | India | Italy | Japan |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | (Thousand Bushels) | | | |
| 1956-57 | 18,482 | 57,063 | 65,881 | 117,984 | 75,949 | 19,731 | 87,928 |
| 1957-58 | 15,763 | 46,040 | 9,406 | 96,232 | 111,002 | 13,926 | 89,544 |
| 1958-59 | 18,078 | 75,251 | 20,172 | 89,324 | 128,199 | 2,903 | 90,279 |
| 1959-60 | 14,955 | 65,183 | 12,052 | 76,941 | 131,653 | 3,160 | 94,248 |
| 1960-61 | 17,710 | 73,892 | 14,734 | 80,983 | 140,581 | 87,083 | 104,132 |
| 1961-62 | 17,821 | 83,886 | 13,228 | 129,154 | 105,528 | 33,143 | 101,890 |
| 1962-63 | 13,081 | 88,258 | 21,899 | 68,711 | 142,419 | 10,141 | 97,848 |
| 1963-64 | 20,687 | 70,180 | 28,256 | 69,409 | 157,116 | 17,821 | 143,999 |
| 1964-65 | 15,653 | 84,217 | 26,051 | 54,528 | 210,946 | 26,162 | 130,293 |
| 1965-66 | 20,282 | 85,282 | 27,484 | 59,635 | 280,906 | 38,434 | 130,550 |
| 1966-67 | 19,327 | 96,893 | 25,243 | 56,989 | 233,102 | 37,883 | 156,528 |
| 1967-68 | 19,878 | 91,308 | 16,902 | 67,425 | 246,073 | 34,576 | 148,004 |
| 1968-69 | 30,828 | 89,103 | 22,046 | 93,439 | 119,050 | 57,835 | 153,699 |
| 1969-70 | 43,027 | 77,162 | 17,453 | 66,212 | 111,370 | 47,399 | 162,591 |
| 1970-71 | 16,608 | 67,351 | 9,259 | 44,717 | 80,652 | 50,229 | 175,084 |

| Crop Year | Republic of Korea | Netherlands | Phillippines | Switzerland | Turkey | United Arab Republic | United Kingdom |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | (Thousand Bushels) | | | |
| 1956-57 | 15,432 | 33,878 | 12,677 | 21,421 | 11,170 | 24,104 | 183,572 |
| 1957-58 | 15,432 | 37,589 | 14,293 | 13,485 | 11,538 | 38,838 | 187,834 |
| 1958-59 | 11,097 | 44,570 | 12,860 | 11,942 | 1,102 | 53,242 | 194,742 |
| 1959-60 | 12,052 | 40,896 | 12,419 | 13,558 | 2,499 | 47,657 | 164,208 |
| 1960-61 | 10,986 | 34,539 | 10,471 | 11,464 | 9,664 | 36,523 | 173,100 |
| 1961-62 | 10,692 | 49,971 | 12,309 | 16,351 | 44,350 | 62,795 | 172,401 |
| 1962-63 | 33,547 | 19,989 | 13,705 | 15,579 | 24,582 | 63,236 | 156,455 |
| 1963-64 | 27,852 | 29,211 | 16,424 | 12,162 | 15,322 | 70,144 | 169,205 |
| 1964-65 | 19,401 | 26,088 | 16,535 | 13,779 | 10,398 | 70,438 | 153,956 |
| 1965-66 | 22,046 | 27,190 | 17,968 | 18,445 | 4,850 | 70,879 | 171,373 |
| 1966-67 | 24,030 | 22,450 | 18,041 | 14,146 | 8,672 | 91,786 | 153,442 |
| 1967-68 | 27,852 | 34,613 | 21,679 | 14,587 | 1,653 | 102,221 | 149,804 |
| 1968-69 | 51,441 | 46,995 | 23,700 | 13,191 | 20,246 | 71,467 | 168,139 |
| 1969-70 | 45,415 | 59,451 | 20,062 | 18,115 | 32,041 | 81,571 | 175,672 |
| 1970-71[2] | 63,824 | 38,324 | 22,120 | 15,616 | 29,909 | 112,509 | 186,621 |

[1] July-June crop year.

[2] Subject to revision.

[3] For 1970-71 quantities represent total exports to these specified countries.

Sources: 1955-56 to 1969-70 International Wheat Council — World Wheat Statistics.
1970-71 International Wheat Council — Draft Annual Review of the World Grains Situation.

# TABLE XXI.

## SCHEDULE OF CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD PAYMENTS FOR No. 1 NORTHERN WHEAT BASIS IN STORE THUNDER BAY OR VANCOUVER

Pool Account Years 1949-50 to 1970-71

| Pool Account | Initial Payment | Adjustment Payment | Interim Payment | Final Payment[1] | Total Realized Price[1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | (Dollars per Bushel) | | |
| [illegible] | 1.75 | — | — | .084 | 1.834 |
| [illegible] | 1.40 | .20 | — | .258 | 1.858 |
| [illegible] | 1.40 | .20 | — | .236 | 1.836 |
| [illegible] | 1.40 | .20 | .12 | .099 | 1.819 |
| [illegible] | 1.40 | — | .10 | .064 | 1.564 |
| [illegible] | 1.40 | — | .10 | .151 | 1.651 |
| [illegible] | 1.40 | — | .10 | .109 | 1.609 |
| [illegible] | 1.40 | — | .10 | .088 | 1.588 |
| [illegible] | 1.40 | — | .10 | .121 | 1.621 |
| [illegible] | 1.40 | — | .10 | .096 | 1.596 |
| [illegible] | 1.40 | — | .10 | .090 | 1.590 |
| [illegible] | 1.40 | — | .10 | .295 | 1.795 |
| [illegible] | 1.40 | .10 | — | .410 | 1.910 |
| [illegible] | 1.50 | — | — | .374 | 1.874 |
| [illegible] | 1.50 | — | — | .474 | 1.974 |
| [illegible] | 1.50 | — | — | .387 | 1.887 |
| [illegible] | 1.50 | — | — | .497 | 1.997 |
| [illegible] | 1.50 | — | — | .487 | 1.987 |
| 1967-68 | 1.70 | — | — | .114 | 1.814 |
| 1968-69 | 1.70 | — | — | — | 1.700 |
| 1969-70 | 1.50 | — | .073[2] | .107[3] | 1.680 |
| 1970-71 | 1.50 | — | — | .171 | 1.671 |

1 Final payment and final realized price after deduction of Board operating costs, but prior to deduction of P.F.A.A. Levy.

2 Payment from Pool account prior to payment from temporary Wheat Reserves Act.

3 Payment from Temporary Wheat Reserves Act.

# TABLE XXII.



## SCHEDULE OF CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD PAYMENTS FOR No. 2 CANADA WESTERN OATS BASIS IN STORE THUNDER BAY

**Pool Account Years 1959-60 to 1970-71**

| Pool Account | Initial Payment | Final Payment[1] | Final Realized Price[1] |
|---|---|---|---|
| | (Cents per Bushel) | | |
| 1959-60 | 60 | 17.1 | [illegible] |
| 1960-61 | 60 | 14.2 | 74.2 |
| 1961-62 | 60 | 17.2 | [illegible] |
| 1962-63 | 60 | 11.8 | 71.8 |
| 1963-64 | 60 | 9.2 | 69.2 |
| 1964-65 | 60 | 17.2 | [illegible] |
| 1965-66 | 60 | 24.5 | 84.5 |
| 1966-67 | 60 | 23.4 | 83.4 |
| 1967-68 | 65 | 17.5 | 82.5 |
| 1968-69 | 65 | — | 65.0 |
| 1969-70 | 60 | 9.9 | 69.9 |
| 1970-71 | 60 | — | 60.0 |

[1] Final payment and final realized price after deduction of Board operating costs, but prior to deduction of P.F.A.A. Levy

# TABLE XXIII.

## SCHEDULE OF CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD PAYMENTS FOR No. 3 CANADA WESTERN 6-ROW BARLEY BASIS IN STORE THUNDER BAY

**Pool Account Years 1959-60 to 1970-71**

| Pool Account | Initial Payment | Adjustment Payment | Final Payment [1] | Final Realized Price [1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | (Cents per Bushel) | | |
| 1959-60 | 96 | | 2.2 | 98.2 |
| 1960-61 | 96 | | 8.5 | 104.5 |
| 1961-62 | 96 | | 32.0 | 128.0 |
| 1962-63 | 96 | | 17.2 | 113.2 |
| 1963-64 | 96 | | 21.8 | 117.8 |
| 1964-65 | 96 | | 30.0 | 126.0 |
| 1965-66 | 96 | | 32.6 | 128.6 |
| 1966-67 | 96 | | 33.4 | 129.4 |
| 1967-68 | 106 | | 4.2 | 110.2 |
| 1968-69 | 106 | | — | 106.0 |
| 1969-70 | 91 | | 2.5 | 93.5 |
| 1970-71 | 91 | .10 | — | 101.0 |

[1] Final payment and final realized price after deduction of Board operating costs, but prior to deduction of P.F.A.A. Levy.

# TABLE XXIV.

## ANNUAL AVERAGES OF CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD SELLING QUOTATIONS BASIS IN STORE THUNDER BAY

**Crop Years 1961-62 to 1970-71**

| | WHEAT | | | | | OATS | BARLEY |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Crop Year | 1 Nor. | 2 Nor. | 3 Nor. | 4 Nor. | 2 C.W. Dur. | 2 C.W. | 3 C.W. 6 Row |
| | | | (Dollars per Bushel) | | | | |
| 1961-62 ..... | 1.89 7/8 | 1.88 | 1.86 7/8 | 1.81 7/8 | 3.42 1/2 | .96 | 1.43 7/8 |
| 1962-63 ..... | 1.96 1/8 | 1.95 1/4 | 1.93 5/8 | 1.87 1/4 | 2.56 1/4 | .81 3/4 | 1.30 3/4 |
| 1963-64 ..... | 2.03 3/8 | 2.00 3/8 | 1.97 1/2 | 1.90 5/8 | 2.16 3/4 | .78 5/8 | 1.23 1/2 |
| 1964-65 ..... | 1.98 3/8 | 1.95 3/8 | 1.90 5/8 | 1.84 5/8 | 1.94 1/2 | .83 | 1.33 1/4 |
| 1965-66 ..... | 1.99 3/4 | 1.96 3/4 | 1.88 1/4 | 1.83 1/4 | 1.97 5/8 | .89 3/4 | 1.38 1/2 |
| 1966-67 ..... | 2.11 3/4 | 2.08 3/4 | 2.05 3/8 | 2.00 1/2 | 2.23 | .92 5/8 | 1.37 1/8 |
| 1967-68 ..... | 1.94 1/2 | 1.92 7/8 | 1.91 5/8 | 1.87 3/4 | 2.11 7/8 | .95 1/4 | 1.30 5/8 |
| 1968-69 ..... | 1.94 7/8 | 1.90 | 1.87 1/4 | 1.80 3/8 | 2.13 | .85 1/2 | 1.19 3/4 |
| 1969-70 ..... | 1.80 3/4 | 1.77 5/8 | 1.67 1/4 | 1.52 | 1.88 1/2 | .73 3/8 | 1.12 1/4 |
| [illegible] ..... | 1.79 1/4 | 1.77 1/8 | 1.72 | 1.67 3/8 | 1.75 | .83 1/4 | 1.30 7/8 |
| 1970-71 Monthly Averages | | | | | | | |
| August ..... | 1.72 3/4 | 1.69 3/4 | 1.61 1/4 | 1.52 5/8 | 1.63 5/8 | .80 1/4 | 1.22 3/4 |
| September ..... | 1.75 1/2 | 1.73 | 1.67 | 1.61 1/4 | 1.70 | .93 | 1.32 7/8 |
| October ..... | 1.79 5/8 | 1.77 5/8 | 1.73 1/8 | 1.67 1/2 | 1.78 | .89 | 1.34 1/2 |
| November ..... | 1.80 | 1.78 | 1.73 1/2 | 1.67 7/8 | 1.78 3/8 | .87 1/2 | 1.34 3/4 |
| December ..... | 1.82 1/4 | 1.80 1/4 | 1.75 3/4 | 1.70 1/8 | 1.78 | .87 1/2 | 1.35 7/8 |
| January ..... | 1.81 5/8 | 1.79 5/8 | 1.75 1/8 | 1.69 1/2 | 1.77 | .88 | 1.38 3/4 |
| February ..... | 1.81 | 1.79 | 1.74 1/2 | 1.70 | 1.76 1/4 | .86 1/2 | 1.39 |
| March ..... | 1.80 3/4 | 1.78 3/4 | 1.74 1/4 | 1.71 5/8 | 1.76 1/8 | .84 1/8 | 1.36 7/8 |
| April ..... | 1.81 1/8 | 1.79 1/8 | 1.74 1/4 | 1.71 3/8 | 1.76 1/8 | .75 7/8 | 1.23 5/8 |
| May ..... | 1.74 3/8 | 1.72 3/8 | 1.67 3/8 | 1.64 3/8 | 1.70 3/4 | .76 3/8 | 1.25 7/8 |
| [illegible] ..... | 1.78 7/8 | 1.76 7/8 | 1.71 7/8 | 1.68 7/8 | 1.75 3/4 | .76 | 1.26 1/8 |
| July ..... | 1.82 5/8 | 1.80 5/8 | 1.75 5/8 | 1.72 5/8 | 1.79 1/2 | .75 1/2 | 1.20 |

# TABLE XXV.



## SCHEDULE OF TOTAL NUMBER OF CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD DELIVERY PERMITS ISSUED TO PRODUCERS

**Crop Years 1946-47 to 1970-71**

| Crop Year | Manitoba | Saskatchewan | Alberta and British Columbia | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1946-47 | 41,454 | 114,941 | 76,835 | 233,230 |
| 1947-48 | 41,541 | 116,490 | 77,308 | 235,339 |
| 1948-49 | 40,719 | 114,237 | 73,637 | 228,593 |
| 1949-50 | 42,257 | 113,661 | 74,289 | 230,207 |
| 1950-51 | 42,606 | 116,820 | 75,303 | 234,729 |
| 1951-52 | 43,227 | 114,459 | 73,342 | 231,028 |
| 1952-53 | 44,450 | 117,335 | 78,806 | 240,591 |
| 1953-54 | 44,701 | 117,240 | 79,312 | 241,253 |
| 1954-55 | 42,781 | 112,964 | 74,563 | 230,308 |
| 1955-56 | 39,964 | 111,665 | 76,541 | 228,170 |
| 1956-57 | 43,120 | 110,872 | 76,862 | 230,854 |
| 1957-58 | 42,414 | 108,902 | 75,000 | 226,316 |
| 1958-59 | 43,242 | 107,128 | 79,474 | 229,844 |
| 1959-60 | 41,960 | 105,621 | 77,713 | 225,294 |
| 1960-61 | 42,124 | 104,384 | 77,917 | 224,425 |
| 1961-62 | 41,888 | 103,795 | 77,991 | 223,674 |
| 1962-63 | 41,352 | 102,420 | 77,366 | 221,138 |
| 1963-64 | 39,471 | 100,202 | 75,206 | 214,879 |
| 1964-65 | 39,027 | 98,028 | 73,888 | 210,943 |
| 1965-66 | 38,013 | 95,541 | 71,632 | 205,186 |
| 1966-67 | 36,258 | 92,302 | 69,494 | 198,054 |
| 1967-68 | 35.107 | 89,761 | 67,189 | 192,057 |
| 1968-69 | 35,332 | 88,304 | 66,970 | 190,606 |
| 1969-70 | 35,203 | 88,378 | 66,423 | 190,004 |
| 1970-71 | 33,602 | 85,453 | 63,654 | 182,709 |

NOTES

# NOTES

NOTES

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# THE CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD
# ANNUAL REPORT 1971-72

# THE CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD ANNUAL REPORT 1971-72

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# THE CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD
# ANNUAL REPORT 1971-72

## MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

| | |
|---|---|
| G. N. VOGEL | Chief Commissioner |
| D. H. TRELEAVEN | Assistant Chief Commissioner |
| R. L. KRISTJANSON | Commissioner |
| C. W. GIBBINGS | Commissioner |
| R. M. ESDALE | Commissioner |

## Executive Officers

| | |
|---|---|
| C. E. GORDON EARL | Executive Director |
| J. L. LEIBFRIED | Marketing Co-ordinator |
| PEEBLES KELLY | Treasurer |
| J. E. McLAUGHLIN | Secretary |

## Canadian Offices

| | |
|---|---|
| Winnipeg, Manitoba | Head Office |
| Vancouver, British Columbia | W. E. Wellman, Manager |
| Montreal, Quebec | G. M. Champagne, Manager |

## Overseas Offices

| | |
|---|---|
| London, England | D. D. Yates, London Manager |
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The Honourable Otto E. Lang,
Minister Responsible for the
Canadian Wheat Board,
Ottawa, Canada

Winnipeg, Canada
January 31, 1973

Sir:

We beg to submit herewith the Annual Report of the Canadian Wheat Board for the crop year ending July 31, 1972, as required by the Canadian Wheat Board Act.

# PART I THE INTERNATIONAL GRAIN MARKET

World trade in wheat and feed grains together increased significantly in the 1971-72 crop year. A slight reduction in the total volume of wheat and wheat flour traded was more than offset by an increase in the trade of feed grains.

Larger grain crops in North America, and record crops of wheat as well as good feed grain harvests in many of the countries of both Western and Eastern Europe would have led to a marked decline in the trade of wheat and feed grains had it not been for the greater emphasis the U.S.S.R. and other countries of Eastern Europe were placing on livestock production. Increased domestic feed requirements led them to substantially increase their purchases of both wheat and feed grains in 1971-72, more than offsetting the decline in shipments to other destinations.

## WHEAT PRODUCTION

In 1971-72 the world wheat crop, estimated at 12,618 million bushels, was the highest on record. It was the fourth consecutive year that the total wheat harvested exceeded 11 billion bushels. A comparison of the estimated world wheat production by major geographic areas is shown in Table 1.

CHART 1

WORLD WHEAT PRODUCTION 1962/63 - 1971-72

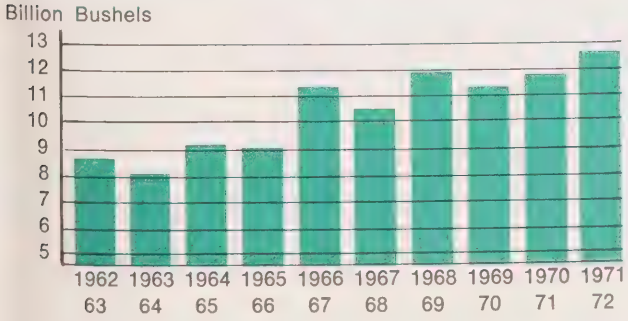



TABLE 1

WORLD WHEAT PRODUCTION BY AREAS

| Geographic Areas | 1964-65 to 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | — million bushels — | | | |
| U.S.S.R. | 2,978 | 2,936 | 3,662 | 3,663 |
| Asia | 2,167 | 2,562 | 2,655 | 2,741 |
| North America | 2,136 | 2,226 | 1,782 | 2,232 |
| Western Europe | 1,790 | 1,843 | 1,753 | 2,083 |
| Eastern Europe | 679 | 760 | 704 | 900 |
| South America | 358 | 375 | 320 | 351 |
| Africa | 234 | 263 | 304 | 316 |
| Oceania | 396 | 398 | 302 | 332 |
| TOTAL | 10,738 | 11,363 | 11,482 | 12,618 |

Source: International Wheat Council, ANNUAL REVIEW OF THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION 1971-72, (London: Sixty-Fifth Session, CL65/9G, October, 1972), Appendix Table 1, and I.W.C., WORLD WHEAT STATISTICS, 1972.

## WORLD WHEAT PRODUCTION BY AREAS

Though world wheat production in 1971-72 rose significantly in total, crop conditions varied from area to area. A review of wheat production by country and geographic areas follows.

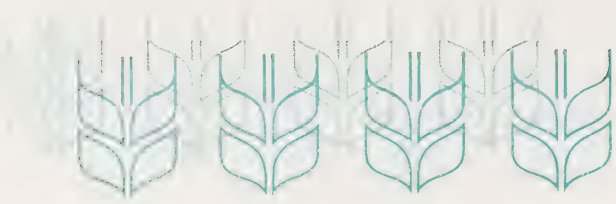
### U.S.S.R.

The Soviet Union's total wheat crop, estimated at 3,663 million bushels, was the second highest ever. Increased yields more than compensated for a slight reduction in acreage.

Winterkill of autumn sown grain was considerably less than in other years. Dry weather conditions resulted in the late seeding of spring wheat in some areas, while cool weather in June and July retarded growth and delayed harvesting operations.

### Asia

Wheat production in this area was estimated to be 2,741 million bushels in 1971-72, an increase of 86 million bushels over the previous year. A slight increase in total acreage and higher yields



in most countries led to the increase in aggregate production. The largest production increases occurred in India and Turkey. With increased wheat acreage and extended use of high-yielding varieties, India's wheat crop totalled 854 million bushels, an increase of 116 million bushels from the previous year. Wheat production in Turkey increased by 120 million bushels to 487 million bushels. Pakistan, Iran and Iraq each incurred significant decreases in wheat production, totalling 67 million bushels. Production in the People's Republic of China fell below its 1970-71 crop of approximately 900 million bushels.

### North America

Canada's 1971-72 wheat crop, at 530 million bushels, was 198 million bushels above that of 1970-71, the year the federal government introduced Operation LIFT, a one-year program designed to bring about a sharp reduction in wheat production.

The 1971-72 wheat crop in the United States, totalling 1,640 million bushels, was 270 million bushels above 1970-71. Relaxation of wheat area restrictions after most of the winter crop had already been seeded led to a 10 per cent increase in harvested area, the entire increase being in spring wheat acreage. Combined with record yields, this resulted in a record wheat crop, a special feature of which was a relatively large proportion of hard spring wheats, 22 per cent compared to only 15 per cent in 1970-71. On the other hand, hard red winter production represented only 46 per cent of the total crop, compared to 56 per cent in 1970-71. The proportion of white wheat decreased only slightly.

Mexico's wheat crop of 62 million bushels in 1971-72 was 18 million bushels less than the previous year. A serious drought as well as a considerable switch from wheat to cotton led the country, previously an exporter, to import 15 million bushels.

### Australia

The Australian wheat crop, totalling 306 million bushels, was only 16 million bushels above 1970-71. A second consecutive year of drought during seeding and excessive rain during harvesting, especially in New South Wales, once again led to a shortage of Prime Hard wheats.

### Western Europe

Favourable weather conditions prevailed throughout most of Western Europe in 1971-72. As a result, wheat production in this area, which includes countries inside and outside the European Economic Community, totalled 2,083 million bushels, an increase of 330 million bushels from the previous year. The European Economic Community harvested a record crop of 1,258 million bushels on an area only slightly larger than the previous year. The United Kingdom also harvested a record crop, 177 million bushels. In addition substantial increases were reported in Yugoslavia and Spain.

### Eastern Europe

Wheat production in this area, totalling 900 million bushels in 1971-72, increased by 196 million bushels. After unfavourable weather conditions throughout 1970-71 the weather during 1971-72 was very good and resulted in record crops in five of the six major grain-growing countries in this area — Romania, Poland, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria. Wheat production in Romania, totalling 206 million bushels, was 67 per cent above that of 1970-71. The Hungarian crop was 44 per cent above last year's level of 100 million bushels. Production in Czechoslovakia rose 22 per cent to 142 million bushels, while the crop in Poland increased by 18 per cent to 200 million bushels. The harvest in Bulgaria was a record 112 million bushels of high quality wheat, slightly above 1970-71. Production in the German Democratic Republic was 91 million bushels, a slight increase from 1970-71.

### South America

Wheat production in South America totalled 351 million bushels in 1971-72, a rise of 31 million bushels from the previous year. Most of the increase came in Argentina and Brazil. Argentine wheat production rose 11 per cent to 200 million bushels, primarily because of an increase of 29

per cent in acreage. However, the crop was still significantly below the previous five-year average of 230 million bushels. Brazilian production continued to rise, reaching 74 million bushels in 1971-72.

### Africa

Wheat production in Africa was up 13 million bushels to 316 million bushels in 1971-72. South Africa's crop rose to a record 60 million bushels, exceeding last year's peak by 16 per cent. The wheat crop in the Arab Republic of Egypt, at 64 million bushels, was 14 per cent above 1970-71. Morocco harvested 81 million bushels, 8 per cent above 1970-71. Tunisia's production was a record 22 million bushels. Production in Algeria decreased 30 per cent to 37 million bushels, while that of Libya remained the same.

## WHEAT TRADE

The volume of wheat and wheat flour traded internationally in 1971-72 totalled 1,922 million bushels, a decrease of 3 per cent from 1970-71. A two-year comparison of wheat and flour exports by the major exporting countries is shown in Table 2. Canada and the E.E.C. were the only two major exporters that increased their shipments during 1971-72, while the remaining countries recorded substantial decreases. A country-by-country review of the wheat trade follows.

### TABLE 2

### WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR EXPORTS IN 1970-71 AND 1971-72, BY MAJOR EXPORTING COUNTRIES

| Country | 1970-71* | 1971-72* | Percentage Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| | — | million bushels | — |
| United States | 738 | 633 | −14 |
| Canada | 435 | 504 | +16 |
| Australia | 349 | 318 | − 9 |
| U.S.S.R. | 260 | 201 | −23 |
| E.E.C. | 114 | 162 | +42 |
| Argentina | 63 | 49 | −22 |

*Canada, August-July; Others, July-June.

Source: International Wheat Council, WORLD WHEAT STATISTICS 1972, International Wheat Council, ANNUAL REVIEW OF THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION, (London: Sixty-Fifth Session, CL65/9G, October, 1972), Canadian Grain Commission, CANADIAN GRAIN EXPORTS 1971-72; United States Department of Agriculture, WHEAT SITUATION (Washington, November 1972), p. 26.

## MAJOR EXPORTING COUNTRIES

### Canada

Canada's wheat and flour exports rose from 435 million bushels in 1970-71 to 504 million bushels in 1971-72. The rise in exports was a result of increased sales to Eastern Europe, Asia, Central America and the Caribbean. Major increases in exports occurred to countries such as the U.S.S.R., the People's Republic of China, Japan, India, and Cuba.

In contrast, however, Canadian wheat exports to the European Economic Community and other non-E.E.C. West European countries decreased substantially. Record crops in the E.E.C. and the United Kingdom resulted in much lower import requirements, particularly for feed wheat. Exports to Africa and South America also fell considerably from 1970-71 levels because many countries in these areas experienced improved wheat crops in 1971-72.

### United States

U.S. exports of wheat and flour in 1971-72 totalled 633 million bushels a drop of 105 million bushels from 1970-71. The decrease was primarily a result of slackened import demand, strikes in U.S. ports early in the crop year, and a reduction in sales for foreign currencies.

As shown in Table 3, which lists the export totals under the major U.S. programs, the decrease occurred primarily in sales for cash and C.C.C. credit. These sales were down 94 million bushels while long-term credit sales for foreign currency were down 24 million bushels. Only donations showed a significant increase, 9 million bushels.

Three-quarters of the decrease in total U.S. exports was accounted for by lower shipments to Western Europe. Shipments to the E.E.C. were 35 million bushels lower than in 1970-71. Those to the United Kingdom and Yugoslavia were lower by 19 million and 13 million bushels, respectively.

## TABLE 3

## UNITED STATES WHEAT EXPORT PROGRAMS IN CROP YEARS 1970-71 AND 1971-72 AND THE AVERAGE FOR 1965-66 TO 1969-70

| Transaction | Average 1965-66 to 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | — | million bushels | — |
| Cash and C.C.C. Credit[1] | 294 | 402 | 308 |
| Long Term Credit[2] | | | |
| Dollars | 101 | 144 | 148 |
| Foreign Currency | 194 | 47 | 23 |
| Barter | 62 | 92 | 92 |
| Donations[2] | 53 | 52 | 61 |
| Others | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| TOTAL | 705 | 738 | 633 |

[1] Involves only export subsidy and short-term credit.

[2] Authorized under P.L. 480.

Source: United States Department of Agriculture, WHEAT SITUATION (Washington, November, 1972) p. 26.

No sales were made to Eastern Europe, compared to 18 million bushels to Romania in 1970-71.

Shipments of U.S. wheat to the Far East, at 349 million bushels, were down 33 million bushels from 1970-71. A considerable quantity of exports to Japan was lost to competitors as a result of the U.S. dock strike, and India substantially reduced her imports under P.L. 480. Although Japan reduced her imports for feed and food from the U.S. by 25 million bushels to 81 million bushels in 1971-72, she still remained the largest single outlet for U.S. wheat. Exports to India decreased 25 million bushels to 28 million bushels in 1971-72. U.S. exports to the Near East and Africa increased 16 million bushels.

### Australia

Australian wheat and flour exports, at 318 million bushels, were 32 million bushels below the record of 1970-71. No shipments were made to The People's Republic of China in 1971-72, and exports to the United Kingdom decreased 46 million bushels to 19 million bushels. These reductions were partially offset by increases of 23 million bushels to Japan and 22 million bushels to the Arab Republic of Egypt, as well as increases to the German Democratic Republic, the Republic of Korea and Chile. There was also a sale of 18 million bushels to the U.S.S.R.

### Argentina

Argentine wheat exports declined for the fourth consecutive year to 49 million bushels in 1971-72. This was the lowest level in over 15 years. Shipments to Italy decreased by 6 million bushels to 13 million bushels. Exports to Brazil, at 23 million bushels, slightly exceeded those of 1970-71, while trade with the other South American countries was 3 million bushels lower, primarily because there were no shipments to Peru.

## IMPORTING AND EXPORTING COUNTRIES

### U.S.S.R.

The Soviet Union, the largest wheat producer in the world, is frequently both an importer and exporter of wheat. The quantities imported vary according to her own production and her external commitments. Russian wheat exports, totalling 201 million bushels in 1971-72, were 59 million bushels below the record level of 1970-71. Approximately 70 per cent of this total was shipped to Eastern European countries and most of the remainder to the United Kingdom, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, Cuba, the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, and the European Economic Community.

In contrast, Soviet wheat imports showed a marked increase in 1971-72. Imports by the U.S.S.R. totalled 125 million bushels, as compared to 12 million bushels in the previous year. Approximately 104 million bushels were imported from Canada, and most of the remainder from Australia.

### The European Economic Community

Total exports of wheat and wheat flour from the E.E.C. increased 48 million bushels to 162 million bushels in 1971-72. Wheat flour exports accounted for 89 million bushels (wheat equivalent) of this total. As in the past the Community's system of export restitutions, or subsidies, provided a major incentive for its exports of both wheat and flour. Exports to non-E.E.C. Western European countries totalled 35 million bushels in 1971-72, compared to 9 million bushels a year

earlier. Shipments to the U.K. rose by 17 million bushels and to Switzerland by 6 million bushels. Sales to Eastern Europe increased from 2 million bushels in 1970-71 to 17 million in 1971-72 as Poland, who purchased nothing in 1970-71, bought 13 million bushels in 1971-72. Exports to Asian destinations, at 41 million bushels, were 10 million bushels above 1970-71. Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, and the Syrian Arab Republic recorded increases in the Near East as did Indonesia and the People's Democratic Republic of Korea in the Far East. Imports by Central American countries remained the same, while those of South America decreased slightly. Community exports to African destinations dropped 4 million bushels to 63 million bushels in 1971-72.

E.E.C. wheat imports from non-member countries, totalling 110 million bushels, fell by 51 million bushels. The imports of the Federal Republic of Germany were 20 million bushels, less than half those of 1970-71. Italy reduced its imports by 15 million bushels to 34 million bushels. Imports by Belgium, Luxembourg, France and the Netherlands were slightly lower than in 1970-71.

TABLE 4

TOTAL WHEAT AND FLOUR EXPORTS IN 1970-71 AND 1971-72 TO MAJOR IMPORTING COUNTRIES [1]

| Country | 1970-71 | 1971-72 |
|---|---|---|
| | — million bushels — | |
| Japan | 174 | 185 |
| United Kingdom | 189 | 141 |
| U.S.S.R. | 12 | 125 |
| People's Republic of China | 134 | 109 |
| Arab Republic of Egypt | 111 | 101 |
| Republic of Korea | 63 | 77 |
| German Democratic Republic | 60 | 72 |
| Poland | 72 | 57 |
| Brazil | 67 | 54 |
| India | 81 | 53 |
| Czechoslovakia | 39 | 46 |
| Bangladesh | | 41 |
| Pakistan | 38[2] | 39 |
| Iran | 20 | 38 |
| Netherlands | 38 | 37 |
| Italy | 50 | 34 |
| Algeria | 24 | 32 |
| Cuba | 27 | 30 |
| Others | 774 | 651 |
| TOTAL | 1973 | 1922 |

[1] July-June crop year.
[2] Includes Bangladesh.

Source: International Wheat Council, WORLD WHEAT STATISTICS 1972, and International Wheat Council, ANNUAL REVIEW OF THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION 1971-72, (London: Sixty-Fifth Session, CL65/9G, October, 1972).

## MAJOR WHEAT IMPORTING COUNTRIES

World trade in wheat and wheat flour in 1971-72 amounted to 1,922 million bushels. As Table 4 shows, this was 51 million bushels below 1970-71. However, it should be borne in mind trade in 1970-71 was the fourth highest ever, largely because of the tight supply position of feed grains.

### Japan

Japan replaced the United Kingdom as the largest wheat buyer in 1971-72. As shown in Table 4, Japanese imports continued their steady upward trend, to 185 million bushels in 1971-72. The United States was the largest supplier and accounted for 44 per cent of the market. Australia's market share was 29 per cent while Canada's share was 28 per cent. Both recorded significant gains at the expense of the United States.

### The United Kingdom

The United Kingdom imported 141 million bushels of wheat in 1971-72, 48 million bushels less than in the previous year. Approximately 26 million bushels of this decrease is attributable to a decline in imports of wheat for feed.

### The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Soviet imports of wheat and wheat flour in 1971-72 were 125 million bushels, compared to only 12 million bushels in 1970-71. This substantial import volume was a result of three factors: (1) In 1970-71 Soviet exports to Eastern Europe were high and may have caused the U.S.S.R. to draw on her reserves. (2) Lower domestic crops of feed grains necessitated the utilization of large quantities of home-grown wheat for feed in 1971-72. (3) The U.S.S.R. continued to place greater emphasis on domestic livestock production.



### The People's Republic of China

The People's Republic of China imported 109 million bushels of wheat in 1971-72, 25 million bushels less than in 1970-71. Canada was the sole supplier of wheat to China in 1971-72, shipping 23 million bushels more than in the previous year.

### India and Pakistan

Wheat imports by India fell for the fourth consecutive year as a result of increased domestic production. Imports in 1971-72 totalled 53 million bushels as compared to 81 million bushels in the previous year and 108 million bushels in 1969-70. The decline was not as great as the increase in her own production might have warranted, as India continued to build up internal wheat stocks and import wheats of higher protein content than the indigenous varieties. Pakistan's imports, at 39 million bushels, were nearly the same as in 1970-71.

### African Countries

Wheat shipments to Africa were 256 million bushels in 1971-72, slightly more than in the previous year. Algeria and Nigeria each recorded an 8 million bushel increase in imports, to 32 million bushels and 19 million bushels, respectively. Kenya, which traditionally imported only minor quantities of wheat during the past several years, purchased 3 million bushels in 1971-72. Minor increases in wheat imports also occurred in Ghana, the Malagasy Republic, Mauritius, Tanzania, and Zambia. The Arab Republic of Egypt, the largest African market, decreased her imports from 111 million bushels in 1970-71 to 101 million bushels in 1971-72. Wheat imports by Morocco and Sudan each fell 1 million bushels to 22 million bushels and 9 million bushels, respectively. Tunisian imports dropped 3 million bushels, to 11 million bushels in 1971-72.

### Eastern Europe

Imports of wheat by the countries of Eastern Europe were 183 million bushels in 1971-72. This was 29 million bushels below the level of 1970-71, a year of poor crops. However, in view of the record crops harvested by some of the countries in this area the 1971-72 imports were still comparatively high. Inward carryover stocks were low in 1971-72 and import requirements for feed increased. Imports by the German Democratic Republic totalled 72 million bushels in 1971-72, an increase of 12 million bushels over the previous year. Czechoslovakia imported 46 million bushels, 7 million bushels above 1970-71. In contrast, Bulgaria substantially reduced her imports to 6 million bushels in 1971-72. Poland decreased her wheat imports from 72 million bushels in 1970-71 to 57 million bushels in 1971-72. Hungary imported 5 million bushels, about one half her imports in 1970-71. Romania showed a 25 million bushel decrease in imports as she returned from a net import position in 1970-71 to her traditional position as a net exporter in 1971-72.

### South America

Wheat imports by South American countries declined slightly to 162 million bushels in 1971-72. Brazil's wheat imports, at 54 million bushels, declined for the fifth consecutive year. In contrast, significant increases in imports occurred in Colombia, Peru, Bolivia and Uruguay.

## FEED GRAINS PRODUCTION

World production of feed grains (excluding the People's Republic of China, the People's Democratic Republic of Korea and Democratic Republic of Vietnam), at 536.8 million metric tons, was 11 per cent above the 1970-71 output. This includes corn, barley, oats, sorghum, millets and mixed grains. The extraordinary increase was mainly due to record crops in North America and in Europe where there had been a setback in production in the previous year. Production levels also increased significantly in Africa and Australia. In contrast, the U.S.S.R. had a smaller harvest and Argentine feed grain production declined due to drought that affected her corn and sorghum crops.

Table 5 shows feed grain production by the major exporters for the five year period 1967-68 to 1971-72.



## TABLE 5

## FEED GRAIN PRODUCTION IN THE MAJOR EXPORTING COUNTRIES 1967-68 TO 1971-72 (JULY-JUNE)

| | 1967-68 | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | — millions of metric tons — | | |
| **Canada** | | | | | |
| Barley | 5.4 | 7.1 | 8.2 | 9.1 | 13.1 |
| Oats | 4.7 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.6 |
| Corn | 1.9 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 2.9 |
| | 12.0 | 14.8 | 15.8 | 17.3 | 21.6 |
| **United States** | | | | | |
| Barley | 8.1 | 9.2 | 9.2 | 8.9 | 10.1 |
| Oats | 11.5 | 13.6 | 13.8 | 13.2 | 12.7 |
| Corn | 120.9 | 111.6 | 116.4 | 104.1 | 140.7 |
| Sorghum | 19.2 | 18.8 | 19.0 | 17.7 | 22.7 |
| | 159.7 | 153.2 | 158.4 | 143.9 | 186.2 |
| **France** | | | | | |
| Barley | 9.9 | 9.1 | 9.5 | 8.0 | 9.0 |
| Oats | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 3.1 |
| Corn | 4.2 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 7.6 | 8.8 |
| | 16.9 | 17.0 | 17.5 | 17.7 | 20.9 |
| **Argentina** | | | | | |
| Barley | .6 | .6 | .6 | .4 | .6 |
| Oats | .7 | .5 | .4 | .4 | .6 |
| Corn | 8.5 | 6.6 | 6.9 | 9.9 | 5.8 |
| Sorghum | 1.8 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 4.7 | 2.6 |
| | 11.6 | 10.0 | 10.7 | 15.4 | 9.6 |
| **South Africa** | | | | | |
| Corn | 9.7 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 6.1 | 8.6 |
| **Australia** | | | | | |
| Barley | .8 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 2.5 | 3.1 |
| Oats | .7 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.3 |
| Corn | .2 | .2 | .2 | .2 | .3 |
| Sorghum | .3 | .5 | .3 | .6 | 1.2 |
| | 2.0 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 4.9 | 5.9 |

One metric ton = 45.929 bushels barley
= 64.841 bushels oats
= 39.367 bushels sorghum and millet
= 39.367 bushels corn

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, PRODUCTION YEARBOOK 1970; F.A.O., MONTHLY BULLETIN OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS; United States Department of Agriculture, WORLD AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND TRADE; Statistics Canada, GRAIN TRADE OF CANADA 1970-71, FIELD CROP REPORTING SERIES NO. 20 22-002, Nov. 24, 1972.

### TRADE IN FEED GRAINS

Unlike the relatively static milling wheat market, the international feed grain market continues to expand in response to consumer demands for increased animal protein in both developed and developing nations. World trade in feed grains has increased dramatically over the last decade. Table 6 shows annual world feed grain exports by type of grain for 1961-62 and the five year period 1967-68 to 1971-72.

## TABLE 6
## ANNUAL WORLD FEED GRAIN EXPORTS BY TYPE OF GRAIN — 1961-62 AND 1967-68 TO 1971-72 (JULY-JUNE)

| | 1961-62 | 1967-68 | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72[1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | — millions of metric tons — | | | | | |
| Corn | 16.3 | 27.5 | 27.0 | 28.1 | 25.6 | 28.7 |
| Barley | 7.1 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 8.2 | 8.8 | 12.3 |
| Sorghum and Millet | 3.2 | 6.1 | 4.6 | 5.3 | 7.4 | 5.3 |
| Oats | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.1 | .9 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| WORLD TOTAL | 28.0 | 41.1 | 38.9 | 42.5 | 43.6 | 48.1 |

[1] Estimated.

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 1970 TRADE YEARBOOK, MONTHLY BULLETIN OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS; International Wheat Council, REVIEW OF THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION (London: Sixty-Fifth Session, CL65/9D, November, 1972) United States Department of Agriculture, WORLD AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND TRADE.

According to preliminary estimates, total feed grain exports by the six major exporters, the United States, Canada, Australia, Argentina, France and South Africa, increased in the 1971-72 crop year by more than 15 per cent over 1970-71. A record U.S. corn crop resulted in a significant increase in supplies of American feed grains and a slight over-all increase in exports in 1971-72. Canadian exports, consisting almost entirely of barley, climbed to a record 5.2 million tons, an increase of 1.1 million tons from the previous crop year.

On the import side, the U.S.S.R. increased her feed grain imports from about 209 thousand metric tons in 1970-71 to 3.7 million tons in 1971-72 while purchases by other Eastern European countries from the major exporters totalled approximately 3.1 million tons, 1.5 million tons above the previous year. Greater emphasis on livestock production was the major factor in these increases. The Republic of Korea and Taiwan also increased their feed grain imports in 1971-72. Imports of feed grains by the E.E.C. and the other Western European nations remained the same as in 1970-71. Shipments to Japan declined 1.0 million tons to 7.7 million tons in 1971-72 due to an exceptional increase in the amount of rice fed to animals.

Feed grain exports by major exporters in the five-year period, 1967-68 to 1971-72, are shown in Table 7.

Table 8 tabulates the total tonnage of feed grain trade by major exporters and importers for the crop years 1970-71 and 1971-72.

## TABLE 7

## FEED GRAIN EXPORTS BY MAJOR EXPORTERS
## 1967-68 TO 1971-72
## (JULY-JUNE CROP YEARS FOR ALL COUNTRIES EXCEPT CANADA, AUGUST-JULY)

| | 1967-68 | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72[1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | — millions of metric tons — | | | | |
| **Canada** | | | | | |
| Barley | .90 | .57 | 1.92 | 3.91 | 5.02 |
| Oats | .06 | .04 | .08 | .20 | .16 |
| | .96 | .61 | 2.00 | 4.11 | 5.18 |
| **United States** | | | | | |
| Barley | .6 | .3 | .3 | 1.6 | 1.0 |
| Oats | .1 | .1 | — | .2 | .3 |
| Corn | 14.4 | 13.0 | 15.9 | 12.9 | 16.7 |
| Sorghum | 4.4 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 4.2 | 2.6 |
| | 19.5 | 16.1 | 19.2 | 18.9 | 20.6 |
| **Argentina** | | | | | |
| Barley | .2 | .2 | .1 | .1 | .1 |
| Corn | 3.2 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 5.3 | 4.8 |
| Sorghum | .6 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 2.2 | 1.3 |
| | 4.0 | 5.5 | 5.9 | 7.6 | 6.2 |
| **France** [1] | | | | | |
| Barley | 2.6 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 2.0 | 3.9 |
| Oats | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .2 |
| Corn | 1.3 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 3.4 | 3.7 |
| | 4.0 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 5.5 | 7.8 |
| **South Africa** | | | | | |
| Corn | 1.4 | 1.4 | .8 | .7 | 2.6 |
| Sorghum | .4 | .1 | — | .1 | .2 |
| | 1.8 | 1.5 | .8 | .8 | 2.8 |
| **Australia** | | | | | |
| Barley | .1 | .5 | .6 | 1.1 | 1.9 |
| Sorghum | .1 | — | .1 | .5 | 1.0 |
| | .2 | .5 | .7 | 1.6 | 2.9 |

[1] Estimated

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 1970 TRADE YEARBOOK, MONTHLY BULLETIN OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS; International Wheat Council, REVIEW OF THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION (London: Sixty-Fifth Session, CL65/9D, November, 1972); United States Department of Agriculture, WORLD AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND TRADE.

## TABLE 8

## TOTAL FEED GRAIN[1] EXPORTS BY THE SIX MAJOR COMPETITORS BY DESTINATION (JULY-JUNE YEARS FOR ALL COUNTRIES EXCEPT CANADA, AUGUST-JULY)

| | U.S.A | | CANADA | | ARGENTINA | | AUSTRALIA | | SOUTH AFRICA | | FRANCE | | TOTAL | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| DESTINATION | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 |
| | — thousands of metric tons — | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Italy | 1,316 | 2,041 | 722 | 876 | 2,823 | 2,706 | 22 | 44 | 2 | — | 128 | 203 | 5,013 | 5,870 |
| Other E.E.C. | 5,182 | 4,863 | 912 | 356 | 760 | 357 | 215 | 131 | 28 | 98 | 3,235 | 4,701 | 10,332 | 10,506 |
| Total E.E.C. | 6,498 | 6,904 | 1,634 | 1,232 | 3,583 | 3,063 | 237 | 175 | 30 | 98 | 3,363 | 4,904 | 15,345 | 16,376 |
| United Kingdom | 1,439 | 1,290 | 656 | 624 | 264 | 79 | 268 | 246 | 154 | 381 | 536 | 57 | 3,317 | 2,677 |
| Spain | 94 | 415 | 87 | — | 1,474 | 1,361 | — | — | — | 129 | 261 | 18 | 1,916 | 1,923 |
| Other Non-E.E.C. Western Europe | 965 | 829 | 185 | 104 | 97 | 185 | 4 | 32 | — | 7 | 741 | 590 | 1,992 | 1,747 |
| Total Western Europe | 8,996 | 9,438 | 2,562 | 1,960 | 5,418 | 4,688 | 509 | 453 | 184 | 615 | 4,901 | 5,569 | 22,570 | 22,723 |
| Eastern Europe | 1,312 | 916 | 99 | 916 | 15 | 20 | 20 | 23 | — | — | 156 | 1,188 | 1,602 | 3,063 |
| U.S.S.R. | — | 2,636 | — | 477 | 156 | 121 | — | — | — | — | 53 | 484 | 209 | 3,718 |
| Japan | 5,907 | 3,832 | 617 | 724 | 1,222 | 940 | 769 | 1,252 | 148 | 990 | — | — | 8,663 | 7,738 |
| Korea, Republic of | 416 | 625 | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | 104 | — | — | — | — | 417 | 731 |
| Taiwan | 60 | 139 | 68 | 48 | 124 | 74 | 228 | 272 | — | 138 | — | — | 480 | 671 |
| Venezuela | 280 | 276 | 15 | 9 | 97 | 51 | — | — | 27 | — | — | — | 419 | 336 |
| Israel | 686 | 701 | 89 | 179 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | 778 | 880 |
| Others | 1,071 | 1,795 | 459 | 704 | 613 | 277 | 164 | 827 | 514 | 1,059 | 429 | 434 | 3,250 | 5,096 |
| TOTAL | 18,728 | 20,358 | 3,910 | 5,019 | 7,645 | 6,171 | 1,690 | 2,931 | 873 | 2,802 | 5,542 | 7,675 | 38,388 | 44,956 |

[1] Includes corn, sorghum and barley.

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 1970 TRADE YEARBOOK, MONTHLY BULLETIN OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS; International Wheat Council, REVIEW OF THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION (London, Sixty-Fifth Session, CL65/9D, November, 1972); United States Department of Agriculture, WORLD AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND TRADE.

## THE INTERNATIONAL WHEAT AGREEMENT 1971

The International Wheat Agreement 1971 (I.W.A.) came into effect on July 1, 1971 to cover the period through June 30, 1974. It consists of two legal instruments — a Wheat Trade Convention and a Food Aid Convention. The International Wheat Council (I.W.C.), established in London, England by the International Wheat Agreement 1949, continued in being for the purpose of administering the Wheat Trade Convention and providing service to the Food Aid Committee, the body established to administer the Food Aid Convention. The International Grains Arrangement 1967 (I.G.A.), the events that led to the International Wheat Agreement 1971, and its provisions, were described in the 1970-71 Annual Report of the Canadian Wheat Board.



### (i) The Wheat Trade Convention

The Wheat Trade Convention 1971 has three main features. The International Wheat Council continues as a forum for international consultation and cooperation, and as an agency for the collection and dissemination of information on the world wheat situation. Secondly, it provides for continuous review of the world wheat market situation through the medium of the Advisory Sub-committee on Market Conditions. Finally, it does not contain any price provisions or related rights and obligations.

Under the 1949 and subsequent International Wheat Agreements Canada alone, of the major exporters, had a firmly established price range with No. 1 Northern being the reference wheat and Fort William/Port Arthur being the reference port. The I.G.A. 1967 was an attempt to strengthen pricing provisions by having firm price ranges established for the principal grades of wheat of all major trading nations. Unfortunately, the I.G.A. minimum prices were breached by certain exporting countries even before the Arrangement became operative.

Prior to the International Wheat Conference in February 1971, the United States rejected the I.G.A. pricing formulae as a basis for negotiating a new agreement. It was proposed that there be a return to the old I.W.A. formula under which only Canada would have a specified price range. The latter proposition was unacceptable to Canada as it could have put her at a competitive disadvantage in relation to the other major exporters.

The Conference was unable to reach agreement on either the establishment of reference grades or the establishment of reference points and related price equivalents. Failure to agree on these technical difficulties meant it was not possible to devise meaningful price provisions which met the objectives of market stability and equity of rights and obligations among exporters and between exporting and importing countries.

Consequently, under Article 21 there is a requirement that the Council examine at an appropriate time the questions of prices and related rights and obligations, and, when it judges these matters capable of successful negotiation with the object of bringing them into effect within the life of this Convention, to request the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) to convene a negotiating conference.

In both its November 1971 and July 1972 sessions the Council considered the possibility of action under Article 21 but did not judge the issues as being capable of negotiation at either of those times. Technical difficulties remained the paramount problem. International monetary instability, insufficient trading experience in the new grades of Canadian wheats, anticipated changes resulting from the enlargement of the European Economic Community early in 1973, and lack of preparatory time were cited as other reasons. However, the Council reaffirmed its objective to implement substantive economic provisions within the life of the present Convention, and directed the Executive Committee to keep the matter under continuous review and to report on it at each session of Council.

Despite the absence of price provisions and related rights and obligations, the International Wheat Council continued operating within the framework of the I.W.A. During the 1971-72 crop year (July-June) the I.W.A. had 47 importing countries and 12 exporting countries plus the European Economic Community (E.E.C. and its six member states) participating in the Agreement. The E.E.C., which regularly engages in both import and export activities, is listed simultaneously in the Convention as an exporting country and as an importing country with all the rights and obligations pertaining thereto.

I.W.A. member countries are involved, either as importers or exporters, in over 90 per cent of the total world trade, commercial and non-commercial, of wheat and flour. However, only commercial sales between members are explicitly subject to the terms of the Wheat Trade Convention. Commercial sales by member exporting countries to member importing countries in 1971-72 amounted to 798 million bushels. This was



41.5 per cent of total world trade in wheat and flour. Quantities sold commercially by member exporting countries to member importing countries in 1971-72, and their percentages of the total are shown in Table 9. Member importing countries purchased over 95 per cent of their import requirements from other member countries in 1971-72.

### TABLE 9

### COMMERCIAL WHEAT AND FLOUR SALES BY MEMBER EXPORTING COUNTRIES TO MEMBER IMPORTING COUNTRIES IN THE 1971-72 CROP YEAR

| Exporting Member | Quantities | Percent Total |
|---|---|---|
| | — thousand bushels — | |
| United States | 304,866 | 38.1 |
| Australia | 184,474 | 23.1 |
| Canada | 168,904 | 21.2 |
| E.E.C. | 70,882 | 8.9 |
| Argentina | 39,733 | 5.0 |
| U.S.S.R. | 24,372 | 3.1 |
| Sweden | 4,819 | .6 |
| Spain | — | — |
| Kenya | — | — |
| Mexico | — | — |
| Greece | — | — |
| TOTAL | 798,050 | 100.0 |

Source: International Wheat Council, RECORD OF OPERATIONS 1971-72, (London: I.W.C., CL65/11, November 24, 1972).

### (ii) The Food Aid Convention

Eight countries plus the E.E.C. were members of the Food Aid Convention. Overall commitments (including in some cases cash contributions or ocean freight contributions) represented the equivalent of approximately 3,974,000 tons of wheat in 1971-72. Canada's contribution was 110,-200 tons (4.0 million bushels) in excess of her obligation of 495,000 metric tons (18.2 million bushels). Members of the Food Aid Convention and their 1971-72 obligations are shown in Table 10. Commodities shipped under the Food Aid Convention were wheat, wheat flour, bulgur, corn, cornmeal, sorghum, rolled oats, rolled wheat, corn-soya mix, wheat-soya blend, oats, barley, and rice, as well as agricultural materials.

### TABLE 10

### FOOD AID CONVENTION MEMBERS AND OBLIGATIONS

| Donor Country | 1971-72 Obligation | Performance[2] |
|---|---|---|
| | — metric tons — | |
| Argentina | 23,000 | — |
| Australia | 225,000 | 223,764 |
| Canada | 495,000 | 605,200 |
| E.E.C. | 1,035,000 | 404,100 |
| Finland | 14,000 | — |
| Sweden | 35,000 | 35,000 |
| Switzerland | 32,000 | 30,550 |
| United States | 1,890,000 | 1,891,408 |
| TOTAL | 3,749,000 | 3,190,022 |
| | (U.S. Dollars) | |
| Japan | $14,302,489[1] | $10,852,489 |

[1] Cash contribution equals 225,000 metric tons wheat equivalent at the rate of U.S. $1.73 per bushel.

[2] Shipments notified up to December 1, 1972.

Source: Food Aid Committee. DRAFT REPORT ON THE PERFORMANCE OF MEMBER COUNTRIES IN 1971-72 (London: F.A.C., FA11/5 (Rev. 2), December 1972).

# PART II
# SALES AND PRICING OF CANADIAN GRAIN

The strong undertone characteristic of the international grain market in the first half of 1970-71, which was mainly a result of the shortage of feed grains due to the leaf blight infection in the United States corn crop as well as poor wheat and feed grain crops in Western Europe and lower feed grain production in Eastern Europe, began to subside in the latter part of that crop year and continued to do so during the 1971-72 crop year. The main reasons are outlined in Part I. Stated briefly, they were:

- Recoveries in the wheat and feed grains production of both Western and Eastern Europe (excluding the U.S.S.R.), to record levels in many countries.
- Larger wheat crops in South America and such Asian countries as India and Turkey.
- Record levels of wheat and/or feed grains production in exporting countries such as the United States, Canada and France.

During 1971-72 a reduction in the total world demand for wheat was more than offset by an increase in that of feed grains so that total world trade in all grains increased slightly. Despite this fact, Canada increased her exports of wheat and wheat flour, and of feed grains, and established a record export volume for all grains in 1971-72.

Among other factors, the following were of importance in this achievement:

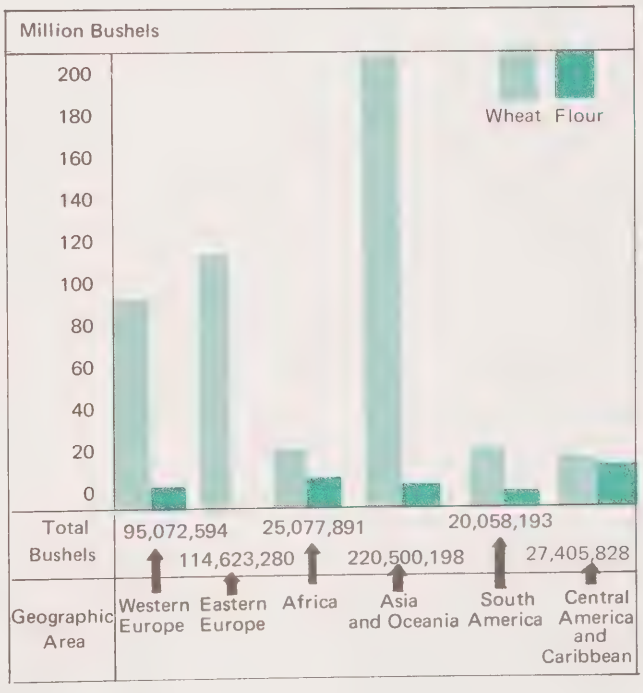
- A record volume of production of barley in Canada which enabled markets to be developed on a sustained basis.
- Dock strikes in United States Gulf, East Coast and Pacific ports hindered that country's export movement, to the benefit of Canada and other major suppliers of grains.
- Aggressive selling by the Board of wheat, oats and barley at competitive prices.
- The availability of credit under guarantees by the Government of Canada enabled the Board to increase its sales to developing countries.

## EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND FLOUR

Canadian exports of wheat and flour totalled 503.9 million bushels in the 1971-72 crop year. This was an increase of 68.7 million bushels over the 1970-71 exports of 435.2 million bushels.

The chart below, comparing Canadian exports by geographic areas for the two crop years — 1970-71 and 1971-72 — shows that sales of Canadian wheat and flour increased to Eastern Europe substantially, as well as Asia and Oceania, Central America and the Carribbean. Exports decreased to the other market areas.

CHART 2 EXPORTS OF CANADIAN WHEAT AND FLOUR TO GEOGRAPHIC AREAS




A detailed comparison, showing sales of wheat and flour (including durum) to individual countries during the last two crop years is given in Table 11. This shows that some major changes in the pattern of Canadian exports took place during the 1971-72 crop year.

## TABLE 11

## CANADIAN WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR EXPORTS BY AREAS AND COUNTRIES (CROP YEARS 1971-72 AND 1970-71)

| Continental Areas and Countries | Crop Year 1971-72 | | | Crop Year 1970-71 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wheat | Flour (Wheat Equivalent) | Total | Total |
| | — Bushels — | | | |
| **EUROPE** | | | | |
| United Kingdom | 47,130,325 | 1,684,872 | 48,815,197 | 66,647,174 |
| Italy | 14,431,413 | — | 14,431,413 | 15,463,070 |
| Germany, Federal Republic of | 10,508,336 | 2,663 | 10,510,999 | 22,664,955 |
| Netherlands | 9,729,711 | 46 | 9,729,757 | 8,770,271 |
| Belgium - Luxembourg | 4,857,555 | 955 | 4,838,510 | 8,638,434 |
| Switzerland | 3,348,352 | — | 3,348,352 | 4,962,349 |
| Norway | 1,086,400 | 115 | 1,086,515 | 3,769,350 |
| Malta and Gozo | 945,168 | — | 945,168 | 1,253,625 |
| France | 598,935 | — | 598,935 | 1,877,984 |
| Ireland | 536,635 | 3,606 | 540,241 | 2,237,201 |
| Sweden | 77,097 | — | 77,097 | 58,820 |
| Greece | — | 49,505 | 49,505 | 40,508 |
| Portugal | — | 36,609 | 36,609 | 30,586 |
| Iceland | — | 36,439 | 36,439 | — |
| Gibraltar | — | 7,857 | 7,857 | 8,114 |
| Austria | — | — | — | 410,829 |
| Denmark | — | — | — | 58,783 |
| Spain | — | — | — | 4,965 |
| TOTAL WESTERN EUROPE | 93,249,927 | 1,822,667 | 95,072,594 | 136,897,018 |
| U.S.S.R. | 109,560,889 | — | 109,560,889 | 12,090,581 |
| Poland | 2,838,847 | — | 2,838,847 | 1,836,800 |
| Albania | 1,638,792 | — | 1,638,792 | 1,644,384 |
| Czechoslovakia | 584,752 | — | 584,752 | — |
| TOTAL EASTERN EUROPE | 114,623,280 | — | 114,623,280 | 15,571,765 |
| TOTAL EUROPE | 207,873,207 | 1,822,667 | 209,695,874 | 152,468,783 |

## TABLE 11 CONTINUED

| Continental Areas and Countries | Crop Year 1971-72 | | | Crop Year 1970-71 Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wheat | Flour (Wheat Equivalent) | Total | |
| | — Bushels — | | | |
| **AFRICA** | | | | |
| Algeria | 10,913,248 | 561,034 | 11,474,282 | 14,429,709 |
| Nigeria | 2,858,558 | 57,721 | 2,916,279 | 489,652 |
| Ghana | 2,695,290 | 846 | 2,696,136 | 2,549,319 |
| Egypt, Arab Republic of | — | 2,351,258 | 2,351,258 | 14,513,458 |
| Tunisia | 2,124,840 | — | 2,124,840 | 2,111,476 |
| Morocco | 1,082,976 | — | 1,082,976 | 505,195 |
| South Africa, Republic of | 719,785 | — | 719,785 | 3,941,859 |
| French Africa, nes | — | 361,645 | 361,645 | — |
| Liberia | — | 218,772 | 218,772 | 270,558 |
| Sudan | — | 215,813 | 215,813 | 114,608 |
| Togo | — | 163,447 | 163,447 | 132,853 |
| Portuguese Africa, nes | — | 131,843 | 131,843 | 151,404 |
| Cameroon Republic | — | 117,921 | 117,921 | 1,610 |
| Mauritania | 100,668 | — | 100,668 | — |
| Ivory Coast | 73,487 | 25,776 | 99,263 | 12,834 |
| Somalia | — | 55,205 | 55,205 | 22,287 |
| Guinea Republic | — | 52,861 | 52,861 | 35,420 |
| Gambia | — | 51,175 | 51,175 | 57,898 |
| Zaire (Congo Kinshasa) | — | 43,930 | 43,930 | 163,778 |
| Malawi | — | 30,850 | 30,850 | 71,765 |
| Dahomey | — | 28,980 | 28,980 | 20,470 |
| Mozambique | — | 23,382 | 23,382 | 132,375 |
| Tanzania | — | 11,242 | 11,242 | 14,129 |
| Sierra Leone | — | 5,338 | 5,338 | 9,354 |
| Malagasy | — | — | — | 14,219 |
| Angola | — | — | — | 12,190 |
| Gabon | — | — | — | 5,658 |
| TOTAL AFRICA | 20,568,852 | 4,509,039 | 25,077,891 | 39,784,078 |



TABLE 11 CONTINUED

| Continental Areas and Countries | Crop Year 1971-72 Wheat | Flour (Wheat Equivalent) | Total | Crop Year 1970-71 Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | — Bushels — | | |
| **ASIA & OCEANIA** | | | | |
| China, People's Republic of | 111,739,467 | — | 111,739,467 | 88,339,747 |
| Japan | 50,594,023 | 10,925 | 50,604,948 | 39,971,136 |
| India | 22,971,818 | — | 22,971,818 | 17,098,372 |
| Syria | 9,228,419 | 67,027 | 9,295,446 | 10,641,130 |
| Philippines | 6,363,417 | 690 | 6,364,107 | 6,022,237 |
| Bangladesh | 5,040,146 | — | 5,040,146 | — |
| Taiwan | 2,762,853 | — | 2,762,853 | 524,533 |
| Pakistan | 2,717,900 | — | 2,717,900 | 4,066,847 |
| Lebanon | 1,102,830 | 592,094 | 1,694,924 | 290,124 |
| Sri Lanka (Ceylon) | — | 1,506,590 | 1,506,590 | 1,525,620 |
| Indonesia | 1,386,300 | — | 1,386,300 | 1,232,289 |
| Korea, People's Dem. Repub. of | 1,180,666 | — | 1,180,666 | 2,945,589 |
| Hong Kong | 891,147 | 187,213 | 1,078,360 | 1,005,151 |
| Malaysia | 583,524 | — | 583,524 | 296,858 |
| Afghanistan | 468,140 | 3,346 | 471,486 | 390,791 |
| Singapore | 411,227 | 4,600 | 415,827 | 405,812 |
| Thailand | 200,361 | 89,801 | 290,162 | 94,461 |
| Saudia Arabia | — | 195,116 | 195,116 | 267,733 |
| Okinawa | 143,114 | — | 143,114 | — |
| Cyprus | — | 23,978 | 23,978 | 35,105 |
| Jordan | — | 14,138 | 14,138 | — |
| Iran | — | 5,009 | 5,009 | 5,147 |
| Yemen | — | 4,614 | 4,614 | 19,842 |
| Trucial States | — | 4,490 | 4,490 | 4,062 |
| Qatar | — | 1,875 | 1,875 | 1,123 |
| Fiji | — | 1,380 | 1,380 | 1,610 |
| British Oceania, nes | — | 920 | 920 | 3,795 |
| United States Oceania | — | 748 | 748 | 17,250 |
| Bahrain | — | 200 | 200 | 596 |
| Australia | — | 92 | 92 | 230 |
| Iraq | — | — | — | 13,595,174 |
| Turkey | — | — | — | 3,540,382 |
| Burma | — | — | — | 958,261 |
| Israel | — | — | — | 174,959 |
| Portuguese Asia | — | — | — | 9,246 |
| TOTAL ASIA & OCEANIA | 217,785,352 | 2,714,846 | 220,500,198 | 193,485,212 |

## TABLE 11 CONTINUED

| Continental Areas and Countries | Crop Year 1971-72 Wheat | Flour (Wheat Equivalent) | Total | Crop Year 1970-72 Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | — Bushels — | | |
| **SOUTH AMERICA** | | | | |
| Brazil | 13,588,006 | — | 13,588,006 | 15,533,345 |
| Peru | 6,064,111 | — | 6,064,111 | 9,649,577 |
| Venezuela | 355,618 | 421 | 356,039 | 292,926 |
| Surinam | — | 29,475 | 29,475 | 27,264 |
| Guyana | — | 20,562 | 20,562 | 21,898 |
| Ecuador | — | — | — | 306,259 |
| Paraguay | — | — | — | 4,741 |
| Bolivia | — | — | — | 4,057 |
| TOTAL SOUTH AMERICA | 20,007,735 | 50,458 | 20,058,193 | 25,840,067 |
| **CENTRAL AMERICA & CARIBBEAN** | | | | |
| Cuba | 7,629,204 | 13,512,134 | 21,141,338 | 16,477,134 |
| Haiti Republic | 1,815,310 | — | 1,815,310 | 1,634,904 |
| Jamaica | 1,602,463 | 111,716 | 1,714,179 | 1,537,258 |
| Leeward & Windward Is. | — | 748,048 | 748,048 | 865,902 |
| Trinidad & Tobago | — | 536,811 | 536,811 | 605,471 |
| Costa Rica | 397,522 | — | 397,522 | — |
| Dominican Republic | 308,661 | 5,400 | 314,061 | 35,143 |
| Barbados | 86 | 308,110 | 308,196 | 356,135 |
| Bahamas | — | 203,968 | 203,968 | 243,622 |
| Bermuda | — | 126,081 | 126,081 | 146,176 |
| Netherlands Antilles | — | 53,410 | 53,410 | 182,402 |
| British Honduras | — | 36,702 | 36,702 | 58,093 |
| Honduras Republic | — | 6,074 | 6,074 | 10,046 |
| French West Indies | — | 3,114 | 3,114 | 3,519 |
| Panama | — | 1,014 | 1,014 | 676 |
| St. Lucia | — | — | — | 334 |
| TOTAL CENTRAL AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN | 11,753,246 | 15,652,582 | 27,405,828 | 22,156,815 |
| **NORTH AMERICA** | | | | |
| United States | 95,200 | 49,887 | 145,087 | 354,403 |
| St. Pierre & Miquelon | — | 26,742 | 26,742 | 26,446 |
| TOTAL NORTH AMERICA | 95,200 | 76,629 | 171,829 | 380,849 |
| Bagged Seed Wheat | 981,026 | — | 981,026 | 970,537 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 479,064,618 | 24,826,221 | 503,890,839 | 435,086,341 |

nes, not elsewhere specified.
Source: Canadian Grain Commission, CANADIAN GRAIN EXPORTS 1971-72, 1970-71.



Exports to Western Europe declined 41.8 million bushels. Record wheat crops in the United Kingdom and the European Economic Community resulted in lower import requirements, especially for feed wheat. Shipments to the U.K. decreased by 17.8 million bushels while sales to the E.E.C. (mainly because of decreased exports to the Federal Republic of Germany and Belgium-Luxembourg) declined by 17.3 million bushels.

Canadian wheat and flour exports showed a substantial increase to Eastern Europe. Total exports to Eastern Europe increased from 15.6 million bushels in 1970-71 to 114.6 million bushels in 1971-72, primarily as a result of huge purchases by the U.S.S.R.

Shipments to Asian destinations rose by 27.0 million bushels principally because of increased exports to the People's Republic of China, Japan, India, Bangladesh, Taiwan and Lebanon. Iraq and Turkey, whose purchases totalled 17.1 million bushels in 1970-71, did not buy wheat or flour from Canada in 1971-72. Turkey harvested a record wheat crop in 1971-72, while Iraq reduced her import requirements.

Exports to Latin America, at 47.5 million bushels in 1971-72, were only slightly below those in 1970-71. Shipments to Central America and the Caribbean increased by 5.2 million bushels, while exports to South American countries fell by 5.8 million bushels. Both Brazil and Peru received less Canadian wheat than in 1970-71.

Bagged and seed wheat exports to all destinations in 1971-72 totalled 1.0 million bushels, the same as in the previous year.

### Exports of Wheat Flour

A total of 24.8 million bushels of flour (wheat equivalent) was exported in 1971-72, nearly the same quantity as in the previous year. Cuba was again the main outlet for Canadian flour, accounting for over one-half of all Canadian flour shipments. Canadian flour for Cuba was purchased by the U.S.S.R.

### Exports of Durum Wheat

Canadian exports of durum wheat totalled 63.7 million bushels in 1971-72, an increase of 14.0 million bushels from the previous year. As shown in Table 12, the increase is due to larger sales of durum to the U.S.S.R., the People's Republic of China, the Netherlands, and Poland. In addition countries such as Lebanon and Bangladesh, which had not bought any Canadian durum in 1970-71, purchased significant quantities in 1971-72.

**TABLE 12**

**MAJOR DESTINATIONS OF CANADIAN DURUM WHEAT EXPORTS IN 1971-72 AND 1970-71**

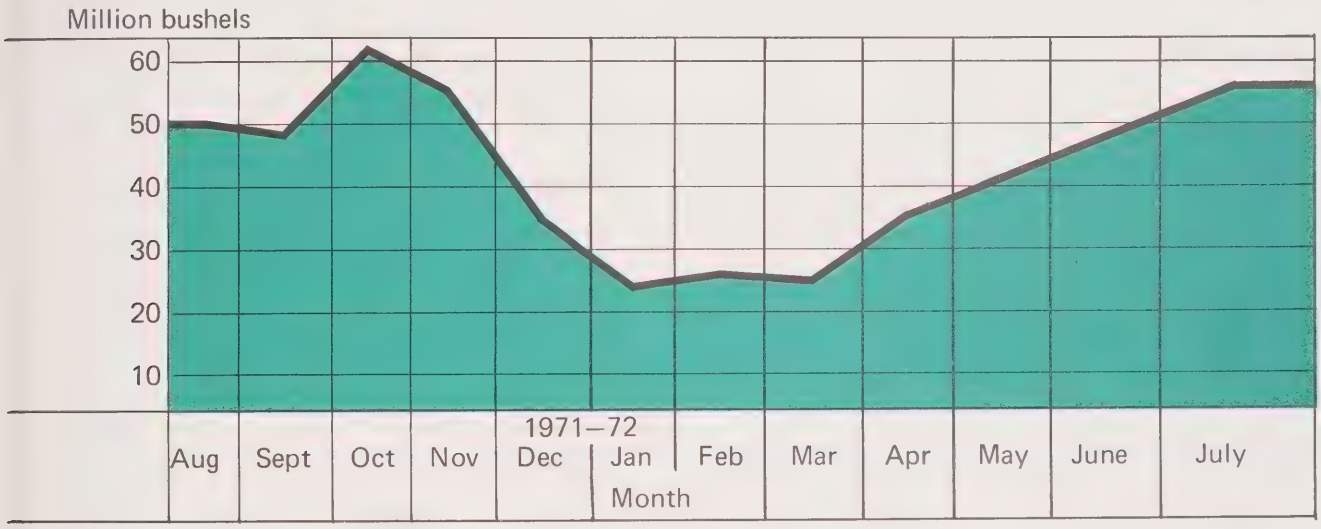
| Destination | 1971-72 | 1970-71 |
|---|---|---|
| | million bushels | |
| U.S.S.R. | 18.3 | 1.1 |
| China, People's Republic of | 11.7 | 8.3 |
| Algeria | 8.4 | 9.6 |
| Italy | 5.8 | 7.9 |
| Germany, Federal Republic of | 3.7 | 7.0 |
| Netherlands | 3.6 | 1.8 |
| Poland | 2.8 | 1.8 |
| Tunisia | 2.1 | 2.1 |
| Switzerland | 1.5 | 1.9 |
| Lebanon | 1.1 | — |
| Bangladesh | .8 | — |
| Cuba | .7 | .3 |
| South Africa, Republic of | .7 | .4 |
| Others | 2.5 | 7.5 |
| TOTAL | 63.7 | 49.7 |

Source: Canadian Grain Commission, CANADIAN GRAIN EXPORTS 1971-72.

### Exports by Month

Canadian exports of wheat and flour were again off to a good start early in the 1971-72 crop year. Total shipments of 272.4 million bushels in the first half of the crop year were 65.1 million bushels ahead of those for the same period in 1970-71, and nearly double those in the first six months of 1969-70. This trend continued throughout the second half of the crop year. The accompanying chart, which compares clearances of wheat and flour for the last two crop years on a monthly basis, shows the cyclical nature of Cana-

## CHART 3 EXPORTS OF CANADIAN WHEAT AND FLOUR BY MONTH




### Exports by Port Areas

Canada's 1971-72 exports of wheat as grain, by port areas, are shown in Table 13.

### TABLE 13
### WHEAT EXPORTS BY PORT AREAS

| Port Areas | | Quantity Exported |
|---|---|---|
| | — million bushels — | |
| Eastern Canadian Ports: | | |
| St. Lawrence | 203.9 | |
| Atlantic | 34.1 | 238.0 |
| Pacific Coast Ports | | 213.7 |
| Churchill | | 20.6 |
| Lake Ports direct | | 5.7 |
| TOTAL | | 478.0 |

Source: Canadian Grain Commission, CANADIAN GRAIN EXPORTS 1971-72, p. 19.



dian grain exports during a crop year. The sharp variations from one month to another in the main reflect the period of closed navigation in the Great Lakes, St. Lawrence Seaway and Churchill.

## PRICING OF WHEAT

In 1970 a major revision was made to the Canada Grain Act, one of the purposes of which was to provide for grades of red spring wheat which would more adequately reflect customer requirements, particularly relating to protein content. After extensive research and close consultation with the Canadian Wheat Board, the Canadian Grain Commission recommended changes to the existing grades of red spring wheat, No. 1 Manitoba Northern to No. 4 Manitoba Northern, and No. 5 Wheat. These five grades were restructured to provide for three new grades of red spring wheat, No. 1 Canada Western Red Spring Wheat, No. 2 Canada Western Red Spring Wheat and No. 3 Canada Western Red Spring Wheat.

Effective August 1, 1971 the grades No. 1 and No. 2 Manitoba Northern were replaced by a single new top grade, No. 1 Canada Western Red Spring Wheat. This grade was segregated on receipt at eastern terminal elevators to provide for specific minimum guaranteed protein levels. Segregation of No. 1 Canada Western Red Spring Wheat for shipment from the Pacific Coast began January 1, 1972. The grades No. 3 and No. 4 Manitoba Northern continued in effect until the end of the 1971-72 crop year.

At beginning of the 1972-73 crop year the grades No. 2 Canada Western and No. 3 Canada Western Red Spring will be introduced. No. 2 Canada Western Red Spring Wheat will be composed of No. 3 Manitoba Northern and the best portion of No. 4 Manitoba Northern and can also be segregated to provide for protein levels similar to those for No. 1 Canada Western Red Spring Wheat. No. 3 Canada Western Red Spring Wheat will be composed of the lower portion of No. 4 Manitoba Northern and No. 5 Wheat and will not be marketed on a protein basis.

On April 1 in the 1970-71 crop year the Wheat Board began to offer No. 1 Canada Western Red Spring Wheat with guaranteed minimum protein levels of 14.5 per cent, 14.0 per cent, and 13.0 per cent, for shipment from the Lakehead and Eastern positions at the beginning of the 1971-72 crop year. The offering prices of No. 1 C.W. 14.5 per cent protein content were the same as No. 1 Manitoba Northern in all positions, and No. 1 C.W. 14.0 per cent was offered at the same price as No. 2 Manitoba Northern Wheat. On December 10, 1971 the Board commenced offering No. 1 Canada Western Red Spring Wheat with a guaranteed minimum protein level of 12.0 per cent for shipment from Thunder Bay and Eastern positions after the opening of navigation in April, 1972. This was followed on December 20, 1971 by the introduction of offers of No. 2 Canada Western Red Spring Wheat with guaranteed minimum protein levels of 14.0 per cent, 13.0 per cent and 12.0 per cent for shipment from the same positions beginning the same date. On March 3, 1972 the Board began offering No. 3 Canada Western Red Spring Wheat for shipment beginning August 1, 1972. Offers for Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Utility Wheats commenced July 26, 1972 for shipment from the Lakehead at the beginning of the 1972-73 crop year.

The Wheat Board began to offer, on June 11 in the 1970-71 crop year, No. 1 Canada Western Red Spring Wheat with guaranteed minimum protein levels of 14.0 per cent and 13.0 per cent for shipment from the Pacific Coast beginning January 1, 1972. In early November the protein levels offered were changed to No. 1 Canada Western Red Spring Wheat 14.5 per cent, 14.0 per cent and 13.5 per cent for shipment beginning January 1, 1972.

Early in the 1971-72 crop year the outlook was for much higher wheat production levels in most importing countries. Consequently, a lower level of world trade was anticipated. Coarse grains crop prospects were good also, especially the corn crop in the United States which remained free of the leaf blight that drastically affected the 1970-71 output. Consequently, there was no recurrence of the sharp rises in the price levels of coarse grains, especially corn, which had been such a strong

stimulus to wheat prices in the first half of 1970-71. These bearish factors, in addition to the U.S. government's decision in August to devalue the U.S. dollar relative to foreign currencies, which caused uncertainty and caution to prevail in the international money market, exerted considerable downward pressure on export prices in the early months of the crop year. By October, however, it seemed that the bearish elements had been fully reflected in price levels. Prices levelled off in November and remained fairly stable for the next three months. In early March, 1972 there was a slight firming of prices and this trend continued for the remainder of the crop year. The Wheat Board continued to price Canadian wheat at levels which were competitive with other exporters during this entire period.

## THE ASKING PRICES FOR WHEAT (excluding Durum)

As shown in Table 14, the average monthly price of No. 1 Canada Western Red Spring 14.0 per cent protein basis in store Thunder Bay fell from the high of $1.73⅝ per bushel in August 1971 to an average price in October of $1.65⅞ per bushel, the level at which it remained until January. In January the average price rose slightly and then remained relatively constant for each month through March. The monthly average price increased to $1.70⅛ per bushel in April, fell in June, and recovered to the same level in July.

Board asking prices for No. 1 Manitoba Northern Wheat in store Vancouver averaged 5⅜ cents above No. 1 Canada Western Red Spring Wheat 14.0 per cent protein in store Thunder Bay at the start of the crop year. This differential widened continuously to 10¼ cents per bushel in early November, when the Board began offering No. 1 Canada Western Red Spring Wheat 13.5 per cent protein in store Vancouver. During November the price of this grade averaged 5⅛ cents per bushel above No. 1 Canada Western Red Spring Wheat 14.0 per cent in store Thunder Bay. In the months that followed the differential widened to a high of 6⅜ cents per bushel in March, 1972, then narrowed to 4¼ cents per bushel in June, the level at which it stayed for the remainder of the crop year.

### TABLE 14
### MONTHLY AVERAGE OF BOARD ASKING PRICES IN 1971-72, BY EXPORT POSITION FOR NO. 1 CANADA WESTERN RED SPRING WHEAT

| Month | 1 C.W. 14.0% In Store Thunder Bay | 1 C.W. 13.5% In Store Vancouver[1] | 1 C.W. 14.0% C.I.F. St. Lawrence Ports |
|---|---|---|---|
| | — cents per bushel — | | |
| August, 1971 | 173⅝ | 179 | 189¾ |
| September | 171½ | 178⅛ | 187⅝ |
| October | 165⅞ | 176⅛ | 182 |
| November | 165¾ | 170⅞[2] | 181⅞ |
| December | 165 | 170⅛ | 181⅛ |
| January, 1972 | 166⅛ | 171¾ | 182¼ |
| February | 166⅛ | 172 | 182¼ |
| March | 167⅛ | 173½ | 184⅛ |
| April | 170⅛ | 175¾ | 188⅛ |
| May | 170⅞ | 175⅛ | 188⅞ |
| June | 169⅜ | 173⅝ | 187⅜ |
| July | 170⅛ | 174⅜ | 188⅛ |

[1] Prices August-October are for No. 1 Manitoba Northern. For months thereafter they are for No. 1 Canada Western Red Spring Wheat 13.5 per cent protein.

[2] Commenced price quotation for No. 1 C.W. 13.5 per cent protein November 5, 1971.

The price differential for No. 1 Canada Western Red Spring Wheat 14.0 per cent protein c.i.f. St. Lawrence ports over the same grade in store at Thunder Bay was 16⅛ cents per bushel from the beginning of the crop year until March, 1972. The differential gradually increased to a high of 18 cents per bushel in early April and it continued at that level to the end of the crop year.

The Board asking price for No. 1 Canada Western Red Spring Wheat 13.5 per cent protein for shipment from Churchill in the 1971 shipping season was ⅛ cent per bushel above the price of No. 1 Canada Western Red Spring Wheat 14.0 per cent protein at Thunder Bay. This differential was gradually increased during March and April, 1972 to a level of 6 cents per bushel, and it remained at that level until the end of the 1971-72 crop year.

Table 15 shows the discounts of No. 3 and No. 4 Manitoba Northern Wheat under No. 1 Canada Western Red Spring Wheat 14.0 per cent protein in store Thunder Bay and under No. 1 Canada Western Red Spring Wheat 13.5 per cent protein in store Vancouver.

The 1971 red spring wheat crop was high in grade, relatively free from damage of any kind. The average protein content of 13.5 per cent, was 0.3 per cent higher than the 1970 crop and is similar to the mean value of 13.6 per cent for all new spring wheat crops during the 20-year period 1951-1970. Approximately 68 per cent of the 1971 crop qualified as No. 1 Canada Western Red Spring Wheat. A further 25 per cent qualified as No. 3 Manitoba Northern, and the balance fell into No. 4 Manitoba Northern and lower grades. The Board maintained the price differentials between Nos. 3 and 4 Manitoba Northern and the dominant higher grades, No. 1 Canada Western Red Spring Wheat 14.0 per cent protein at Thunder Bay or No. 1 Canada Western Red Spring Wheat 13.5 per cent protein at Vancouver, at the same levels throughout the 1971-72 crop year.

## TABLE 15

### DISCOUNTS OF NOS. 3 AND 4 MANITOBA NORTHERN WHEAT UNDER NO. 1 C.W. 14.0 PER CENT PROTEIN IN STORE THUNDER BAY AND NO. 1 C.W. 13.5 PER CENT PROTEIN IN STORE VANCOUVER

| Date | No. 3 Manitoba Northern | No. 4 Manitoba Northern |
|---|---|---|
| | — cents per bushel — | |
| | IN STORE THUNDER BAY | |
| August 4, 1971 | 5 | 8 |
| November 2, 1971 | 5 | 8 |
| February 1, 1972 | 5 | 8 |
| May 3, 1972 | 5 | 8 |
| July 30, 1972 | 5 | 8 |
| | IN STORE VANCOUVER | |
| August 4, 1971[1] | 3 | 8 |
| November 2, 1971[1] | 3 | 8 |
| February 1, 1972 | 1 | 3 |
| May 3, 1972 | 1 | 3 |
| July 30, 1972 | 1 | 3 |

[1] Discounts at Vancouver are under No. 1 Manitoba Northern Wheat for August 4, 1971 and November 2, 1971. For the dates thereafter discounts are under No. 1 C.W. 13.5 per cent protein.

## ASKING PRICES FOR DURUM WHEAT

Table 16 shows monthly average prices for No. 1 C.W. Amber Durum in store Thunder Bay, in store Vancouver and c.i.f. St. Lawrence ports.

### TABLE 16

### MONTHLY AVERAGE BOARD ASKING PRICES FOR NO. 1 C.W. AMBER DURUM, IN STORE THUNDER BAY, IN STORE VANCOUVER, AND C.I.F. ST. LAWRENCE PORTS

| Month | In Store Thunder Bay | In Store Vancouver | CIF. St. Lawrence Ports |
|---|---|---|---|
| | — cents per bushel — | | |
| August, 1971 | 175½ | 185¾ | 191⅜ |
| September | 170½ | 182¼ | 186⅜ |
| October | 162¾ | 177⅞ | 178⅝ |
| November | 162⅝ | 177¾ | 178½ |
| December | 154⅝ | 169¾ | 170½ |
| January, 1972 | 155 | 170⅝ | 170⅞ |
| February | 155 | 170⅞ | 170⅞ |
| March | 161⅝ | 174½ | 178⅝ |
| April | 167¼ | 178¼ | 185¼ |
| May | 169½ | 178 | 187½ |
| June | 168 | 176½ | 186 |
| July | 168¾ | 177¼ | 186¾ |

A comparison of Tables 14 and 16 shows that the premium for No. 1 C.W. Amber Durum over No. 1 Canada Western Red Spring Wheat 14.0 per cent protein in store Thunder Bay was 1⅞ cents per bushel at the beginning of the 1971-72 crop year. Although world trade in durum wheat expanded to a record level in 1971-72, supplies in exporting countries were very large and prices declined during the first seven months of the crop year. The fall in bread wheat prices was less severe and consequently the gap between the prices of bread and durum wheats widened substantially during this period. In January, 1972 the average price of No. 1 C.W. Amber Durum was 11⅛ cents below No. 1 Canada Western Red Spring Wheat 14.0 per cent protein at Thunder Bay. This gap began to narrow in March as the wheat market in general strengthened. Durum prices recovered and had risen significantly by May. The average monthly price of No. 1 C.W. Amber Durum was 1⅜ cents below No. 1 Canada Western Red Spring Wheat 14.0 per cent protein in May and remained at that discount for the remainder of the crop year.

## DEFERRED PRICING

In addition to sales made at its daily asking prices, the Canadian Wheat Board continued to provide a deferred pricing policy on export sales of wheat at the discretion of the purchaser. Deferred pricing on export sales allowed purchasers some flexibility in fixing the final price. They could choose the Board quoted price on any day from the time of booking the wheat up to and including a specified number of market days after the calling of the grain for loading to vessels. The maximum number of days after the calling of the grain depended upon the port of shipment, and in the case of the West Coast ports, the destination of shipment, as indicated in Table 17.

## TABLE 17

## MAXIMUM NUMBER OF MARKET DAYS AFTER CALL DATE ALLOWED PURCHASERS IN FIXING FINAL PRICE

| Canadian Port | Number of Market Days |
|---|---|
| Canadian Atlantic Ports | 8 |
| Lower St. Lawrence River Ports | 8 |
| Churchill | 9 |
| Kingston and Prescott | 9 |
| Toronto | 10 |
| Port Colborne and Humberstone | 11 |
| Goderich and Sarnia | 12 |
| Georgian Bay Ports | 13 |
| Thunder Bay | 14 |
| West Coast Ports: | |
| To Pacific, Latin American and Caribbean Ports | 18 |
| To Other Ports, East of Panama Canal | 25 |

If the purchaser does not declare his option prior to the expiry date, the market price prevailing on that date is automatically used as the final selling price.

### DOMESTIC PRICES

In accordance with the provisions of Order-in-Council P.C. 1971-1562 dated July 29, 1971, the Wheat Board continued to sell wheat, including durum, for human consumption in Canada on the basis of the minimum price set out in the International Grains Arrangement 1967. As a result the price for No. 1 Canada Western Red Spring Wheat sold for human consumption in Canada was set at $1.95½ per bushel, basis in store Thunder Bay, with appropriate relationships for other grades of wheat.

### FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TWO PRICE SYSTEM

On January 22, 1972 the federal government announced that it was establishing a two price system for wheat used for human consumption in Canada. A base price of $3.00 per bushel, basis No. 1 Canada Western Red Spring Wheat in store Thunder Bay, was established for all wheat so used. The price paid by processors was to continue at $1.95½ per bushel with the difference of $1.04½ per bushel being paid to farmers direct from the federal treasury. Payment to each producer was calculated on the basis of the aggregate number of acres operated by him as shown in his Canadian Wheat Board permit book on or before February 16, 1972. Payments under the system totalled 65.5 million dollars, of which 57 million dollars went to Western Canadian grain producers and 8.5 million went to those in Eastern Canada.

### EXPORTS OF BARLEY

The Canadian Wheat Board continued to intensify its marketing efforts in the spring and summer of 1971 when it became apparent that western farmers would harvest another record barley crop. As a result, Canada, which had been a residual supplier of feed grains in the years previous to 1970-71, captured over 10 per cent of the international feed grain market in the 1971-72 crop year.

Canadian barley exports in the 1971-72 crop year, which totalled a record 230.5 million bushels (including malt), were 50.9 million bushels higher than those of the previous year.

## TABLE 18

## CANADIAN BARLEY EXPORTS BY AREAS AND COUNTRIES (CROP YEARS 1971-72 AND 1970-71)

| Continental Areas and Countries | Crop Year 1971-72 | | | Crop Year 1970-71 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Barley | Malt | Total | Total |
| | — Bushels — | | | |
| **EUROPE** | | | | |
| Italy | 40,218,287 | — | 40,218,287 | 33,156,691 |
| United Kingdom | 28,323,147 | 317,378 | 28,640,525 | 30,131,108 |
| U.S.S.R. | 21,977,176 | — | 21,977,176 | — |
| Poland | 14,688,046 | — | 14,688,046 | 4,545,245 |
| Romania | 13,334,492 | — | 13,334,492 | — |
| Germany, Federal Republic of | 11,591,704 | — | 11,591,704 | 28,716,691 |
| German Democratic Republic | 11,305,042 | — | 11,305,042 | — |
| Netherlands | 3,194,787 | — | 3,194,787 | 9,873,295 |
| Yugoslavia | 2,744,981 | — | 2,744,981 | — |
| Portugal | 2,388,425 | — | 2,388,425 | 563,185 |
| Belgium & Luxembourg | 1,578,065 | — | 1,578,065 | 2,845,170 |
| Switzerland | 1,283,058 | — | 1,283,058 | 20,983 |
| Ireland | 1,033,941 | — | 1,033,941 | 2,317,508 |
| Iceland | 69,767 | — | 69,767 | — |
| Spain | — | — | — | 3,996,874 |
| Norway | — | — | — | 3,654,880 |
| Denmark | — | — | — | 1,885,742 |
| France | — | — | — | 434,000 |
| Malta | — | — | — | 64,167 |
| TOTAL EUROPE | 153,730,918 | 317,378 | 154,048,296 | 122,205,539 |
| **ASIA** | | | | |
| Japan | 30,798,334 | 2,434,802 | 33,233,136 | 28,366,782 |
| Israel | 8,202,322 | — | 8,202,322 | 4,096,000 |
| Iraq | 5,989,994 | — | 5,989,994 | 4,372,328 |
| Iran | 5,009,808 | — | 5,009,808 | — |
| Taiwan | 2,208,742 | — | 2,208,742 | 3,141,846 |
| Philippines | 269,500 | 509,118 | 778,618 | 624,150 |
| Cyprus | 275,575 | — | 275,575 | 848,058 |
| Korea, Republic of | 114,394 | — | 114,394 | 24,494 |
| Syria | 72,338 | — | 72,338 | 2,410,904 |
| Korea, People's Dem. Rep. of | 48,226 | — | 48,226 | — |
| Hong Kong | — | 31,777 | 31,777 | 42,778 |
| Ceylon | — | — | — | 20,789 |
| TOTAL ASIA | 52,989,233 | 2,975,697 | 55,964,930 | 43,948,129 |



TABLE 18 CONTINUED

| Continental Areas and Countries | Crop Year 1971-72 Barley | Malt | Total | Crop Year 1970-71 Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **AFRICA** | | | | |
| Algeria | 2,373,146 | — | 2,373,146 | — |
| Libya | 1,153,600 | — | 1,153,600 | — |
| Ghana | — | 27,508 | 27,508 | 21,388 |
| Tunisia | — | — | — | — |
| TOTAL AFRICA | 3,526,746 | 27,508 | 3,554,254 | 21,388 |
| **WESTERN HEMISPHERE** | | | | |
| United States | 13,216,946 | 569,867 | 13,786,813 | 9,051,387 |
| Peru | 545,207 | 532,560 | 1,077,767 | 850,484 |
| Venezuela | 1,190 | 411,321 | 412,511 | 708,045 |
| Jamaica | — | 298,048 | 298,048 | 280,228 |
| Brazil | — | 278,278 | 278,278 | 406,389 |
| Ecuador | 252,610 | — | 252,610 | — |
| El Salvador | — | 168,330 | 168,330 | 153,275 |
| Puerto Rico | — | 161,334 | 161,334 | 181,500 |
| Dominican Republic | — | 133,365 | 133,365 | 117,519 |
| Costa Rica | — | 114,584 | 114,584 | 129,694 |
| Nicaragua | — | 103,888 | 103,888 | 128,055 |
| Panama | — | 64,167 | 64,167 | 170,485 |
| Honduras Republic | — | 56,222 | 56,222 | 58,733 |
| Barbados | — | 22,400 | 22,400 | 23,800 |
| Guatemala | — | 21,389 | 21,389 | 45,861 |
| Trinidad & Tobago | — | 6,667 | 6,667 | — |
| Leeward & Windward Is. | — | 1,683 | 1,683 | — |
| Columbia | — | — | — | 511,972 |
| Others | — | — | — | 661 |
| TOTAL WESTERN HEMISPHERE | 14,015,953 | 2,944,103 | 16,960,056 | 12,818,088 |
| **OCEANIA** | | | | |
| U.S. Oceania | — | 611 | 611 | — |
| New Zealand | — | — | — | 602,000 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 224,262,850 | 6,265,297 | 230,528,147 | 179,595,144 |

Source: Canadian Grain Commission, CANADIAN GRAIN EXPORTS (Crop Years 1971-72 and 1970-71).



As shown in Table 18, barley sales to Eastern Europe and Asian countries showed the largest increases. The U.S.S.R. imported a record 22.0 million bushels in 1971-72, the first purchase of barley from Canada since 1955-56. Two new customers for Canadian barley were Romania, which purchased 13.3 million bushels, and the German Democratic Republic, which imported 11.3 million bushels. Canadian exports to Poland increased 10.2 million bushels to 14.7 million bushels in 1971-72. Sales to Italy increased from 33.2 million bushels in 1970-71 to 40.2 million in 1971-72; to Japan from 28.4 million to 33.2 million bushels and to the United States from 9.1 to 13.8 million bushels. Israel doubled her purchases to 8.2 million bushels in 1971-72. Significant sales were also made to Yugoslavia, Iran, Algeria, and Libya, countries that did not import barley from Canada in 1970-71.

Exports of Canadian barley malt decreased in 1971-72. A total of 6,265,297 bushels (barley equivalent) were exported compared with the previous year's record of 7,339,900 bushels (barley equivalent). Smaller imports by the United Kingdom, Peru, Brazil, the Philippines, Japan and the United States accounted for a large portion of the decrease.

## BARLEY PRICES IN THE EXPORT MARKET

Generally feed grains are purchased on the basis of their relative energy values in livestock and poultry rations. Since corn is the major feed grain in the world other feed grains are usually priced relative to it. The energy content of corn is very high relative to other feed grains and this is reflected in the value placed upon it by the purchaser. Barley contains less metabolizable energy per unit weight than corn and must be priced accordingly in order to compete with corn and to be sold in high volume. Oats has the lowest energy content of all three feed grains.

In view of the intense price competition in the international market for feed grains in 1971-72, the Wheat Board continued the practice begun in the 1969-70 crop year of selling barley for export at prices based on competitive bids. The Board endeavored to maximize barley sales in 1971-72 while maintaining competitive prices with other feed grain exporters. With the decline in world corn prices early in 1971-72 the prices of barley fell also. During the remainder of the crop year the prices of both strengthened slightly.

## EXPORTS OF OATS

Oats production on the Prairies decreased 50 million bushels, from 288 million bushels in 1970-71 to 238 million bushels in 1971-72. Total world production and trade in oats is relatively static and is not anticipated to change significantly in the future. Final export clearance figures for Canadian oats (including seed oats and oats products) fell from 13,365,425 bushels in 1970-71 to 10,453,565 bushels in 1971-72. The decrease was largely accounted for by the Federal Republic of Germany who reduced her imports by 4,700,627 bushels to 1,138,288 bushels in 1971-72. The United States increased her purchases by 2,535,993 bushels in 1971-72. Italy, a new customer for Canadian oats in 1970-71, increased her imports 585,631 bushels in 1971-72.

## OATS PRICES IN THE EXPORT MARKET

During the past several years exports of Canadian oats have been relatively small, not only because of the limited supplies available for export but also because of its low feeding value in relation to other feed grains. Low energy content per unit weight means that in order to be exported in high volume, oats would have to be priced much lower in order to compete in the feed market with corn, barley and wheat. However, oats sometimes have an intrinsic value because of their palatability, and when utilized for specialized purposes such as the feeding of horses, they take on a higher relative value. With the decline in world corn prices early in 1971-72, the price of oats fell also, although much less dramatically. Throughout the remainder of the crop year the prices of both remained relatively stable.



## TABLE 19

### CANADIAN OATS EXPORTS BY DESTINATION (CROP YEARS 1971-72 AND 1970-71)

| Continental Areas and Countries | Crop Year 1971-72 | Crop Year 1970-71 |
|---|---|---|
| | — bushels — | |
| **EUROPE** | | |
| Italy | 2,693,096 | 2,107,465 |
| Netherlands | 1,557,383 | 2,539,830 |
| Germany, Fed. Rep. | 1,138,288 | 5,838,915 |
| Switzerland | 521,084 | 638,366 |
| United Kingdom | 355,764 | 32,941 |
| Ireland | 222,024 | 367,953 |
| Gibraltar | — | 592,792 |
| Belgium & Luxembourg | — | 29,200 |
| TOTAL EUROPE | 6,487,639 | 12,147,462 |
| **WESTERN HEMISPHERE** | | |
| United States | 3,482,737 | 946,744 |
| Venezuela | 225,479 | — |
| Trinidad & Tobago | 30 | — |
| TOTAL WESTERN HEMISPHERE | 3,708,246 | 946,744 |
| Total All Countries | 10,195,885 | 13,094,206 |
| Rolled Oats and Oatmeal (bushel equivalent) | 25,158 | 22,054 |
| Seed Oats | 232,522 | 249,165 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 10,453,565 | 13,365,425 |

Source: Canadian Grain Commission, CANADIAN GRAIN EXPORTS, 1971-72 and 1970-71.

## FEED GRAIN SALES TO CANADIAN MARKETS

Eastern Canada (Ontario, Quebec and the Maritimes) and British Columbia continue to be Western Canada's largest single market for feed grains. These areas provided an outlet for some 37 million bushels of barley, 32 million bushels of oats and 25 million bushels of wheat used for livestock feed during the 1971-72 crop year.

As in the international market, Board pricing of feed grains moving into Eastern Canada and British Columbia, is primarily determined by the price of alternative energy sources — indigenous coarse grains in these areas and particularly U.S. corn. Table 20 documents the competitive position of western feed grains relative to other feed grains at one point in the eastern domestic market at various dates during the 1971-72 crop year.

## CREDIT SALES

Wheat exports under medium-term and long-term credit arrangements totalled a record 159.4 million bushels in 1971-72. This was 10.0 million bushels above the previous high of 149.4 million bushels record in 1970-71.

## MEDIUM-TERM CREDIT

The responsibility for administering all new sales of Board grains under medium-term credit was transferred to the Canadian Wheat Board by the federal government in October, 1970, although the federal government still continued to guarantee

## TABLE 20

### WHOLESALE SELLING PRICES OF FEED GRAINS AT MONTREAL (dollars per ton, net bulk, in-store)

| | DGC Wheat | # 1 Feed Oats | # 1 Feed Barley | # 2 C.E. Corn | # 3 U.S. Corn |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| August 13, 1971 | $54.90 | $40.72 | $44.92 | $54.94 | $55.04 |
| November 5, 1971 | 49.90 | 40.06 | 43.98 | 45.66 | 51.11 |
| March 10, 1972 | 51.07 | 44.84 | 47.00 | 50.19 | 49.81 |
| July 28, 1972 | 50.40 | 44.10 | 47.94 | 53.40 | 53.04 |

Source: Canadian Livestock Feed Board, GRAIN FACTS August 20, 1971; November 12, 1971; March 17, 1972; August 4, 1972

such loans. Medium-term indicates credit sales under which the buyer has a period of three years or less within which to repay his debt. Prior to October, 1970, such sales were either insured under Section 27 of the Export Development Corporation Act or they were contracted under special credit guarantees extended by the Government of Canada.

Total exports of wheat and wheat flour under the Canadian Wheat Board medium-term credit agreements were 134.2 million bushels in 1971-72, 39.3 million bushels above those in 1970-71. This included shipments of 112.3 million bushels to the People's Republic of China, 7.2 million to Algeria, 6.4 million to Peru, 3.9 to the Philippines, 1.8 to the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, 1.1 to Haiti, .9 million to Poland and .5 million bushels to Tunisia. Poland and Yugoslavia received 13.8 million bushels and 2.7 million bushels, respectively, of barley under Canadian Wheat Board medium-term credit. Shipments in the 1971-72 crop year under medium-term credit sales made prior to October, 1970, and therefore insured by the Export Development Corporation, amounted to 12.1 million bushels, compared to 38.1 million bushels in 1970-71. Shipments in 1971-72 consisted of 9.2 million bushels to Syria, 2.5 million bushels to the Philippines and .4 million bushels to Haiti. Altogether, 1971-72 wheat exports under the medium-term credit facilities of both the Canadian Wheat Board and the Export Development Corporation totalled 146.3 million bushels.

## LONG-TERM CREDIT

Long-term credit sales involve repayment periods in excess of three years and are insured by the Government of Canada through the Export Development Corporation.

Shipments in 1971-72 under long-term credit agreements amounted to 13.1 million bushels, all to Brazil. This was 3.3 million bushels less than in 1970-71.

Table 21 shows the quantities of wheat and flour that have been shipped under the various credit programs in the last five crop years.

### TABLE 21

### CANADIAN EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND FLOUR UNDER MEDIUM-TERM AND LONG-TERM CREDIT AGREEMENTS CROP YEARS 1966-67 TO 1971-72

| | Medium-Term Credit | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Export Development Act | Canadian Wheat Board | Total Medium-Term Credit | Long-Term Credit | Total Credit |
| | — million bushels — | | | | |
| 1966-67 | 17.6 | 102.0 | 119.6 | — | 119.6 |
| 1967-68 | 6.8 | 53.9 | 60.7 | — | 60.7 |
| 1968-69 | 7.1 | 83.1 | 90.2 | — | 90.2 |
| 1969-70 | 19.2 | 66.5 | 85.7 | — | 85.7 |
| 1970-71 | 38.1 | 94.9 | 133.0 | 16.4 | 149.4 |
| 1971-72 | 12.1 | 134.2 | 146.3 | 13.1 | 159.4 |

## FOOD AID PROGRAMS

Canadian grain exports in terms of aid, some of which are used to fulfill Canadian obligations under the Food Aid Convention, were 45.5 million bushels in 1971-72, the same level as in the previous year. The bulk of Canada's food aid was in the form of wheat and wheat flour and was shipped under the Canadian International Food Aid Program (see Table 22). A small quantity of rapeseed was also shipped under the program in 1971-72. India was again the largest recipient. Other countries receiving bilateral aid shipments of wheat and wheat flour were Bangladesh, Algeria, Pakistan, Ghana, Tunisia, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Morocco, Afghanistan, Mali, Burma, Mauritania, Upper Volta, Niger and Cameroons.

Canadian contributions to the F.A.O. World Food Program were 3.4 million bushels of grain including 3.1 million bushels of wheat and/or wheat flour and .3 million bushels of barley. Those to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency were 380 thousand bushels of wheat.

## TABLE 22

## CANADIAN GRAIN DONATIONS IN 1971-72 BY TYPE OF GRAIN, RECIPIENT COUNTRY, AND PROGRAM

| Country or Agency | Canadian International Food Aid Program[1] | | World Food Program[2] | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wheat and Wheat Flour | Rapeseed | Wheat and Wheat Flour | Oats | Barley | Total |
| | — thousand bushels — | | | | | |
| India | 22,367 | 745[3] | 46 | | | 23,158 |
| Bangladesh | 4,669 | | | | | 4,669 |
| Algeria | 2,708 | | 562 | | | 3,270 |
| Pakistan | 2,718 | | | | | 2,718 |
| Ghana | 1,649 | | | | | 1,649 |
| Tunisia | 1,601 | | | | | 1,601 |
| Sri Lanka | 1,558 | | | | | 1,558 |
| Egypt, Arab Republic of | | | 1,459 | | | 1,459 |
| Indonesia | 1,378 | | | | | 1,378 |
| Morocco | 1,083 | | | | | 1,083 |
| Afghanistan | 422 | | 46 | | | 468 |
| Sudan | | | 423 | | | 423 |
| Mali | 357 | | | | | 357 |
| Cyprus | | | 23 | | 276 | 299 |
| Yemen | | | 232 | | | 232 |
| Burma | 165 | | | | | 165 |
| Mauritania | 126 | | | | | 126 |
| Somalia | | | 120 | | | 120 |
| Upper Volta | 73 | | | | | 73 |
| Syria | | | 68 | | | 68 |
| Jordan | | | 63 | | | 63 |
| Guinea | | | 55 | | | 55 |
| Niger | 47 | | | | | 47 |
| Cameroons | 48 | | | | | 48 |
| Burundi | | | 10 | | | 10 |
| Haiti | | | 5 | | | 5 |
| Guyana | | | | [4] | | |
| Surinam | | | | [4] | | |
| | 40,969 | 745 | 3,112 | — | 276 | 45,102 |
| United Nations Relief and Works Agency | | | | | | 380 |
| TOTAL | | | | | | 45,482 |

[1] A bilateral aid program
[2] A multilateral aid program
[3] C.I.D.A. Commodity Loan Program
[4] Less than 500 bushels



# PART III
# THE SUPPLY OF CANADIAN GRAIN

## INWARD CARRYOVER

The 1971-72 Canadian crop year commenced with a total inward carryover of 1,064 million bushels of all grains. The wheat carryover was at 744 million bushels, down 265 million bushels from the all-time high of just over one billion bushels a year earlier. The carryover of barley and oats were 144 and 125 million bushels, respectively.

Canadian grain in commercial positions totalled 491 million bushels, down 86 million from the 577 million bushel figure at the beginning of the previous year. Oats and barley stocks were higher while commercial stocks of wheat were lower.

Prairie farm stocks of all grains totalled 549 million bushels. Wheat stocks amounted to 402 million bushels, a decrease of 138 million bushels from the previous year. Farm stocks of oats and barley were also lower than the year earlier by about 31 and 61 million bushels, respectively. In addition, farm stocks of rapeseed were at .2 million bushels which was at about the same level as in the previous year. Farm stocks of flaxseed and rye were up by 9.9 million bushels and .5 million bushels, respectively, from a year earlier.

## CROP DEVELOPMENT

Moisture reserves, both top-soil and sub-soil, were favourable in all areas of the Prairies. Field operations commenced in southern Saskatchewan and Alberta in mid-April and by early May warm weather permitted the balance of the Prairies to begin. By the end of May over 90% of seeding had been completed and weather conditions permitted almost continuous seeding operations. With adequate moisture reserves, along with timely spring rains, the crop emerged well and by early July the condition was excellent. However, during mid-summer the outbreak of the Bertha army worm caused much damage to the rapeseed crop, especially in northern Saskatchewan and west-central Alberta. Good results were shown from the application of the chemical Lannate.

Harvesting progressed well with the exception of the Peace River area of Alberta which was plagued with early snow. The complete crop was harvested in almost perfect condition. About 93% of the 1971 Red Spring Wheat crop entered the top two grades. The Research Laboratory of the Canadian Grain Commission estimated the grade distribution as follows: No. 1 C.W. Red Spring, 68 per cent; No. 3 Northern, 25 per cent; No. 4 Northern and lower grades, 7 per cent. The same source reported an average value for protein content of 13.5 per cent, a somewhat higher level than the 13.2 per cent of 1970 and similar to the mean value of 13.6 per cent for all new spring wheat crops during the twenty year period 1951 to 1970.

## CROP PRODUCTION

Prairie wheat acreage, including Durum Wheat, amounted to about 18.9 million acres in 1971. The increase of almost 6.9 million acres from a year earlier was due in large part to the termination of the Federal Government's Wheat Inventory Program which was implemented in 1970. The 5.3 million acres seeded to oats was about the average level of recent years. Barley acreage at 13.3 million acres moved up for the second consecutive year and was about 3.8 million acres higher than the previous year. Rye acreage was at 906 thousand acres, which was down slightly from the previous year. Flaxseed acreage was at 1,762 thousand acres, representing a decrease of almost 50 per cent from 1970. Rapeseed, on the other hand, was at a record 5,306 thousand acres, up from 4,050 thousand acres a year earlier.

Yields from the 1971 Prairie crop were again excellent. The 27 bushel per acre yield for wheat was well above average. Record yields of 42.8 and 54.2 bushels per acre were established for barley and oats, respectively. Flaxseed yielded 12.7 bushels per acre; rapeseed yielded 17.9 bushels per acre; and rye yielded 22.7 bushels per acre.

Prairie grain production in 1971 totalled 1,506 million bushels, an increase of 382 million bushels over the previous year. Wheat production was 510 million bushels in 1971 compared with 313 million bushels in 1970. Oat production of 288 million bushels was up by 8 million bushels but barley production at a record 570 million bushels was



up by 179 million bushels over 1970. Rapeseed production at 95 million bushels was increased by 22.8 million bushels and flax production at 22.3 million bushels was down by 26.4 million bushels.

## OUTWARD CARRYOVER

Prairie farm stocks as estimated by Statistics Canada on July 31, 1972 were 34 million bushels under the 549 million bushel level of a year earlier. A reduction of 88 million bushels came in wheat stocks, while stocks of oats and barley were increased by 3 and 40 million bushels, respectively. Farm stocks of flaxseed declined from 10.5 million bushels to 6.0 million bushels and rapeseed rose from .2 to 16.3 million bushels. Table 23 shows estimated farm stocks of the major grains and oilseeds in the Prairie Provinces as at July 31, 1972 along with estimates for previous years.

Commercial stocks of Canadian grain were once again significantly lowered during the 1971-72 crop year which was a direct result of Canadian Wheat Board policy to keep the system fluid and responsive to market demand. Wheat stocks were down from 339 to 272 million bushels and oats were down from 34 to 22 million bushels. Commercial stocks of barley increased only slightly from 83 to 90 million bushels; rapeseed stocks were again sharply higher by 16.0 million bushels; rye was up by 2.8 million bushels and flaxseed was down by 6.1 million bushels. Table 24 shows the commercial carryover of the major Canadian grains and oilseeds as at July 31, 1972 along with figures for previous years.

### TABLE 23
### STOCKS ON FARMS IN PRAIRIE PROVINCES, BY GRAIN, as at July 31, for Years 1969 to 1972

| Grain | July 31 1969 | July 31 1970 | July 31 1971 | July 31 1972 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | — million bushels — | | |
| Wheat | 370.0 | 540.3 | 402.2 | 314.0 |
| Oats | 80.0 | 106.8 | 75.3 | 78.0 |
| Barley | 134.0 | 116.5 | 55.9 | 96.0 |
| Rye | 5.0 | 4.7 | 5.2 | 5.5 |
| Flaxseed | .8 | .6 | 10.5 | 6.0 |
| Rapeseed | .7 | .2 | .2 | 16.3 |
| TOTAL | 590.5 | 769.1 | 549.3 | 515.8 |

Source: Canadian Grain Commission, 421.2.

### TABLE 24
### STOCKS IN CANADIAN COMMERCIAL POSITIONS, BY GRAIN, as at July 31, for Years 1969 to 1972

| Grain | July 31 1969 | July 31 1970 | July 31 1971 | July 31 1972 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | — million bushels — | | |
| Wheat | 479.6 | 466.0 | 339.3 | 272.2 |
| Oats | 34.1 | 18.3 | 34.2 | 22.3 |
| Barley | 60.9 | 78.1 | 82.6 | 89.8 |
| Rye | 3.7 | 5.9 | 7.5 | 10.3 |
| Flaxseed | 4.1 | 5.4 | 16.1 | 10.0 |
| Rapeseed | 4.4 | 3.5 | 10.8 | 26.8 |
| TOTAL | 586.8 | 577.2 | 490.5 | 431.4 |

Source: Canadian Grain Commission, 421.2.

# PART IV
# THE MOVEMENT OF CANADIAN GRAIN

The record level of Canadian grain exports during the 1971-72 crop year was reflected in the inland movement of grain. Producer deliveries totalled 952 million bushels during the crop year and country elevator shipments amounted to 1,021 million bushels. Both deliveries and elevator shipments were well above those in the 1970-71 crop year.

## TRANSPORTATION

Approximately 80.5 per cent of the 1,021 million bushels of grain moved from country elevators during the 1971-72 crop year was shipped to export markets. The balance was for use in Eastern Canada, British Columbia and by mills and maltsters in Western Canada. Table 25 compares 1971-72 country elevator shipments with those in the previous crop year. The increase in elevator shipments is a continuation of the trend that started in the spring of 1970.

The high level of grain shipments from country elevators in 1971-72 was achieved in spite of a number of serious delays and interruptions in the grain movement. Delays occurred in shipments to St. Lawrence ports as well as the West Coast. The large increase in the number of ocean vessels entering the Great Lakes system in the summer and fall of 1971 caused congestion at both the Welland Canal and in the St. Lawrence Seaway, particularly towards the close of navigation, and resulted in extensive delays in the turn-around of lake vessels. Another late opening in the spring of 1972 and work stoppages in Upper St. Lawrence ports in the month of June impeded efforts to build up grain supplies in forward positions.

The delays that occurred in grain shipments to West Coast ports during the winter received widespread public attention. Extremely heavy snowfall in the mountains, together with snow slides and derailments, frustrated efforts to maintain the flow of grain from the Prairies to the West Coast. The effects of repeated interruptions during this period was evident in railway car unloads at West Coast terminals. This is shown in the accompanying chart. The inability to maintain grain shipments to the West Coast caused a serious build-up in the number of waiting ocean vessels at Vancouver and resulted in a large number of demurrage claims (see Part VIII of this report for further details).

A major effort by the grain companies, the railways and the West Coast terminals cleared up the line-up of waiting vessels much sooner than anticipated after the snow problems disappeared. As an indication of the through-put capability at the West Coast, car unloads at the terminals established new records once the snow conditions in the mountains improved and railway car supplies became more plentiful. This is shown in the accompanying chart. Unloads totalled 4,466 cars during the week of April 21, 1972. This amounted to an average of 893 cars per day on a five-day basis.

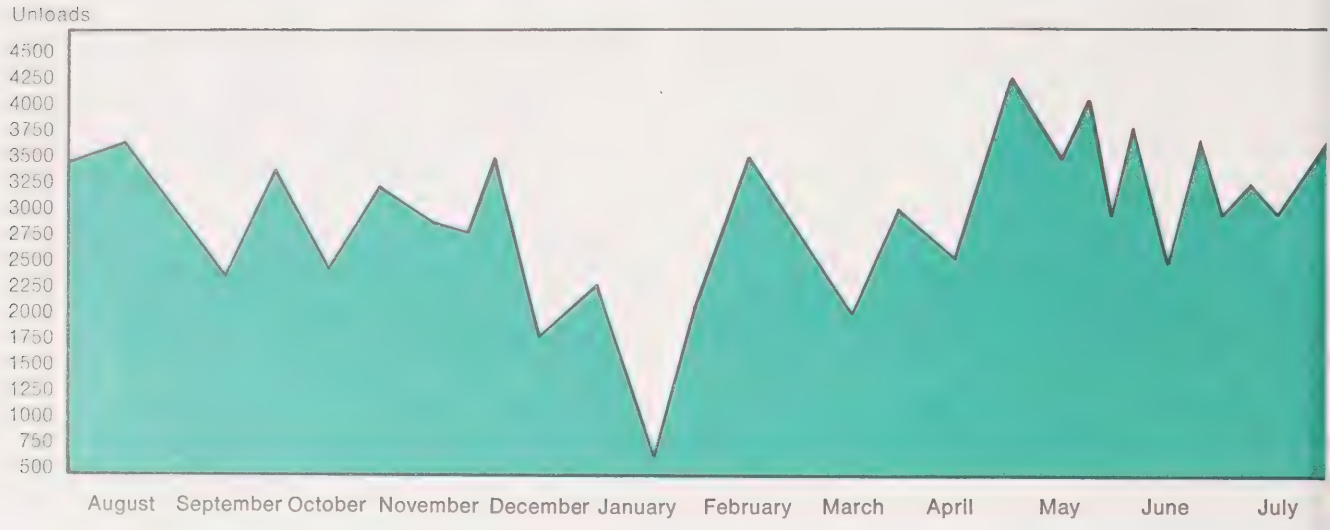
### TABLE 25

### COUNTRY ELEVATOR SHIPMENTS

| | 1971-72 | | | | 1970-71 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | — millions of bushels — | | | | — millions of bushels — | | | |
| | Man. | Sask. | Alta. | Pr. Prov. | Man. | Sask. | Alta. | Pr. Prov. |
| Wheat | 59.3 | 334.0 | 127.0 | 520.3 | 49.3 | 254.1 | 99.7 | 403.1 |
| Durum | 3.9 | 62.2 | 9.4 | 75.5 | 2.1 | 45.3 | 10.1 | 57.5 |
| Oats | 14.3 | 16.1 | 11.1 | 41.5 | 12.9 | 17.9 | 13.7 | 44.5 |
| Barley | 56.0 | 151.6 | 99.1 | 306.7 | 28.1 | 85.4 | 109.3 | 222.8 |
| Rye | 2.9 | 6.4 | 2.4 | 11.7 | 2.0 | 5.7 | 2.3 | 10.0 |
| Flaxseed | 5.3 | 13.0 | 4.2 | 22.5 | 8.2 | 14.9 | 5.9 | 29.0 |
| Rapeseed | 5.5 | 22.4 | 14.8 | 42.7 | 5.1 | 26.2 | 17.5 | 48.8 |
| TOTAL | 147.2 | 605.7 | 268.0 | 1020.9 | 107.7 | 449.5 | 258.5 | 815.7 |

CHART 4

WEST COAST PROGRAM WEEKLY CAR UNLOADS — 1971-72




## GRAIN TRAINS TO THE ST. LAWRENCE

A number of new projects were undertaken during the crop year to increase the quantities of grain moved into forward positions. As a new departure, a total of 4,659,000 bushels of wheat and 5,129,000 bushels of barley were railed direct from Thunder Bay to St. Lawrence ports during an 11-week period starting January 18, 1972. The program was undertaken to enable the Wheat Board to make additional export sales for April shipment from the St. Lawrence. However, as worsening winter conditions in British Columbia reduced rail shipments to West Coast ports, substantial quantities of the grain railed to the St. Lawrence were used to meet export contracts diverted from Vancouver.

The winter rail program was undertaken at no additional cost to Prairie grain producers. The difference in costs between an all-water movement and an all-rail movement from Thunder Bay was paid by the Government of Canada. The cost to the government was just under $1.3 million.

Both railways employed systems similar to unit train operations to carry out the special rail program. Canadian National used six train units of 65 boxcars each and CP Rail used four units of 65 hopper cars each. Canadian National ran 34 trains to move 5,068,120 bushels during the 11-week period and CP Rail ran 28 trains to move 5,009,942 bushels.

## TRUCKING TO INTERIOR TERMINALS

Another project undertaken late in the crop year involved a test using large commercial trucks to move barley from country elevators to the Canadian Government Elevators at Moose Jaw and Saskatoon. The project, undertaken jointly by the Canadian Grain Commission and the Canadian Wheat Board, served two purposes:

(a) to determine the practical possibilities and additional costs involved in moving large quantities of grain from country elevators to the existing interior terminals; and,

(b) to provide additional safety stocks to back up the record movement required to meet barley sales commitments in Eastern positions and at Churchill, Manitoba, during the 1972 navigation season.

Details of the project were outlined in a report published after completion of the test. A total of 5,621,700 bushels of barley were trucked from country elevators to the two interior terminals during the 10-week period from May 23 to July 31, 1972. The additional charges involved in the truck shipments of barley to interior elevators by commercial trucks rather than shipping it direct by rail from primary elevators to export positions are shown in Table 26.

## TABLE 26

## ADDITIONAL CHARGES RESULTING FROM TRUCKING PROJECT

| | Saskatoon | Moose Jaw | Total | Extra Cost Per Net Bushel |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Trucking Fees | $156,280 | $138,076 | $294,356 | 5.302¢ |
| Add rail freight losses[1] | 633 | — | 633 | .011 |
| | $156,913 | $138,076 | $294,989 | 5.313¢ |
| Deduct rail freight gains[2] | 6,709 | 9,064 | 15,773 | .284 |
| Net freight costs | $150,204 | $129,012 | $279,216 | 5.029¢ |
| Diversion charges | 87,912 | 78,627 | 166,539 | 3.000 |
| Interior terminal handling | 113,553 | 101,560 | 215,113 | 3.875 |
| Weighing and Inspection[3] | 7,814 | 6,989 | 14,803 | .267 |
| Total additional charges | $359,483 | $316,188 | $675,671 | 12.171¢ |

[1] Rail freight losses occurred in those cases where the freight rate recovered from primary elevator companies was less than the freight rate from the interior terminal to Thunder Bay.

[2] Rail freight gains occurred in those cases where the freight rate recovered from primary elevator companies was more than the freight rate from the interior terminals to Thunder Bay.

[3] Weighing and Inspection of $6.00/car (basis 2,250 bushels per car) includes outward weighing and inspection at Government Elevators and inward weighing at the waterfront terminals. The elevator companies paid for inward weighing and inspection at Government Elevators in lieu of the normal process at waterfront terminals.

## RAILING FEED GRAINS TO EASTERN CANADA

Direct rail shipments of feed grains from country elevators to Eastern feed mills were also instituted during the crop year. The shipments were carried out under procedures similar to those established for rail shipments from the Prairies to British Columbia. Feed wheat, barley and oats were involved in the direct shipments. The grain was purchased from the Wheat Board on the basis of the unofficial grades established by country elevator managers. Domestic feed grain prices applied to the grain shipments and prices were set basis Thunder Bay less Lakehead fobbing charges.

## GRAIN CAR POOLING

The procedures adopted in 1970-71 to pool grain cars arriving with wheat, oats and barley at the two major port areas were continued throughout the 1971-72 crop year. A more extensive Saturday loading program at country elevators was also instituted. Both steps again speeded the movement of grain from country elevators and helped the terminal elevators to achieve a significantly higher level of rail car unloads.

## CHURCHILL PROGRAM

Record quantities of grain were shipped through Churchill, Manitoba, during the 1971 navi-



gation season. This consisted of 20.6 million bushels of wheat and 4.9 million bushels of barley. It was the first time in the history of the northern Manitoba port that a grain other than wheat was included in the Churchill program. The addition of barley meant that rail shipments had to be coordinated even more closely with vessel arrivals. The fact that the entire program was completed without any serious difficulties is a tribute to all those involved in grain shipments through the northern port.

## LAKE SHIPMENTS

Grain shipments from Thunder Bay totalled 576 million bushels in the 1971-72 crop year. The increase of 77 million bushels from 1970-71 was again a reflection of the record grain exports in 1971-72.

The increase in Thunder Bay shipments during the crop year occurred largely during the 1971 navigation season. A total of 320 million bushels were shipped from August 1 to the close in 1971 and 256 million bushels were shipped from the opening in the spring of 1972 to the end of the crop year. In addition to the lake movement, there was a rail grain movement from Thunder Bay terminals to Eastern Canada of 28.5 million bushels. This movement involved grain for use in Canada only and was in addition to the special train shipments of export grain described earlier.

The Wheat Board uses grain exporting companies in two ways; first, as the Board's sales agents in many overseas markets; and, second, as forwarding agents for the movement of Board grains from Thunder Bay to eastern positions.

In line with recommendations of the Canadian Grain Marketing Review Committee, established in July, 1970, the Board undertook an extensive review of those aspects of the Agency System related to the forwarding of Board grains from Thunder Bay to Eastern Terminals.

Following consultation with the Agents, the Board assumed the full cost of financing the grain that is intransit between Thunder Bay and Eastern Terminals. Previously, Board grains being forwarded for export were financed by shippers through their own borrowings. The Board also assumed direct responsibility for cargo and outturn insurance for the grain involved. In the past this was done on behalf of the Board by the Shippers themselves.

The Board's review of the Agency System is continuing and further modifications are being considered to reduce the use of agents in the physical movement of grain within Canada and make the System more market-oriented.

## HANDLING AND STORAGE RATES

The agreement negotiated between the Wheat Board and country elevator companies in July, 1971 extended the previous agreement for a further one-year period. As a result of this agreement, the handling charges for Board grains moving through country elevators in the 1971-72 crop year were 5¾ cents per bushel for wheat and barley and 4½ cents per bushel for oats.

Country and terminal storage rates were left unchanged by the Canadian Grain Commission from the previous crop year, being 1/30 cent per bushel per day for wheat, oats and barley. There was no change in the terminal elevation rates. Following negotiations between handling companies, interior mills and maltsters, the diversion charges on wheat shipped to such mills and maltsters remained unchanged from the previous year. Similarly, diversion charges applicable to interior terminals, Churchill and Prince Rupert were unchanged.

## DELIVERY QUOTA POLICIES

Further modifications were made in delivery quota policies for the 1971-72 crop year. The general framework of the quota system introduced for the previous crop year, however, remained unchanged. The modifications to the system were designed to give producers greater flexibility and to make their deliveries more responsive to market requirements.

The Wheat Board continued to authorize quotas for specific grains, and, if necessary, grades of grain during the 1971-72 crop year. Producers were again able to select one alternate delivery

point and delivery quotas were again based on the acreages assigned by producers to the delivery of particular grains.

Some changes, however, were made in the formula to determine a producer's "assignable acreage". The formula consisted of four parts:

(a) land seeded to the six quota grains;

(b) summerfallow acreage;

(c) land in miscellaneous crop (any crop other than the six quota grains and perennial forage); and,

(d) land in perennial forage up one-third of the acreage in the three categories.

Producers were able to allocate their "assignable acreage" to the delivery of any grains they wished. The initial allocation was made when applying for a permit book. However, a producer was given one opportunity to change his acreage assignments. After harvesting was completed producers could submit applications for one general acreage change on or before October 31, 1971. After that date, only changes from specialty markets (see below) to deliveries under regular quotas were considered.

Another change in the quota system came with the introduction of "terminating" quotas for wheat, barley and oats. Terminating quotas, identified by the letters "A", "B", "C", and so on, were designed to give the Wheat Board a means to regulate the flow of grain off farms and bring producer deliveries through the crop year more closely in line with market requirements.

Because the concept was new, terminating quotas were handled with caution. Producers were given at least four weeks notice on termination dates and a minimum number of quotas were terminated during the winter months.

## 1971-72 DELIVERY QUOTAS

The continuing high level of grain exports made it possible for the Board to authorize delivery quotas for a wide range of grains at the start of the crop year. Wheat "A", a two-bushel quota for deliveries of No. 3 Northern and Lower was authorized in 10 shipping blocks; Barley "A", a five-bushel quota was authorized in 23 shipping blocks; Durum "A", a five-bushel quota was authorized in 25 shipping blocks and Soft White Spring "A", a five-bushel quota was authorized in all shipping blocks.

Delivery quotas were also authorized for the three non-board grains. Three bushel quotas were opened for rapeseed and flaxseed on August 1 and a five-bushel quota was authorized for rye.

Grain shipments from country elevators, which exceeded producer deliveries for most grains, made it possible to advance delivery quotas fairly rapidly throughout the crop year. By the end of the crop year, delivery opportunities for hard spring totalled 9 bushels per quota acre for hard spring wheat; 20 bushels per quota acre for durum wheat; 40 bushels per quota acre for barley; 12 bushels for oats; 15 bushels for flaxseed deliveries to country elevators; 12 bushels for rapeseed

### TABLE 27

### ACREAGE SUMMARY REPORTED ON 1971-72 PERMITS

| | Manitoba | | Saskatchewan | | Alta./B.C. | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Seeded** | Quota | **Seeded** | Quota | **Seeded** | Quota | **Seeded** | Quota |
| No. of Permits | **33,220** | | **83,052** | | **61,389** | | **177,661** | |
| Wheat | **2,692,078** | 7,046,589 | **13,674,880** | 37,414,642 | **3,825,706** | 13,671,337 | **20,192,664** | 58,132,568 |
| S.W.S. | **953** | 81 | **7,719** | 8,213 | **54,841** | 143,949 | **63,513** | 152,243 |
| Oats | **1,566,645** | 957,206 | **2,267,490** | 672,347 | **2,367,202** | 1,193,224 | **6,201,337** | 2,822,777 |
| Barley | **2,181,608** | 2,394,127 | **5,932,513** | 5,740,464 | **6,380,763** | 7,528,180 | **14,494,884** | 15,662,771 |
| Rye | **138,652** | 193,768 | **555,333** | 521,874 | **286,388** | 226,074 | **980,373** | 941,716 |
| Flaxseed | **578,310** | 623,664 | **945,245** | 1,027,472 | **285,691** | 398,081 | **1,809,246** | 2,049,217 |
| Rapeseed | **598,323** | 649,375 | **2,842,822** | 2,849,536 | **2,187,120** | 2,838,950 | **5,628,265** | 6,337,861 |



delivered to country elevators and 40 bushels for rye.

However, because of the slow-down in oilseed exports, it was not possible to raise regular country elevator quotas for rapeseed and flaxseed to a level equal to the quotas established for deliveries to domestic crushing plants.

## QUOTAS FOR SPECIALTY MARKETS

New provisions were also introduced for deliveries to specialty markets such as selected barley, flaxseed and rapeseed deliveries to crushing plants and deliveries of rye to local distilleries. Based on recommendations by the Special Quota Committee, which submitted it's report to the Honourable Otto E. Lang in February, 1970, the new provisions were designed to eliminate the over-quota privileges previously enjoyed by producers delivering to specialty markets. At the same time, however, the provisions for specialty markets were designed to enable Canadian processing plants to obtain the grain supplies needed to meet their requirements.

As in the case of deliveries to country elevators, producers wishing to take advantage of the specialty markets were required to assign acreage for this purpose. Deliveries to specialty markets were based on quotas established by the Wheat Board at the start of the crop year.

These were:

Selected barley—One carlot for each 50 acres assigned for this purpose. The number of carlots each producer was entitled to ship depended on market requirements and the number of acres a producer had assigned for this purpose.

Selected Oats—50 bushels per assigned acre, or one carlot for each 60 acres assigned for this purpose. Again the number of carlots a producer was entitled to ship depended on market needs and the number of acres he had assigned for this purpose.

Rye for distilleries—25 bushels per assigned acre.

Rapeseed for crushing plants—20 bushels per assigned acre.

Flaxseed for crushing plants—15 bushels per assigned acre.

In general, the effectiveness of the new quota provisions for specialty markets was fairly satisfactory. Some modifications were made later in the crop year when some of the specialty market outlets experienced difficulty in obtaining the grain supplies needed to maintain their operations.

Special delivery programs were also introduced for Hercules Durum wheat, Pitic 62 and Low-Erucic Acid Rapeseed varieties. The program for Hercules Durum wheat, which was similar to that for selected barley shipments, entitled producers to ship (jointly with other producers or individually) one carlot of this variety during the crop year. Selected carlot shipments made it possible to retain the identity of Hercules Durum through the handling system and enabled the Wheat Board to test the acceptability of this variety to pasta mills and manufacturers in overseas markets. A more extensive outline of this program is given in Part V of this report.

Producers wishing to participate in the Hercules Durum program were required to submit a representative sample for testing and to apply for a shipping permit. A total of 4,848 applications for carlot permits were received from producers and 4,527 cars of Hercules were actually shipped. Of these 1,027 cars were shipped jointly by two or more producers. Of all the cars shipped, 101 carlots were rejected on arrival at terminals when the Durum did not meet the required quality standards.

The program for Pitic 62 wheat, instituted on December 13, 1971 for a period of 7½ months, was similar to that for Hercules Durum wheat. The program for Pitic 62 was designed to test the market acceptability of this variety to millers and feed manufacturers in Eastern Canada. A total of 86 carlots of Pitic 62, involving approximately 258,000 bushels, were shipped by producers under the program.

Efforts to encourage the use of this wheat variety in feeding formulations proved unsuccessful. Feed manufacturers indicated they would be prepared to purchase the wheat only if it was

discounted considerably from existing feed wheat prices. One Eastern miller, however, found the variety was ideal for the manufacture of a specialty product, and bought virtually the entire quantity at a price related to those established for wheat used for human consumption in Canada.

The special program for Low-Erucic Acid Rapeseed was instituted as part of the over-all program implemented by the Canada Department of Agriculture to encourage Prairie producers to switch to the production of these varieties. Producers growing Low-Erucic Acid varieties, Oro, Zephyr and Span, were asked to assign acreage to the delivery of these varieties. Producers could only participate in the program if the oil in their rapeseed met the standards established by the Canada Department of Agriculture and the Canadian Grain Commission.

The intention was to enable producers to deliver their full production of these varieties in 1971-72 and a quota of 20 bushels per quota acre was established at the start of the crop year. This was temporarily reduced to 10 bushels per acre in mid-September when information from the Rapeseed Association of Canada and the Canada Department of Agriculture showed that much larger quantities of Low-Erucic Acid rapeseed than desirable for marketing purposes were being delivered by producers. This quota was increased again later in the crop year and, in late June, raised to 30 bushels per quota acre.

## PRODUCER DELIVERIES

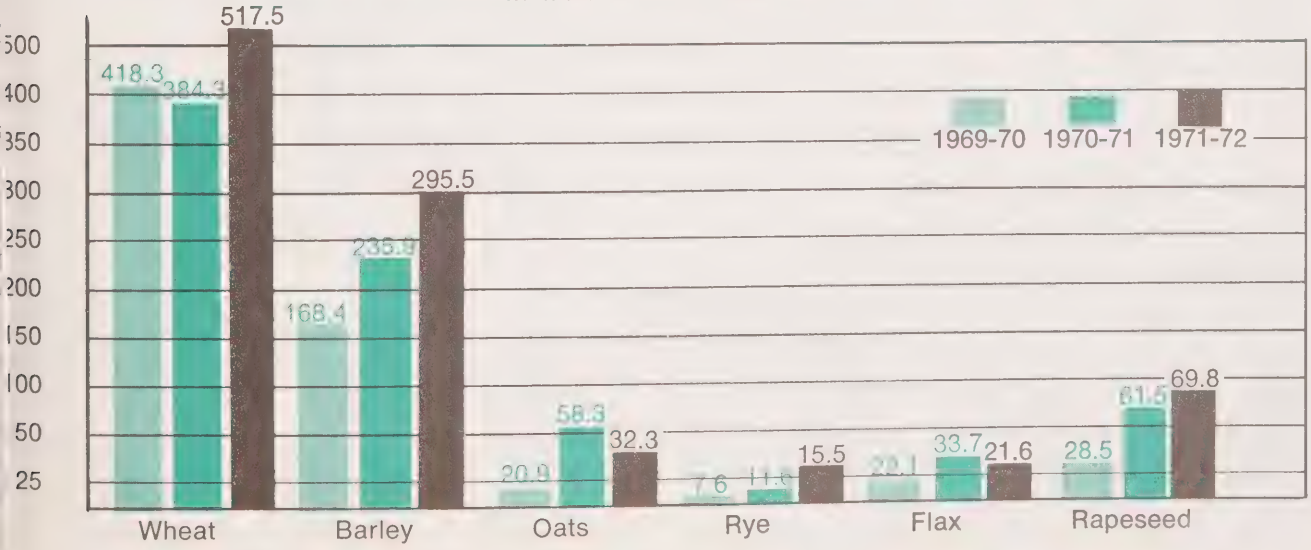
Producer deliveries reflected the increase in grain exports in the 1971-72 crop year. Farm deliveries of all grains to country elevators totalled 952 million bushels, an increase of 167 million bushels from 1970-71. A three-year comparison of deliveries, by grain, is given in chart 5 .

As this chart shows, the increase in producer deliveries occurred largely in wheat and barley. Wheat deliveries, including durum, were up by 129.2 million bushels from the previous crop year. Barley deliveries for the Prairies as a whole were up by 56.3 million bushels. The increase in barley deliveries, however, was confined to Saskatchewan and Manitoba. In contrast, barley deliveries in Alberta dropped from 115.4 million bushels in 1970-71 to 86.9 million bushels in 1971-72. This drop accounted for the over-all decline in grain deliveries by Alberta producers.

CHART 5

PRODUCER DELIVERIES BY GRAIN 1969-70, 1970-71 AND 1971-72

in millions of bushels





# PART V
# OTHER OPERATIONS

## PAYMENT DEPARTMENT

The major payments completed during the 1971-72 crop year are shown in chronological order in Table 28.

### TABLE 28

### PAYMENTS MADE DURING THE 1971-72 CROP YEAR

| | Date First Cheques Mailed | Date Completed | Number of Cheques Issued | Total Amount Distributed |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1970-71 Pool Account — Wheat Final Payment | Feb. 16, 1972 | Mar. 2, 1972 | 213,777 | $74,456,984 |
| 1970-71 Pool Account — Oats Final Payment | June 26, 1972 | June 29, 1972 | 58,014 | $ 4,732,560 |

## LEGAL DEPARTMENT

The Legal Department dealt with all matters of a legal nature affecting the operations of the Board.

The Department continued to assist the Payment Department in connection with payments to estates of deceased persons and corresponded with the representatives of 1,802 new estates during the year as compared with 1,815 in the 1970-71 crop year.

This Department also assisted the Payment Department in the enforcement of the Prairie Grain Advance Payments Act and the collection of default accounts thereunder. In this respect 6,030 accounts were referred to the Department during the year for collection: 312 actions were taken in the Federal Court of Canada. This compares with 207 accounts referred to the Department for collection in the 1970-71 crop year, in which 142 actions were taken in the Federal Court.

During the crop year 267 persons were convicted in connection with breaches of The Canadian Wheat Board Act and Regulations made thereunder as compared with 66 persons convicted during the previous crop year. These resulted in a total of 525 convictions which are enumerated in the following table according to the Section of the Act under which charges were laid.

### TABLE 29

### STATEMENT OF CONVICTIONS BY SECTION VIOLATED

| Section | Brief Description of Violation | Man. | Sask. | Alta. | B.C. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17(1)(a) | Not producer of grain delivered | | 5 | 1 | | 6 |
| 17(1)(b) | No permit book | 6 | 7 | | | 13 |
| 17(1)(e) | Grain delivered in excess of quota | 99 | 203 | 53 | | 355 |
| 17(2) | Failure to enter in permit book | 18 | 71 | 7 | 8 | 104 |
| 33(b) | Unlawful interprovincial movement | 6 | 4 | 6 | 11 | 27 |
| 42(1)(a) | False declaration | | | | 1 | 1 |
| 42(1)(b) | False entry in permit book | 9 | 5 | 5 | | 19 |
| | Total | 138 | 295 | 72 | 20 | 525 |



The Legal Department also assisted in drafting amendments to The Canadian Wheat Board Act and The Prairie Grain Advance Payments Act.

## LEGISLATION

A number of amendments to The Canadian Wheat Board Act were enacted by the Parliament of Canada during the 1971-72 crop year. In brief, these amendments dealt with the following:

Section 21. Amended to allow quotas on a grade basis.

Section 25. Amended to conform with the changes of grade names recently introduced under the Canada Grain Act.

Section 25.3. Added to authorize the Board to issue deferred delivery permits on application to the Board, for the delivery of grain by producers under certain circumstances, where such producers were authorized but unable to deliver under their permit books during the immediately preceding crop year.

Section 26.1. Added to cover certain features of protein segregation.

Section 35. Amended to provide that oats and barley, like wheat, be purchased in the country basis Thunder Bay or Vancouver, whichever is favourable to the delivery point in question.

Section 42. Amended to alter the penalty features and to extend the time available in which to institute proceedings in the event of violations.

Section 44. Amended to include Summary Procedure provisions in respect to the illegal delivery of grain.

## MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SERVICES DIVISION

During the crop year under review, the Board completed its program to modernize equipment utilized in this Division, with the installation of a new, large scale computer system and associated data input equipment. In addition to satisfying current demands on this Division for computerized services, the equipment provides a capability for expansion of the telecommunication and logistics services required by various divisions of the Board. In addition to this conversion program the Division assisted in the implementation of a mechanized Terminal Unload Accounting System for the Board's Thunder Bay and Vancouver records and a Country Grain in Transit System centered on the use of keyboard operated information retrieval and display devices.

In preparation for the next crop year the Division printed individual applications for 1972-73 delivery permit books which were mailed to producers in the closing months of the crop year under review. This innovation was introduced to relieve elevator managers of a great part of the burden of completing permit application forms which heretofore had been borne by them. From the comments which have been received it is apparent that elevator managers welcome this change as it frees them to devote more time to their major responsibilities. The Board is pleased that advancing technology has now made this possible and wishes to acknowledge the valuable assistance that elevator managers have provided in the past with respect to permit issuance. Although to a lesser extent, their help will still be required and the Board is confident of their continuing co-operation.

Present plans of the Division involve the gradual development of methods whereby operating departments will have more direct control over the acquisition of computer-stored data, free of some of the difficulties frequently experienced in the development of computer systems.

## PRAIRIE GRAIN ADVANCE PAYMENTS ACT

During the 1957-58 crop year the Government of Canada passed the Prairie Grain Advance Payments Act which came into force on November 25, 1957. The Wheat Board was charged with the responsibility of administering this legislation and, under its terms, was authorized to make Advance Payments to producers on farm-stored wheat, oats and barley at the rate of 50c per bushel for wheat, 20c per bushel for oats and 35c per bushel for barley, subject to a limitation of the deliverable



quantity of grain and to a maximum amount of $3,000 for each applicant. Each holder of a cash advance was required to refund to the Board one half of the value of all subsequent deliveries of wheat, oats and barley until the advance became fully retired.

Over the years, by way of Regulations and amendments to the Act, the rate structures and advance limits, as well as certain other features of the system, were revised by the Government and the Parliament of Canada. The spirit and purpose of the legislation however remained constant, as did the Board's administrative responsibility.

The 1971-72 cash advance application form was revised to give effect to extensive amendments to the Prairie Grain Advance Payments Act which were made by the Parliament of Canada. The more significant of these resulted in the following:

1. Producers were required to retire all prior advance payments either before acquiring a 1971-72 advance or by utilizing as much as necessary of the new advance to achieve the same end.
2. Advance payments were made on wheat, oats and barley separately in accordance with the applicant's assigned quota acres and the established quota factor for each separate grain.
3. The rate of advance payment per bushel was established prior to August 1, 1971 on the basis of a prescribed formula.
4. The producer undertook to refund his advance payment at a rate equal to the lesser of, the rate used in computing his advance or the full initial price less freight, handling and other charges.
5. The producer undertook to deliver and sell his farm-stored grain as quotas enabled him to do so and became eligible for default if a delivery quota terminated before he had delivered the permissible quantity.
6. The interest rate in cases of default was established for the year by regulation and was to be computed from the date of the original advance rather than from the date of default as heretofore. In addition, cash refunds in excess of $500.00 would be assessed interest from the date of the advance.
7. Provisions for advance payments on unthreshed grain and for the drying of tough and damp grain were incorporated into the Prairie Grain Advance Payments Act to be activated by Order-in-Council when, in the view of the Government, the need arose.

When the revised application form for 1971-72 was prescribed by Order-in-Council P.C. 1971-1563 quota limitations for advance payment purposes were established to be 7 bushels in the case of wheat, 14 bushels for oats and 12 bushels for barley. Advance payment rates for the crop year under review were also prescribed to be 95c per bushel for wheat, 35c per bushel for oats and 50c per bushel for barley. The rate of interest to apply for the 1971-72 crop year for advance payment purposes was prescribed to be 7¾ per cent per annum.

The undertaking to which an applicant is signatory on a cash advance application commits him to:

(a) Deliver grain as quotas or other Board permission allows;
(b) The endorsement of his permit book and the making of refunds in accordance with the requirements of the Prairie Grain Advance Payments Act, and
(c) Repay the Board the amount in default if so designated by the Board for any of the reasons described in Section 13 of the Act.

Section 13 of the Act states that a recipient of a cash advance shall be deemed to be in default if his undertaking has not been discharged:

(a) Within twenty days of the mailing of a letter from the Board stating that he has, in the opinion of the Board, had adequate opportunity to discharge his undertaking;
(b) Before the 15th day of September in the new crop year immediately following the crop year in which the advance was made, and he has not applied for a permit book for such new



crop year in substitution for the permit book specified in his application; or

(c) Before the 31st day of December in the new crop year immediately following the crop year in which the advance was made, or such later date as the Board may authorize in special cases.

The Board has from time to time, under its responsibilities as administrator of the Act, notified producers that their accounts are in default in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Details with regard to the status of Cash Advances, both current and for past crop years, can be found in Part VIII of this report in the Financial Statements of the Board.

## UTILIZATION OF SPECIAL ACCOUNT

The Special Account derived from unclaimed balances in the hands of the Board in accordance with Section 30A of The Canadian Wheat Board Act was utilized to:

1. Retire outstanding accounts submitted by producers;
2. Defray a portion of the costs of administering the Prairie Grain Advance Payments Act;
3. Provide funds to cover shipping and handling charges and general expenses necessary to the maintenance of the Producer Identification System;
4. Bring missions from overseas markets to Canada;
5. Defray the costs incurred by the Canadian Grain Marketing Review Committee, the appointment of which was announced by the Board in July of 1970 and was dissolved upon acceptance of its final report on January 12, 1971 (See Part V, 1970-71 Annual Report);
6. To finance the preparation, assembly and distribution of crop information packages, and;
7. To defray the expenses of a market survey which was designed to measure consumer response to products manufactured from Hercules durum wheat against similar products made from other more familiar varieties.

The Board's mission program during the season covered by this report saw visitors from various countries of the world visit Canada for the purpose of meeting with the Board and other grain trade agencies, at the same time gaining an insight into the Canadian grain trade by visits to all significant aspects of the industry. Missions from Algeria, Belgium, Federal Republic of Germany, Hong Kong, Japan, Nigeria and the United Kingdom were sponsored by the Board during the season. In addition to the foregoing, assistance was also given in planning and facilitating the travel arrangements for other visitors who were in our country under their own or other sponsorship. Countries represented in this group were Australia, Cuba, Japan, People's Republic of China, Philippines and Poland.

The success of such programs depends to a great extent on the participation of many individuals and organizations associated with the grain trade. To these the Board wishes to extend its sincere thanks for their contribution to a growing awareness of Canada's grain handling system in many parts of the world.

## OTHER PROMOTIONAL ACTIVITIES

In accordance with long-standing policy, the Board maintained close contact with all important grain markets and continued to participate in international conferences, negotiations and general discussions in any way related to Canada's international trade in grain. During the year under review the Canadian Grain Commission instituted a travel program designed to acquaint the buyers of Canadian wheat with the protein segregation techniques being used in Canada with respect to No. 1 Canada Western Red Spring Wheat and to be extended to No. 2 Canada Western Red Spring Wheat with the commencement of the next crop year. Wheat Board representatives accompanied these various missions abroad. In addition, members, officers and employees of the Board visited the following 44 countries, some of them several times, in the interests of Canadian grain sales:

1. Africa—Algeria, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Libya, Morocco, Nigeria, Tanzania, Tunisia,



Zambia:

2. The Americas—Brazil, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, United States;
3. Asia—Ceylon, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Japan, Malaysia, People's Republic of China, Saudi Arabia;
4. Europe—Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Romania, Switzerland, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom, U.S.S.R.;
5. Australia.

During the year 4,500 crop information packages were distributed. These packages included all relevant quality data regarding the 1971 crop as prepared by the Canadian Grain Commission, the Board's grain sample card and grade handbook. This latter item was made available for the first time in six different languages; English, French, German, Italian, Japanese and Spanish. A booklet describing the new grades of Red Spring Wheat was provided by the Canadian Grain Commission for inclusion in the package. In addition to the languages mentioned above, Dutch, Russian and Chinese translations of the booklet were also made available. Through the Board's overseas offices, its agents and Canadian trade offices throughout the world, these packages were distributed to government agencies, mills, organizations and individuals interested in Canadian grain.

## ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGES

The organizational structure introduced in the 1970-71 crop year was found to have the beneficial effects which were anticipated for it and, in the main, no restructuring was required. To carry forward the original intention of making full utilization of the Market Analysis and Development Division as a part of the overall sales function, the merger was completed during the year of that Division with the Sales Division under the title of the Sales and Market Development Division.

## OFFICERS AND STAFF

The following 5 members of the Board staff reached retirement during the 1971-72 crop year: Mrs. F. Brodie, Mr. F. Drake, Mr. W. Quick, Miss N. Reid and Mrs. M. Tysowski. The Board acknowledges with sincere thanks the contributions made by these members of the organization during their years of service.

The number of permanent and temporary employees on the Board staff as at July 31st of each of the past five crop years is indicated in the following table.

### TABLE 30

### NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AT JULY 31ST

| Date | Permanent | Temporary | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1968 | 480 | 86 | 566 |
| 1969 | 505 | 67 | 572 |
| 1970 | 556 | 124 | 680 |
| 1971 | 664 | 108 | 772 |
| 1972 | 724 | 84 | 808 |

In the Annual Report of the 1970-71 crop year the table appearing above was presented for the first time as a total at July 31st of each year rather than as an average over each year. There was an error in last year's table and this has been rectified in the foregoing. The temporary staff shown in the above table are acquired annually on a short-term basis to assist during the permit issuance program and consist largely of students at liberty between school years.

## BRANCH OFFICES

The Board continued to maintain branch offices in Vancouver and Montreal and overseas branches in London and Tokyo.

A new office was opened in Brussels, Belgium with the appointment of Dr. H.F. Bjarnason as the Representative in Brussels on January 1, 1973



# PART VI
# ADVISORY COMMITTEE

On May 11, 1972, the Governor-in-Council, under Section 10 (1) of Part I of the Canadian Wheat Board Act, increased the membership of the Advisory Committee. In view of this enlargement and the frequency with which the Committee now meets, it decided that a Vice-Chairman would be required and Mr. R. R. Atkinson of Landis, Saskatchewan, was unanimously elected to the post to act in the event that the Chairman, Mr. G. L. Harrold, Lamont, Alberta, was, on occasion, unable to be present at Committee meetings.

Concurrent with the addition of five new members, Mr. J. I. Stevens of Morinville, Alberta, withdrew from Committee membership, thus terminating a conscientious period of service dating from the 1960-61 crop year. During this time Mr. Stevens earned the respect of his colleagues and the Board not only through his Committee activities but also as a result of his personal attributes. The Board wishes the record to show its appreciation of Mr. Stevens and his contributions during his tenure on the Advisory Committee.

The five new members appointed to the Committee during the crop year under review are:

Mrs. E. C. Hartle—Leroy, Saskatchewan.

Mr. W. Dobson Lea—Jarvie, Alberta

Mr. Ivan McMillan—Craik, Saskatchewan.

Mr. S. G. Mitchell—Dawson Creek, British Columbia.

Mr. Lorne E. Parker—Ste. Agathe, Manitoba.

Twelve meetings of the Advisory Committee and the Wheat Board took place during the 1971-72 crop year. One of these took the form of a joint meeting with the Senior Transportation Committee and another was a joint meeting with the Canadian Livestock Feed Board.

Members of the Advisory Committee are: Mr. R. R. Atkinson, Landis, Saskatchewan; Mr. G. L. Harrold, Lamont, Alberta; Mrs. E. C. Hartle, Leroy, Saskatchewan; Mr. W. D. Lea, Jarvie, Alberta; Mr. I. McMillan, Craik, Saskatchewan; Mr. S. G. Mitchell, Dawson Creek, British Columbia; Mr. L. E. Parker, Ste. Agathe, Manitoba; Mr. A. M. Runciman, Winnipeg, Manitoba; Mr. H. B. Sneath, Winnipeg, Manitoba and Mr. E. K. Turner, Regina, Saskatchewan.

The Board wishes to express its appreciation for the advice and assistance given by the Committee on the numerous matters brought before it during the year.

# PART VII
# POOL ACCOUNTS

## 1971-72 POOL ACCOUNT — WHEAT PAYMENT POLICY

In accordance with the Canadian Wheat Board Act, 1935, as amended, the Board administered an annual pool for wheat delivered to the Board between August 1, 1971 and July 31, 1972.

The initial price for wheat for 1971-72 was set at $1.46 per bushel basis No. 1 Canada Western Red Spring wheat in store Thunder Bay or Vancouver. During the 1970-71 Pool Account the initial price was $1.50 a bushel for No. 1 Northern wheat. The 1971-72 initial price was authorized by Order-in-Council P.C. 1971-1562 dated July 29, 1971. Initial prices for other grades of wheat were established by the Board and approved by Order-in-Council P.C. 1971-1679 dated August 11, 1971.

## RECEIPTS

Receipts of wheat in the 1971-72 Pool were 612,095,062 bushels as compared to 517,379,924 bushels in the 1970-71 Pool. This total includes 510,894,426 bushels delivered by producers between August 1, 1971 and July 31, 1972, an additional 2,285,014 bushels acquired from other than producers and 98,915,622 bushels transferred from the 1970-71 Pool to the 1971-72 Pool as at November 30, 1971.

Table 31 indicates Board receipts of wheat by month in the 1971-72 Pool.

### TABLE 31

### WHEAT RECEIPTS FROM PRODUCERS BY MONTH AUGUST 1, 1971 TO JULY 31, 1972

| Month | Bushels |
|---|---|
| August-September, 1971 | 75,854,371 |
| October | 54,181,137 |
| November | 46,244,044 |
| December | 31,729,363 |
| January, 1972 | 59,141,196 |
| February | 18,794,786 |
| March | 15,111,368 |
| April | 28,370,669 |
| May | 34,775,718 |
| June | 84,257,679 |
| July | 62,434,095 |
| Total | 510,894,426 |

## DISPOSITION OF STOCKS

The disposition of stocks of wheat in the 1971-72 Pool, including completed sales, weight losses in transit and in drying, and stocks transferred from the 1971-72 Pool to the 1972-73 Pool as at November 17, 1972 is shown in Table 32 .

### TABLE 32

### DISPOSITION OF 1971-72 WHEAT STOCKS

| Disposition | Bushels |
|---|---|
| Domestic | 80,195,01 |
| Export | 511,715,22 |
| Total sales | 591,910,24 |
| Weight losses in transit and in drying | 324,96 |
| Transfer to the 1972-73 Pool Account — Wheat | 19,859,85 |
| Total | 612,095,06 |

Priced open sales contracts and unsold stock in the Pool as at November 17, 1972 were transferred to the 1972-73 Pool Account. The transfe was authorized by Order-in-Council P.C. 1973-37 dated, February 13, 1973.

Table 33 shows the principal grades of whea transferred to the 1972-73 Pool Account as a November 17, 1972.

Stocks covered by open sales contracts wer transferred to the 1972-73 Pool at contract prices Remaining unsold stocks were transferred to th 1972-73 Pool at the Board's quoted domesti prices at the close of business on November 17 1972. Carrying charges subsequent to the dat of transfer were fully provided for from funds allo cated to the 1972-73 Pool under the Temporar Wheat Reserves Act.



## TABLE 33

### STOCKS OF WHEAT, BY GRADE, TRANSFERRED FROM THE 1971-72 POOL ACCOUNT TO THE 1972-73 POOL ACCOUNT AS AT NOVEMBER 17, 1972

| Grade (Including Toughs) | Bushels |
|---|---|
| No. 1 Canada Western Red Spring | 794,433 |
| No. 2 Canada Western Red Spring | 1,055,083 |
| No. 3 Manitoba Northern | 1,101,059 |
| No. 4 Manitoba Northern | 1,475,350 |
| No. 5 Wheat | 38,722 |
| No. 6 Wheat | 100,964 |
| Nos. 1-4 (including Extra 4) Durum | 9,953,042 |
| No. 1 and 3 Canada Utility | 1,981,100 |
| Other Grades | 3,360,104 |
| Total | 19,859,857 |

## TABLE 34

### WHEAT RECEIPTS FROM PRODUCERS BY PRINCIPAL GRADES FOR THE PERIOD: AUGUST 1, 1971 TO JULY 31, 1972

| Grades (Including Toughs and Damps) | % of Total | Bushels |
|---|---|---|
| No. 1 Canada Western Red Spring | 56.70 | 289,685,537 |
| No. 3 Northern | 19.84 | 101,366,260 |
| No. 4 Northern | 5.24 | 26,788,913 |
| Nos. 1-4 Durum (Incl. Extra 4 Durum) | 14.91 | 76,178,887 |
| Nos. 1-3 Garnet | .04 | 192,930 |
| No. 5 Wheat | 1.22 | 6,212,016 |
| No. 6 Wheat | .12 | 629,840 |
| Feed Wheat | .04 | 187,035 |
| Other Grades | 1.89 | 9,653,008 |
| Total | 100.00 | 510,894,426 |

### GRADE PATTERN

The principal grade of wheat delivered to the 1971-72 Pool was No. 1 Canada Western Red Spring. Receipts of this grade constituted 56.70 per cent of the total Board receipts in the 1971-72 Pool. Under the new grading system No. 1 Canada Western Red Spring includes the former Nos. 1 and 2 Northern grades. Deliveries of No. 3 Northern and No. 4 Northern amounted to 128.1 million bushels. A proportionately small volume of low grade wheat was delivered to the Board. Board receipts of No. 5 Wheat, No. 6 Wheat and Feed Wheat in 1971-72 amounted to 7.0 million bushels or 1.38 per cent of the Board's total receipts. Durum Wheat deliveries of the grades No. 4 C.W. and higher amounted to 76.2 million bushels and accounted for 98.12 per cent of the receipts of Durum Wheat.

Board receipts from producers of tough and damp wheat amounted to 16.1 million bushels or 3.16 per cent of total Board receipts. This was a major reduction from the 38.5 million bushels delivered in the 1969-70 crop year and somewhat consistent with the 12.6 million bushels or 3.34 per cent of total Board receipts in the 1970-71 crop year.

### FINAL STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS — WHEAT

Table 36 shows the operating position of the 1971-72 Pool Account — Wheat from August 1, 1971 to the closing date of the Pool November 17, 1972.

### APPLICATION OF THE TEMPORARY WHEAT RESERVES ACT

In each crop year during the effective period of the legislation, the Government of Canada provides funds for carrying charge purposes to the extent that the quantity of wheat upon which the Board is paying carrying charges on August 1 of each crop year is in excess of 178 million bushels, basis the carrying charge rates in effect immediately prior thereto. On August 1, 1972 the quantity of wheat upon which the Board was paying carrying charges was 268,013,692 bushels. This figure exceeded the basic stocks of 178,000,000 bushels by 90,013,692 bushels; therefore during the crop year 1972-73 the Government of Canada is responsible for carrying charges on the latter quantity of wheat. The rate of carrying charges was .05326 cent per bushel per day. Funds to be paid the Board under the Temporary Wheat Reserves



Act during the crop year 1972-73 amount to $17,498,519. The allocation of funds in 1972-73 crop year was made on the same basis as in the previous year. The Board recommended and the Governor in Council approved by Order-in-Council P.C. 1973-369 dated February 13, 1973 the following allocation of these funds between the two operating Pool Accounts:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1971-72 Pool Account | $ 4,723,666 |
| 1972-73 Pool Account | 12,774,853 |
| Total | $17,498,519 |

The 1971-72 Wheat Account received the following allocations under the Temporary Wheat Reserves Act:

| | |
|---|---|
| Crop Year 1971-72 | $21,077,038 |
| Crop Year 1972-73 | 4,723,666 |
| Total | $25,800,704 |

From August 1, 1955 to July 31, 1973 funds provided under the Temporary Wheat Reserves Act have been allocated to Pool Accounts for Wheat in the following amounts:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1954-55 Pool Account | $ 23,230,623 |
| 1955-56 Pool Account | 29,191,306 |
| 1956-57 Pool Account | 33,137,107 |
| 1957-58 Pool Account | 39,574,057 |
| 1958-59 Pool Account | 42,959,442 |
| 1959-60 Pool Account | 48,545,687 |
| 1960-61 Pool Account | 39,728,227 |
| 1961-62 Pool Account | 37,840,253 |
| 1962-63 Pool Account | 30,517,613 |
| 1963-64 Pool Account | 39,800,957 |
| 1964-65 Pool Account | 30,954,367 |
| 1965-66 Pool Account | 33,355,322 |
| 1966-67 Pool Account | 36,802,238 |
| 1967-68 Pool Account | 46,775,376 |
| 1968-69 Pool Account | 79,760,320 |
| 1969-70 Pool Account | 53,913,783 |
| 1970-71 Pool Account | 33,209,024 |
| 1971-72 Pool Account | 25,800,704 |
| 1972-73 Pool Account | 12,774,853 |
| Total | $717,871,259 |

## OTHER COMMENTS ON THE 1971-72 POOL ACCOUNT — WHEAT

### OPERATING COSTS

Operating costs incurred by the Board in the period from August 1, 1971 to November 17, 1972 applicable to the 1971-72 Pool were $28,376,883 after crediting funds paid to the Board by the Government of Canada under provisions of the Temporary Wheat Reserves Act. Operating costs consisted of the following:

#### Carrying Charges — $16,737,050

Total carrying charges incurred by the Board, including storage and interest charges on wheat in country and terminal elevators and mill positions, were $42,537,754. These carrying charges amounted to 8.326 cents per bushel on producers' marketings of 510,894,426 bushels. Of the funds received from the Government of Canada under the Temporary Wheat Reserves Act, the sum of $25,800,704 was allocated to the 1971-72 Pool Account, or the equivalent of 5.050 cents per bushel on producers' deliveries to the Pool. After applying these funds, the actual net carrying charges paid by the Board for producers' account amounted to $16,737,050 or 3.276 cents per bushel.

#### Net Interest, Exchange and Bank Charges, etc. $4,728,914

This item comprises bank interest, exchange and bank charges, and interest paid to or received from the Board accounts. Interest paid, exchange and bank charges exceeded interest earned by $4,728,914.

#### Additional Freight (Net) — $903,430

This item consists chiefly of additional freight paid on wheat shipped from Saskatchewan points to the Pacific Coast against the Thunder Bay freight differential and on low grade wheat and durum Wheat shipped from Alberta points to Thunder Bay. This item also includes freight credits on wheat shipped to Churchill.

**Handling, Stop-off and Diversion Charges — $587,194**

These charges were incurred for shipping wheat to interior terminals for storage and in diverting wheat to Churchill and Prince Rupert.

**Drying Charges — $188,146**

This covered the cost of drying Board wheat.

**Administrative and General Expenses — $5,232,149**

Administrative and general expenses of the Board applicable to the 1971-72 Pool Account were the equivalent of 1.0241 cents per bushel on producers' marketings of 510,894,426 bushels.

**Surplus for Distribution to Producers — $62,607,428**

As shown in the operating statement, Table 36, the surplus on the 1971-72 Pool Account — Wheat, as at November 17, 1972 was $61,777,162. After allowing the cost of issuing the final payment and estimated interest earnings subsequent to November 17, 1972 the net surplus for distribution to producers was $62,607,428 as shown in Table 37.

The distribution of final payment cheques to producers was authorized by Order-in-Council P.C. 1973-374 dated February 13, 1973. The issuance of the final payment to producers was commenced on February 19, 1973.

## REALIZED PRICES

On producers' deliveries of 510,894,426 bushels, the average final payment was 12.25 cents per bushel. The average final payment on Spring Wheat was 13.58 cents per bushel and the average final payment on Durum Wheat was 4.86 cents per bushel.

Table 35 shows initial payment, final payment and total prices realized by producers (basis in store Thunder Bay or Vancouver) for the principal grades of wheat delivered to the 1971-72 Pool Account after deduction of net operating costs including carrying charges, interest and administrative expenses.

### TABLE 35

### PRICES REALIZED BY PRODUCERS FOR PRINCIPAL GRADES OF WHEAT BASIS IN STORE THUNDER BAY OR VANCOUVER

| Grade | Initial Payment | Final Payment | Realized Price |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | — dollars per bushel — | |
| Red Spring Wheat Grades: | | | |
| No. 1 Canada Western Red Spring | 1.46 | .13643 | 1.59643 |
| No. 3 Manitoba Northern | 1.41 | .12482 | 1.53482 |
| No. 4 Manitoba Northern | 1.33 | .15894 | 1.48894 |
| No. 5 Wheat | 1.19 | .16414 | 1.35414 |
| No. 6 Wheat | 1.15 | .18414 | 1.33414 |
| Feed Wheat | 1.10 | .18414 | 1.28414 |
| Amber Durum Grades: | | | |
| No. 1 C.W. Amber Durum | 1.46 | .04536 | 1.50536 |
| No. 2 C.W. Amber Durum | 1.42 | .06257 | 1.48257 |
| No. 3 C.W. Amber Durum | 1.37 | .03117 | 1.40117 |
| Extra No. 4 C.W. Amber Durum | 1.37 | .04585 | 1.41585 |
| No. 4 C.W. Amber Durum | 1.29 | .05802 | 1.34802 |
| No. 5 C.W. Amber Durum | 1.15 | .09261 | 1.24261 |

## TABLE 36

### Operating position of the 1971-72 Pool Account — Wheat

| | Bushels | |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat Acquired by the Board: | | |
| Producers' deliveries August 1, 1971 to July 31, 1972 | 510,894,426 | |
| Wheat otherwise acquired[1] | 2,285,014 | |
| Purchased from 1970-71 Pool Account — Wheat | 98,915,622 | |
| Total wheat acquired | 612,095,062 | |
| | **Value** | **Value** |
| Cost of wheat acquired | | $895,497,764 |
| Proceeds of sales — August 1, 1971 to November 17, 1972 | $953,212,754 | |
| Value of stocks transferred to the 1972-73 Pool Account as at November 17, 1972[2] | 32,439,055 | 985,651,809 |
| Gross surplus as at November 17, 1972 | | 90,154,045 |
| Operating costs — August 1, 1971 to November 17, 1972: | | |
| Carrying charges on wheat stored in country elevators | 29,210,345 | |
| Storage on wheat stored in terminal elevators and mills | 10,280,436 | |
| Net interest paid on Agency wheat stocks | 3,046,973 | |
| | 42,537,754 | |
| Less: Carrying charges received under the Temporary Wheat Reserves Act | 25,800,704 | |
| Net carrying charges paid | 16,737,050 | |
| Bank interest, exchange and bank charges and net interest on other Board Accounts | 4,728,914 | |
| Additional freight (net) | 903,430 | |
| Handling, stop-off and diversion charges | 587,194 | |
| Drying charges | 188,146 | |
| Administrative and general expenses | 5,232,149 | 28,376,883 |
| Surplus on operations of the Board, on the 1971-72 Pool Account — Wheat, for the period of August 1, 1971 to November 17, 1972 | | $ 61,777,162 |

[1] Net bushels acquired from the adjustment of overages and shortages, etc., at country and terminal elevators at Board initial prices, basis in store Thunder Bay or Vancouver.

[2] For details of transfer, see Page 51.

## TABLE 37

## SURPLUS IN THE 1971-72 POOL ACCOUNT — WHEAT FOR DISTRIBUTION TO PRODUCERS

| | |
|---|---|
| Surplus as at November 17, 1972 | $61,777,162 |
| Deduct: | |
| Cost of issuing final payment | 162,400 |
| | 61,614,762 |
| Add: | |
| Additional Interest earned after November 17, 1972 | 992,666 |
| Balance for final distribution to producers | $62,607,428 |

## 1971-72 POOL ACCOUNT — OATS

### PAYMENT POLICY

In accordance with the Canadian Wheat Board Act, 1935, as amended, the Board administered an annual pool for oats delivered to the Board from August 1, 1971 to July 31, 1972.

The initial price for oats for 1971-72 was set at $.60 per bushel basis No. 2 Canada Western Oats in store Thunder Bay. This price was the same as the initial price in 1970-71. It was authorized by Order-in-Council P.C. 1971-1562 dated, July 29, 1971. Initial prices for other grades of Oats were established by the Board and approved by Order-in-Council P.C. 1971-1678 dated, August 11, 1971.

### BOARD RECEIPTS

Receipts of oats in the 1971-72 Crop Year were 37,456,532 bushels of which 28,418,326 bushels were delivered by producers during the period August 1, 1971 to July 31, 1972. In addition 9,038,-206 bushels were purchased from the 1970-71 Pool Account. Deliveries by producers were 26.4 million bushels less than were delivered in the 1970-71 Crop Year. Table 38 indicates the receipts of Oats by month in the 1971-72 Crop Year.

TABLE 38

OATS RECEIPTS FROM PRODUCERS BY MONTH AUGUST 1, 1971 TO JULY 31, 1972

| | Bushels |
|---|---|
| August, 1971 | 21,811 |
| September | 457,812 |
| October | 3,115,813 |
| November | 2,781,924 |
| December | 2,869,666 |
| January, 1972 | 2,697,760 |
| February | 1,848,258 |
| March | 1,422,879 |
| April | 1,758,246 |
| May | 2,421,216 |
| June | 4,701,959 |
| July | 4,320,982 |
| Total | 28,418,326 |

TABLE 39

OATS RECEIPTS FROM PRODUCERS BY PRINCIPAL GRADES FOR THE PERIOD AUGUST 1, 1971 TO JULY 31, 1972

| Grades (Including Toughs and Damps) | % of Total | Bushels |
|---|---|---|
| No. 2 C.W. | 1.18 | 334,091 |
| No. 3 C.W. | 39.40 | 11,196,225 |
| Extra No. 3 C.W. | 7.62 | 2,166,120 |
| Extra No. 1 Feed | 12.55 | 3,566,398 |
| 1 Feed | 38.51 | 10,943,705 |
| 2 Feed | .54 | 154,106 |
| 3 Feed | .09 | 26,274 |
| Other Grades | .11 | 31,407 |
| Total | 100.00 | 28,418,326 |

### GRADE PATTERN

The principal grades of Oats delivered to the Board during the 1971-72 Crop Year were No. 3 C.W. and No. 1 Feed. Receipts of No. 3 C.W. constituted 39.40 per cent of the total Board receipts for the crop year with No. 1 Feed at 38.51 per cent. In the 1970-71 Crop Year No. 1 Feed constituted 70.20 per cent of the total Board receipts and No. 3 C.W., 11.05 per cent. Board receipts of tough and damp oats amounted to only .1 million bushels as compared to .5 million bushels in the 1970-71 crop year and 1.7 million bushels in the 1969-70 crop year.

Table 39 indicates grade pattern for the 1971-72 deliveries of oats.

### DISPOSITION

After sales of oats in the 1971-72 Pool Account of 36,950,005 bushels the balance remaining of 506,527 bushels was transferred to the 1972-73 Pool Account — Oats. The stocks transferred consisted primarily of No. 1 Feed Oats and were valued basis closing prices on November 17, 1972. There was no provision made for subsequent carrying charges to date of sale because of the limited transfer involved and the length of time of its disappearance. The transfer was authorized by Order-in-Council P.C. 1973-372 dated February 13, 1973.

## TABLE 40

## PRICES REALIZED BY PRODUCERS FOR PRINCIPAL GRADES OF OATS BASIS IN STORE THUNDER BAY

| Grade | Initial Payment | Final Payment | Realized Price |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | — dollars per bushel — | |
| No. 2 Canada Western | .60 | .07828 | .67828 |
| No. 3 Canada Western | .57 | .07467 | .64467 |
| Extra No. 3 Canada Western | .57 | .08323 | .65323 |
| Extra No. 1 Feed | .57 | .07328 | .64328 |
| No. 1 Feed | .55 | .08336 | .63336 |
| No. 2 Feed | .50 | .10143 | .60143 |
| No. 3 Feed | .46 | .11231 | .57231 |

Of total sales of 36,950,005 bushels, 21,928,000 bushels were sold in the futures market.

### REALIZED PRICES

On producers' deliveries of 28,418,326 bushels, the average final payment was 7.88 cents per bushel.

Table 40 shows the initial payment, final payment and total prices realized by producers (basis in store Thunder Bay) for the principal grades of oats delivered to the Board in 1971-72 after deducting Board operating costs including carrying charges in country and terminal elevators and Board administrative expenses.

### FINAL STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS — OATS

Table 42 shows the operating position of the 1971-72 Pool Account — Oats from August 1, 1971 to the closing date of the Pool, November 17, 1972.

### OPERATING COSTS

Net operating costs applicable to the 1971-72 Oats Pool were $1,409,508. The principal item in operating costs was carrying charges amounting to $1,091,022 or 3.84 cents per bushel on producers' deliveries to the Pool. Interest paid, exchange and bank charges exceeded interest earned by $63,356. Freight recoveries on West Coast shipments amounted to $4,359. Brokerage and Clearing Association charges applicable to the Pool were $8,201. Administrative and general expenses amounted to $251,288 or .88 of one cent per bushel on producers' deliveries.

### SURPLUS FOR DISTRIBUTION TO PRODUCERS

As shown in the operating statement, Table 41 the surplus on the 1971-72 Pool Account — Oats as at November 17, 1972, was $2,217,465. After allowing for the cost of issuing the final payment and estimated interest earnings subsequent to November 17, 1972, the net surplus for distribution to producers was $2,238,788 as shown on Table 41.

The distribution of final payment cheques to producers was authorized by Order-in-Council P.C. 1973-375 dated, February 13, 1973. The issuance of the final payment to producers commenced on March 1st, 1973.

## TABLE 41

## SURPLUS IN THE 1971-72 POOL ACCOUNT — OATS FOR DISTRIBUTION TO PRODUCERS

| | |
|---|---|
| Surplus as at November 17, 1972 | $2,217,465 |
| Deduct: Cost of issuing final payment | 18,500 |
| | $2,198,965 |
| Add: Additional interest earned after November 17, 1972 | 39,823 |
| Balance for final distribution to producers | $2,238,788 |

## TABLE 42

## OPERATING POSITION OF THE 1971-72 POOL ACCOUNT — OATS

| | Bushels | Value | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Oats acquired by the Board: | | | |
| Producers' deliveries August 1, 1971 to July 31, 1972 | 28,418,326 | | |
| Purchased from 1970-71 Pool Account — Oats | 9,038,206 | | |
| | 37,456,532 | | |
| Cost of Oats acquired | | $21,464,362 | |
| Proceeds of sales — August 1, 1971 to November 17, 1972 | | 25,091,335 | |
| Gross surplus as at November 17, 1972 | | | $3,626,973 |
| Operating Costs — August 1, 1971 to November 17, 1972: | | | |
| Carrying Charges including terminal storage | | 1,091,022 | |
| Interest and bank charges | | 63,356 | |
| Freight recovery on export oats | | (4,359) | |
| Brokerage and Clearing Association Charges | | 8,201 | |
| Administrative and general expenses | | 251,288 | 1,409,508 |
| Surplus on operations of the Board on 1971-72 Pool Account — Oats for the period of August 1, 1971 to November 17, 1972 | | | $2,217,465 |

### 1970-71 POOL ACCOUNT — OATS PAYMENT POLICY

In accordance with the Canadian Wheat Board Act, 1935, as amended, the Board administered an annual pool for oats delivered to the Board from August 1, 1970 to July 31, 1971.

The initial price for oats for 1970-71 was set at $.60 per bushel basis No. 2 Canada Western Oats in store Thunder Bay. This price was the same as the initial price in 1969-70. It was authorized by Order-in-Council P.C. 1970-1293, dated July 15, 1970. Initial prices for other grades of Oats were established by the Board and approved by Order-in-Council P.C. 1970-1294, dated July 15, 1970.

### BOARD RECEIPTS

Receipts of oats in the 1970-71 Crop Year were 54,788,937 bushels which were delivered by producers from August 1, 1970 to July 31, 1971. Deliveries by producers were 36.8 million bushels more than were delivered to the 1969-70 Crop Year. This significant increase is a reflection of the large supplies available from the 1970 crop plus carry in stocks. Table 43 indicates the receipts of Oats by month in the 1970-71 Crop Year.

## TABLE 43

## OATS RECEIPTS FROM PRODUCERS BY MONTH AUGUST 1, 1970 TO JULY 31, 1971

| | Bushels |
|---|---|
| August, 1970 | 245,123 |
| September | 5,557,581 |
| October | 4,120,830 |
| November | 2,314,188 |
| December | 2,705,659 |
| January, 1971 | 3,516,177 |
| February | 4,473,613 |
| March | 5,782,438 |
| April | 3,292,446 |
| May | 4,933,851 |
| June | 4,512,818 |
| July | 13,334,213 |
| Total | 54,788,937 |



## TABLE 44

### OATS RECEIPTS FROM PRODUCERS BY PRINCIPAL GRADES FOR THE PERIOD AUGUST 1, 1970 TO JULY 31, 1971

| Grades (Including Toughs and Damps) | % of Total | Bushels |
|---|---|---|
| No. 2 C.W. | .46 | 254,148 |
| No. 3 C.W. | 11.05 | 6,056,490 |
| Extra No. 3 C.W. | 3.64 | 1,993,690 |
| Extra No. 1 Feed | 11.79 | 6,457,729 |
| 1 Feed | 70.20 | 38,458,021 |
| 2 Feed | 2.38 | 1,304,893 |
| 3 Feed | .33 | 181,485 |
| Other Grades | .15 | 82,481 |
| Total | 100.00 | 54,788,937 |

## GRADE PATTERN

The principal grade of Oats delivered to the Board during the 1970-71 Crop Year was No. 1 Feed. Receipts of this grade constituted 70.20 per cent of the total Board receipts for the crop year as compared with 63.38 per cent of the total Board receipts for the previous crop year. Board receipts of tough and damp oats amounted to only .5 million bushels as compared with 1.7 million bushels in the previous crop year.

Table 44 indicates the grade pattern for 1970-71 deliveries of Oats.

## DISPOSITION

Of the total amount of 54,788,937 bushels purchased in the 1970-71 Pool, 45,750,721 bushels were sold in the domestic and export markets, 11 bushels were lost in drying and 9,038,205 bushels were transferred to the 1971-72 Pool Account — Oats. Stocks of cash oats were transferred as at the close of business on May 19, 1972 on the basis of the Board's prices for the grades concerned, less a provision for subsequent carrying charges. The transfer was authorized by Order-in-Council 1972-1397, dated June 20, 1972.

Table 45 shows the principal grades of oats transferred to the 1971-72 Pool Account as at May 19, 1972.

## TABLE 45

### STOCKS OF OATS BY GRADE TRANSFERRED FROM THE 1970-71 POOL ACCOUNT TO THE 1971-72 POOL ACCOUNT AS AT MAY 19TH, 1972

| Grade | Bushels |
|---|---|
| No. 1 Feed | 8,946,716 |
| No. 3 Feed | 4,769 |
| Mixed Feed Oats | 20,674 |
| No. 4 Canada Western Mixed Grain | 13,661 |
| Sample Oats Account Heated | 52,385 |
| Total | 9,038,205 |

## REALIZED PRICES

Table 46 shows the initial payment and final payment (basis in store Thunder Bay) for principal grades of oats delivered in the 1970-71 Pool Account after deduction of net operating costs.

The final payment on the 1970-71 Pool Account — Oats was authorized by Order-in-Council 1972-1398, dated June 20, 1972.

The issuance of the final payment cheques in the 1970-71 Pool Account — Oats commenced on June 26, 1972.

## FINAL STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

Table 48 shows the operating position of the 1970-71 Pool Account — Oats from August 1, 1970 to the closing date of the Pool, May 19, 1972.

## OPERATING COSTS

Net operating costs applicable to the 1970-71 Oats Pool were $3,933,779. The principal item in operating costs was carrying charges amounting to $3,694,349 or 6.7429 cents per bushel on producers' deliveries to the Pool. Interest earned exceeded interest paid, exchange and bank charges by $220,796. Freight recoveries on West Coast export shipments amounted to $1,306. Brokerage and Clearing Association charges applicable to the Pool were $16,683. Administrative and general expenses amounted to $444,849 or .8119 of one cent per bushel on producers' deliveries.

## TABLE 46

## REALIZED PRICES BY PRODUCERS FOR PRINCIPAL GRADES OF OATS BASIS IN STORE THUNDER BAY 1970-71 POOL ACCOUNT

| Grade | Initial [1] Payment | Final [1] Payment | Total [1] |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | — dollars per bushel — | |
| No. 2 Canada Western | .60 | .08127 | .68127 |
| No. 3 Canada Western | .57 | .07912 | .64912 |
| Extra 3 Canada Western | .57 | .08571 | .65571 |
| Extra No. 1 Feed | .57 | .07754 | .64754 |
| No. 1 Feed | .55 | .08930 | .63930 |
| No. 2 Feed | .50 | .10836 | .60836 |
| No. 3 Feed | .46 | .11477 | .57477 |

[1] Prior to deduction of Prairie Farm Assistance Act levy.

## TABLE 47

## SURPLUS IN THE 1970-71 POOL ACCOUNT — OATS FOR DISTRIBUTION TO PRODUCERS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Surplus as at May 19, 1972 | | $4,775,219 |
| Deduct: | | |
| Prairie Farm Assistance Act Levy | $47,804 | |
| Cost of issuing Final Payment | 29,460 | 77,264 |
| | | $4,697,955 |
| Add: | | |
| Additional interest earned after May 19, 1972 | | 34,605 |
| Balance for final distribution to producers | | $4,732,560 |

## TABLE 48

## OPERATING POSITION OF THE 1970-71 POOL ACCOUNT — OATS

| | Bushels | Value | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Oats acquired by the Board: | | | |
| Producers' deliveries August 1, 1970 to July 31, 1971 | 54,788,937 | | |
| Cost of Oats acquired | | $30,326,646 | |
| Proceeds of Sales — August 1, 1970 to May 19, 1972 | | 39,035,644 | |
| Gross surplus as at May 19, 1972 | | | $8,708,998 |
| Operating Costs — August 1, 1970 to May 19, 1972: | | | |
| Carrying charges including terminal storage | | 3,694,349 | |
| Interest and bank charges | | (220,796) | |
| Freight recovery on export Oats | | (1,306) | |
| Brokerage and clearing house charges | | 16,683 | |
| Administrative and general expenses | | 444,849 | 3,933,779 |
| Surplus on operations of the Board on 1970-71 Pool Account — Oats for the period August 1, 1970 to May 19, 1972 | | | $4,775,219 |

## 971-72 POOL ACCOUNT — BARLEY AYMENT POLICY

In accordance with the Canadian Wheat Board .ct, 1935, as amended, the Board administered an nnual pool for barley delivered to the Board from ugust 1, 1971 to July 31, 1972.

The initial price for barley for 1971-72 was et at $.91 per bushel basis No. 3 C.W. 6 Row i store Thunder Bay as compared with $1.01 per ushel in 1970-71. This price was authorized by rder-in-Council P.C. 1971-1562 dated July 29, 971. Initial prices for other grades of barley were stablished by the Board and approved by Order-i-Council P.C. 1971-678 dated, August 11, 1971.

## ECEIPTS

Receipts of barley in the 1971-72 Pool were 39,807,529 bushels. This total included 283,600,-12 bushels delivered by producers from August 1, 971 to July 31, 1972, 47,663 bushels acquired om other than producers and 6,159,654 bushels ere transferred from the 1970-71 Pool to the 971-72 Pool as at November 17, 1972.

Table 49 indicates Board receipts of barley / month in the 1971-72 Pool.

### TABLE 49

### BARLEY RECEIPTS FROM PRODUCERS BY MONTH AUGUST 1, 1971 TO JULY 31, 1972

| nth | Bushels |
|---|---|
| igust-September, 1971 | 30,103,925 |
| tober | 38,141,390 |
| vember | 28,911,244 |
| cember | 12,836,000 |
| nuary, 1972 | 13,837,439 |
| bruary | 17,004,867 |
| rch | 14,339,625 |
| ril | 16,711,640 |
| y | 29,152,314 |
| ne | 60,328,702 |
| ly | 22,233,066 |
| tal | 283,600,212 |

Deliveries by producers were 54.3 million bushels more than deliveries to the 1970-71 Pool. This reflected the sharp increase in commercial sales.

The grades of barley delivered by producers to the 1971-72 Pool Account are shown in Table 50.

Despite the larger quantity of barley deliveries in 1971-72 the general grade pattern was not changed significantly. No. 1 Feed continued as the principal grade, amounting to 77.45 per cent of all deliveries. This grade along with No's. 2 and 3 Feed accounted for 82.55 per cent of all deliveries in the 1971-72 Pool. Among the higher grades, deliveries of No. 3 C.W. Six Row at 27.8 million bushels were above the level of the previous year but its percentage of total barley deliveries were slightly lower. Board receipts of high moisture barley in 1971-72 amounted to 5.0 million bushels as compared to 3.9 million bushels in the previous Pool. Of this total quantity 4.5 million bushels were tough and .5 million bushels were damp.

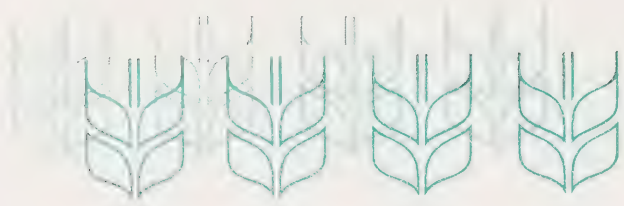
### TABLE 50

### BARLEY RECEIPTS FROM PRODUCERS BY PRINCIPAL GRADES FOR THE PERIOD AUGUST 1, 1971 TO JULY 31, 1972

| Grades (Including Toughs and Damps) | % of Total | Bushels |
|---|---|---|
| No. 2 C.W. 6 Row | .55 | 1,573,668 |
| No. 3 C.W. 6 Row | 9.80 | 27,796,294 |
| No. 2 C.W. 2 Row | 1.08 | 3,066,251 |
| No. 3 C.W. 2 Row | 5.81 | 16,476,076 |
| 1 Feed | 77.45 | 219,616,855 |
| 2 Feed | 4.64 | 13,168,767 |
| 3 Feed | .46 | 1,317,033 |
| Other Grades | .21 | 585,268 |
| Total | 100.00 | 283,600,212 |

## DISPOSITION

After sales of barley and weight losses in drying in the 1971-72 Pool Account of 277,327,911 and 86,111 bushels respectively, there remained a balance of 12,393,507 bushels that were transferred to the 1972-73 Pool Account — Barley. The transfer consisted of No. 1 Feed Barley and was



valued on the basis of the ultimate value received from the sale thereof, less a provision for subsequent carrying charges to the date of sale. The transfer was authorized by Order-in-Council P.C. 1973-373 dated February 13, 1973.

Of total sales of 277,327,911 bushels, 67,625,000 bushels were sold on the futures market.

## REALIZED PRICES

Since the 1971-72 Pool was closed with a deficit, final prices realized by producers were the initial payments received at the time of delivery. Initial payments in 1971-72 for the principal grades are shown in Table 51.

### TABLE 51

### INITIAL PRICES PAID TO PRODUCERS FOR PRINCIPAL GRADES OF BARLEY BASIS IN STORE THUNDER BAY 1971-72 POOL ACCOUNT

| Grade | Initial Payment (dollars per bushel) |
|---|---|
| No. 2 C.W. 6 Row | .93 |
| No. 3 C.W. 6 Row | .91 |
| No. 2 C.W. 2 Row | .86 |
| No. 3 C.W. 2 Row | .83 |
| No. 1 Feed | .81 |
| No. 2 Feed | .78 |
| No. 3 Feed | .73 |

## FINAL STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS — BARLEY

Table 52 shows the operating position of the 1971-72 Pool Account — Barley from August 1, 1971 to the closing date of the Pool, November 17, 1972.

## OPERATING COSTS

Net operating costs applicable to the 1971-72 Barley Pool were $13,270,886. The principal item in operating costs was carrying charges amounting to $9,699,562 or 3.4202 cents per bushel on producers' deliveries to the Pool. Interest paid, exchange and bank charges exceeded interest earned by $1,198,068. Freight recoveries on West Coast and Churchill export shipments amounted to $1,314,971. Handling, stop-off and diversion charges on barley warehoused at interior terminals amounted to $940,967. Drying charges totalled $16,852. Brokerage and Clearing Association charges applicable to the Pool were $24,447. Administrative and general expenses amounted to $2,705,961 or .9541 of one cent per bushel on producers' deliveries.

## TABLE 52

## OPERATING POSITION OF THE 1971-72 POOL ACCOUNT — BARLEY

| | Bushels | Value | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Barley acquired by the Board: | | | |
| Producers' deliveries August 1, 1971 to July 31, 1972 | 283,600,212 | | |
| Barley otherwise acquired[1] | 47,663 | | |
| Purchased from 1970-71 Pool Account — Barley | 6,159,654 | | |
| | 289,807,529 | | |
| Cost of Barley acquired | | $238,455,044 | |
| Proceeds of Sales — August, 1971 to November 17, 1972 | | 247,934,974 | |
| Gross surplus as at November 17, 1972 | | | $9,479,930 |
| Operating Costs — August 1, 1971 to November 17, 1972: | | | |
| Carrying Charges including terminal storage | | 9,699,562 | |
| Interest and bank charges | | 1,198,068 | |
| Freight recovery on export barley | | (1,314,971) | |
| Handling, Stop-Off and Diversion charges | | 940,967 | |
| Drying Charges | | 16,852 | |
| Brokerage and Clearing Association Charges | | 24,447 | |
| Administrative and general expenses | | 2,705,961 | 13,270,886 |
| Deficit on operations of the Board on 1971-72 Pool Account — Barley for the period of August 1, 1971 to November 17, 1972[2] | | | $3,790,956 |

[1] Purchases from non-producers at Board initial price basis in store Thunder Bay.

[2] The deficit of $3,790,956 is recoverable from the Government of Canada together with interest to the date of settlement.



# PART VIII
# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Financial Statements of The Canadian Wheat Board for the crop year under review are presented in this section of the report. These consist of the Balance Sheet (Exhibit I) which sets forth the financial position of the Board as at July 31, 1972 together with other statements showing the results of the Board's operations for the year ending on that date, all as tabulated in the index preceding the financial statements.

In prior years it has been the practice of the Board to include in its accounts at July 31, the final operating results of pool accounts when marketing operations have been completed before the issuance of the annual report. Operations on the 1971-72 Pool Accounts for Wheat, Oats and Barley were completed on November 17, 1972. Accordingly, the operating accounts for wheat, oats and barley and the balance sheet include the transactions on these accounts from July 31, 1972 to the closing date in order to reflect the final operating results in the financial statements.

## BALANCE SHEET — EXHIBIT I

The financial position of The Canadian Wheat Board as at July 31, 1972 including provisions for transactions subsequent thereto with respect to wheat, oats and barley as explained above, is set forth on Exhibit I. The following comments are submitted with respect to certain of the items appearing on the Balance Sheet.

### Wheat Stocks — $434,528,506

Stocks of wheat held by the Board at July 31, 1972 in store country and terminal elevators and mills, and in transit amounted to 275,621,754 bushels. Marketing operations on the 1971-72 wheat accounts were completed on November 17, 1972 therefore the above stocks have been stated at the values which were ultimately received from the sale thereof.

### Oats Stocks — $12,427,132

### Barley Stocks — $64,269,362

Stocks of oats and barley held by the Board at July 31, 1972 in store country and terminal elevators and in transit, amounted to 17,814,501 bushels of oats and 75,239,593 bushels of barley. Marketing operations on the 1971-72 oats and barley were completed on November 17, 1972 and therefore these stocks have been stated at the values which were ultimately received from the sale thereof.

### Bills of exchange not yet due plus accrued interest:

| | |
|---|---|
| Payable in sterling — converted at forward sales values | $229,504,306 |
| Payable in Canadian funds | $ 61,036,200 |

Payment terms of contracts for wheat sold to the People's Republic of China call for payment in sterling, 25% at time of shipment and the balance of 75% payable 547 days from date of invoice together with interest thereon. The above item of $229,504,306 represents the amounts receivable in sterling with accrued interest at July 31, 1972, converted at forward sterling sales values.

The above item of $61,036,200 represents amounts receivable at July 31, 1972 with accrued interest arising from wheat and barley sold on credit to Poland, Algeria, Haiti, the Democratic People's Republic of North Korea, Philippines, Peru, Tunisia and Yugoslavia. The terms of these credit sales call for payment of principal and interest within 36 months from time of shipment.

### Deficit on the 1971-72 Pool Account — Barley — $3,790,956

This represents the results of operations on the 1971-72 Pool Account for barley to completion of operations on November 17, 1972 as shown on Exhibit IV. This amount will be funded by the Government of Canada.

### Accounts Receivable

| | |
|---|---|
| Sundry | $ 3,953,944 |
| Prairie Grain Advance Payments Act | 13,551,194 |
| Prairie Grain Provisional Payments Act | 185,181 |

The sundry item consists mainly of amounts due from Board agents on sales completed as at July 31, 1972 for which accountings were not received until subsequent to that date. Details of



he amounts receivable under the Prairie Grain Advance Payments Act and the Prairie Grain Provisional Payments Act 1969-70 are set forth on Exhibits VI and VII.

### Grain Trade Memberships — $11,395

The Canadian Wheat Board owns thirteen memberships in the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, three in the Vancouver Grain Exchange and one each in the Winnipeg Grain and Produce Exchange Clearing Association, the Lake Shippers' Clearance Association, the British Columbia Grain Shippers' Clearance Association and the Baltic Mercantile and Shipping Exchange of London, England. These memberships are stated at cost less dividends received to July 31, 1972.

### The Canadian Wheat Board Building Winnipeg, at cost less depreciation — $3,483,834

In accordance with instructions received from the Government of Canada the Board paid to the City of Winnipeg a grant of $214,098 in lieu of realty and business taxes on The Canadian Wheat Board Building for 1972 but without admitting any liability for such taxes; $124,891 of the grant has been applied to Board operations for the period from January 1, 1972 to July 31, 1972 and the balance of $89,207 will be charged to the operations of the Board for the 1972-73 Crop Year. Depreciation for the year has been provided at 2½% per annum in the amount of $110,137 and the accumulated depreciation on the building to July 31, 1972 is $1,089,121.

### Liability to the Banks — $404,960,324

Details of the Board's position with the banks as at July 31, 1972 are set forth below:

| | |
|---|---|
| Loans to finance ordinary operations | $119,266,939 |
| Loans to finance credit sales to China | 224,508,684 |
| Loans to finance medium term credit sales | 61,184,701 |
| Liability to the Banks | $404,960,324 |

At the beginning of the crop year the Board's loan position with the banks totalled $326 million consisting of $144 million for ordinary operations, $169 million for credit sales to China and $13 million for medium term credit sales.

With respect to ordinary operations, loan requirements decreased during the crop year from $144 million at the beginning of the crop year to $119 million at July 31, 1972 the decrease being mainly attributable to financing a reduced volume of Advance Payments to Producers. Loans for ordinary operations are guaranteed under Orders-in-Council P.C. 1947-3062 dated August 6, 1947, P.C. 1957-1537 dated November 21, 1957 and P.C.'s 1971-117 and 1971-118 dated January 26, 1971.

Loans to finance credit sales to China increased from $169 million at the beginning of the crop year to $224 million at July 31, 1972. These loans are guaranteed by the Government of Canada under Order-in-Council P.C. 1972-169 dated February 3, 1972. Loans to finance medium term credit sales are guaranteed under Order-in-Council P.C. 1971-114 dated January 26, 1971 and P.C. 1971-1807 dated September 1, 1971.

### Liability to Agents — $284,682,761

Grain companies acting in the capacity of Agents of the Board accept deliveries from producers at country elevators and on behalf of the Board pay the producers basis the Board's initial price in effect. Settlement is not made by the Board for these purchases until delivery to the Board is completed by its Agents at terminal or mill positions. Liability to Agents amounting to $284,682,761 represents the amount payable by the Board to its Agents for 231,714,621 bushels of wheat, oats and barley on hand at country elevator points and in transit at July 31, 1972 for which delivery to and settlement by the Board will be completed subsequent to the year-end date.

### Advances Received on Agency Grain Stocks — $46,938,803

Stocks in the custody of Agents represent wheat and barley provisionally invoiced to Agents of the Board, for which the Board will receive a final accounting on the ultimate disposition of these stocks. The Board receives an advance from these Agents for Wheat and Barley invoiced on a provisional price basis less an allowance for shipping charges to destinations in Eastern Canada.



As at July 31, 1972 this advance was $1.37 per bushel basis No. 1 Canada Western Red Spring or No. 1 CW Amber Durum Wheat — in store Thunder Bay. With respect to mills this advance was $1.95½ per bushel basis No. 1 Canada Western Red Spring or No. 1 CW Amber Durum Wheat — in store Thunder Bay. With respect to barley, the advance was 70 cents per bushel, basis No. 1 Feed Barley — in store Thunder Bay. As at July 31, 1972 the advances received, less forwarding charges allowed, amounted to $46,938,803 as shown on Exhibit I.

### Special Account — Net Balance of Undistributed Payment Accounts — $458,459

In accordance with the provisions of Section 30 of the Canadian Wheat Board Act the Governor-in-Council may authorize the Board to transfer to a Special Account the unexpended balances remaining in payment accounts which have been payable to producers for a period of six years or more. In addition to providing for payment of proper claims from producers against these old payment accounts, the Section further provides that these funds shall be used for purposes as the Governor-in-Council upon the recommendation of the Board may deem to be for the benefit of producers. The summary on page 67 sets forth the details of transactions affecting the Special Account for the crop year under review.

### Accrued Expenses and Accounts Payable — $24,779,628

This item is principally comprised of accrued carrying charges, storage, interest and transportation charges to July 31, 1972 together with all other unpaid sundry accounts as at the foregoing date. It also includes provisions for all charges relating to the marketing of the 1971-72 Pool Accounts for wheat, oats and barley for the period from August 1, 1972 to completion of operations on November 17, 1972.

## ADVANCE PAYMENTS TO PRODUCERS

During the crop year 1957-58 the Government of Canada passed the Prairie Grain Advance Payments Act which came into force on November 25, 1957. This legislation is discussed fully in Part V of this Report. The result of transactions in respect to Advance Payments to Producers for the period from November 25, 1957 to July 31, 1972 is set forth on Exhibit VI. As at the year-end date there was an amount of $13,551,194 still to be refunded by producers in respect to Advance Payments, but during the period from August 1, 1972 to January 31, 1973 refunds totalling $5,958,173 were received by the Board, leaving a balance still to be refunded in the amount of $7,593,021.

## PROVISIONAL PAYMENTS TO PRODUCERS ON UNTHRESHED GRAIN

On December 19, 1969 the Government of Canada passed the Prairie Grain Provisional Payments Act 1969-70 which authorized the Board to make Provisional Payments to producers on unthreshed wheat, oats and barley in the 1969-70 crop year. The authorized rates of payment were $1.00 per bushel for wheat, 40 cents for oats and 70 cents for barley, subject to a limitation of the deliverable quantity of grain to a maximum of $3,000 to a producer. Details of transactions on Provisional Payments are shown on Exhibit VII.

## STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS WHEAT DIVISION

### 1971-72 POOL ACCOUNT — EXHIBIT II

Under the authority of the Canadian Wheat Board Act and Orders-in-Council, P.C. 1971-1562 dated July 29, 1971 and P.C. 1971-1679 dated August 11, 1971 the Board was authorized to purchase from producers during the 1971-72 crop year wheat produced in the designated area and to pay to producers a fixed price of $1.46 per bushel for No. 1 Canada Western Red Spring and No. 1 Canada Western Amber Durum Wheat basis in store Thunder Bay or Vancouver.

Marketing operations on the 1971-72 Pool Account for wheat were completed on November 17, 1972 resulting in a surplus of $61,777,162 as shown by Exhibit II. The inventory of wheat on hand at July 31, 1972 has been stated at the ultimate value received from the sale thereof subsequent to the

## THE CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD

### SPECIAL ACCOUNT TRANSACTIONS
### As at July 31, 1972

| | |
|---|---|
| alance of Special Account as at July 31, 1971 | $753,454 |

During the crop year under review there were no transfers to the Special Account under the authority of Section 30 of the Canadian Wheat Board Act)

| Expenditures: Authorized by | Unexpended as at July 31, 1971 | Authorization Crop Year 1971-72 | Unexpended as at July 31, 1972 | Expended Crop Year 1971-72 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Order-in-Council P.C. 1967-696 April 13, 1967 | $ 31,638 | — | $ — | $31,638 | |
| Order-in-Council P.C. 1968-468 March 7, 1968 | 49,310 | — | 4,746 | 44,564 | |
| Order-in-Council P.C. 1970-1666 September 23, 1970 | 60,000 | — | — | 60,000 | |
| Order-in-Council P.C. 1970-1668 September 23, 1970 | 23,432 | — | 22,445 | 987 | |
| Order-in-Council P.C. 1970-1669 September 23, 1970 | 200,000 | — | 105,162 | 94,838 | |
| Order-in-Council P.C. 1971-1826 September 1, 1971 | 94,005 | — | 38,817 | 55,188 | |
| | $458,385 | — | $171,170 | | 287,215 |
| | | | | | 466,239 |
| ess: Payments to producers against old payment accounts previously transferred to Special Account | | | | | 7,780 |
| alance of the Special Account as at July 31, 1972 | | | | | $458,459* |

As at July 31, 1972 there were unexpended authorizations totalling $171,170, leaving a balance of $287,289 available in the account.

ear-end date, and provision has been made in the ccounts as at July 31, 1972 for all charges incident to the completion of marketing operations.

Carrying costs, interest and all other expenses f the 1971-72 Pool Account for wheat totalling 28,376,883 are set forth in detail on Exhibit II. ncluded in the operating results is the amount of 25,800,704 representing allocations of carrying harges received from the Government of Canada nder the Temporary Wheat Reserves Act as ollows:

| | |
|---|---|
| from the crop year 1971-72 | $21,077,037 |
| from the crop year 1972-73 | 4,723,667 |
| | $25,800,704 |

The application of the Temporary Wheat Reserves Act to Board operations is discussed in detail in Part VII of this report.

The surplus on operations on the 1971-72 Pool Account for wheat will be available for final payment to producers in February 1973 computed as follows:



| | |
|---|---|
| Surplus on operations | $61,777,162 |
| Add: Additional interest earned after closing | 992,666 |
| | 62,769,828 |
| Deduct: Cost of issuing final payments | 162,400 |
| Amount payable to producers | $62,607,428 |

In the course of completing its export contracts, the Board is sometimes subject to demurrage charges payable to vessel owners, according to the terms of the charter party, for delays beyond a normal period of loading. During the year under review, the Board paid a total of $1,287,653* in respect of these charges for wheat.

*In the crop years 1969-70 and 1970-71 the Board paid demurrage charges of $516,903 and $133,517 respectively.

## OATS AND BARLEY DIVISION — EXHIBITS III AND IV

Under the authority of the Canadian Wheat Board Act and Orders-in-Council P.C. 1971-1562 dated July 29, 1971 and P.C. 1971-1678 dated August 11, 1971, the Board was authorized to purchase from producers during the 1971-72 crop year oats and barley produced in the designated area and to pay to producers a fixed initial price of 60 cents per bushel for No. 2 Canada Western Oats and 91 cents per bushel for No. 3 Canada Western Six-Row Barley, both prices basis in store Thunder Bay.

Marketing operations on the 1971-72 Pool Account for Oats were completed on November 17, 1972 resulting in a surplus of $2,217,465 as shown by Exhibit III. The inventory of oats on hand at July 31, 1972 is stated at the ultimate value received from the sale thereof subsequent to the year-end date, and provision has been made in the accounts as at July 31, 1972 for carrying charges, storage charges, interest, administrative expenses and all other charges incident to the completion of marketing operations.

Carrying costs, interest and all other expenses of the 1971-72 Pool Account for Oats totalling $1,409,508 are set forth in detail on Exhibit III. The surplus on operations on the 1971-72 Pool Account for Oats will be available for final payment to producers in March 1973 computed as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Surplus on operations | $2,217,465 |
| Add: Additional interest earned after closing | 39,823 |
| | 2,257,288 |
| Deduct: Cost of issuing final payment | 18,500 |
| Amount payable to producers | $2,238,788 |

Marketing operations on the 1971-72 Pool Account for barley were completed on November 17, 1972 resulting in a deficit of $3,790,956 as shown by Exhibit IV. The inventory of barley on hand at July 31, 1972 is stated at the ultimate value received from the sale thereof subsequent to the year-end date, and provision has been made in the accounts as at July 31, 1972 for carrying charges, storage charges, interest, administrative expenses and all other charges incident to the completion of marketing operations. The deficit on the 1971-72 Pool Account for barley amounting to $3,790,956 will be funded by the Government of Canada.

In the course of completing its export contracts, the Board is sometimes subject to demurrage charges payable to vessel owners, according to the term of the charter party, for delays beyond a normal period of loading. During the year under review, the Board paid a total of $583,411* in respect of these charges for barley.

## SCHEDULE OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND GENERAL EXPENSES — EXHIBIT V

The total expenditures under this heading for the crop year under review amounted to $7,719,153 comprising expenses applicable to the Board's offices at Winnipeg, Vancouver, Montreal, London (England) and Tokyo (Japan). Details of these expenditures and the allocation thereof to Board operations are set forth on Exhibit V.

The following pages contain the Financial Statements of the Board; the Auditors' Report for the fiscal year ended on July 31, 1972 and tables pertaining to Canadian and World Grain statistics.

*In the crop years 1969-70 and 1970-71 the Board paid demurrage charges of $26,275 and $70,645 respectively.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

A major effort on the part of all segments of the grain industry was necessary to maintain grain shipments at a level required to meet Canada's sales commitments during the 1971–72 crop year. The Board wishes to express its appreciation for the efforts that were made by the officers and employees of the country elevator companies, the railway companies, terminal elevator companies, export agents, lake vessel operators and all those who participated in the sale and shipment of Prairie grain.

We would also like to record our appreciation for the loyal and conscientious services rendered by the officers and staff of the Board.

This report is respectfully submitted,

G. N. VOGEL
Chief Commissioner

D. H. TRELEAVEN
Assistant Chief Commissioner

R. L. KRISTJANSON
Commissioner

C. W. GIBBINGS
Commissioner

R. M. ESDALE
Commissioner

## INDEX TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JULY 31, 1972


**Exhibit I**
Balance Sheet

**Exhibit II**
Statement of Operations, 1971-72 Pool Account — Wheat

**Exhibit III**
Statement of Operations, 1971-72 Pool Account — Oats

**Exhibit IV**
Statement of Operations, 1971-72 Pool Account — Barley

**Exhibit V**
Statement of Administrative and General Expenses and Allocations to Operations for the year ended July 31, 1972

**Exhibit VI**
Statement of Advance Payments to Producers under the Prairie Grain Advance Payments Act

**Exhibit VII**
Statement of Provisional Payments to Producers on Unthreshed Grain under the Prairie Grain Provisional Payments Act, 1969-70



# EXHIBIT

## BALANCE SHEET AS

### ASSETS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Stocks of grain: | | |
| Wheat stocks — stated at the ultimate value received from the sale thereof basis in store Thunder Bay, Vancouver or Churchill | | $434,528,506 |
| Oats stocks — stated at the ultimate value received from the sale thereof basis in store Thunder Bay | | 12,427,132 |
| Barley stocks — stated at the ultimate value received from the sale thereof basis in store Thunder Bay or Vancouver | | 64,269,362 |
| Bills of exchange not yet due plus accrued interest: | | |
| Payable in sterling — converted at forward sterling sales values | $229,504,306 | |
| Payable in Canadian funds | 61,036,200 | 290,540,506 |
| Deficit on the 1971-72 Pool Account — Barley | | 3,790,956 |
| Accounts receivable: | | |
| Sundry | 3,953,944 | |
| Prairie Grain Advance Payments Act | 13,551,194 | |
| Prairie Grain Provisional Payments Act | 185,181 | 17,690,319 |
| Grain trade memberships | | 11,395 |
| The Canadian Wheat Board Building, Winnipeg, at cost less depreciation | | 3,483,834 |
| Office furniture, equipment and automobiles at cost less depreciation | | 412,285 |
| Deferred and prepaid expenses | | 273,292 |
| | | $827,427,587 |

## AT JULY 31, 1972

### LIABILITIES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Liability to the Banks | | $404,960,324 |
| Liability to agents for grain purchased from producers but not yet delivered to the Board | | 284,682,761 |
| Advances received on agency grain stocks | | 46,938,803 |
| Outstanding cheques: | | |
| Balance of final payments — Wheat | $456,465 | |
| — Oats | 380,055 | |
| — Barley | 13,923 | |
| Balance of Special Government payments re 1968-69 Durum and Soft White Spring Wheat | 1,362 | |
| Balance of 1970-71 Barley adjustment payment | 10,781 | 862,586 |
| Special Account — net balance of undistributed payment accounts | | 458,459 |
| Accrued expenses and accounts payable | | 24,779,628 |
| Provision for final payment expenses | | 750,399 |
| Surplus — 1971-72 Pool Account — Wheat | | 61,777,162 |
| Surplus — 1971-72 Pool Account — Oats | | 2,217,465 |
| | | $827,427,587 |



# EXHIBIT II

## 1971-72 POOL ACCOUNT – WHEAT

For the period from August 1, 1971 to completion of operations on November 17, 1972

Wheat acquired:
- Purchased from Producers at Board initial prices basis in store Thunder Bay or Vancouver
- Net bushels acquired from the adjustment of overages and shortages, etc., at country and terminal elevators at Board initial prices basis in store Thunder Bay or Vancouver
- Purchased from 1970-71 Pool Account — Wheat

Wheat sold:
- Completed sales to July 31, 1972 basis in store Thunder Bay, Vancouver or Churchill
  - Domestic
  - Export sales
  - Weight losses in transit and in drying

Wheat stocks — being wheat stocks on hand at July 31, 1972 stated at the ultimate value received from the sale thereof, basis in store Thunder Bay, Vancouver or Churchill:
- Completed sales for period from August 1, 1972 to November 17, 1972
  - Domestic
  - Export sales
- Sale to the 1972-73 Pool Account — Wheat

Surplus on wheat transactions

Deduct: Carrying costs, interest, administrative and general expenses
- Carrying charges:
  - Carrying charges on wheat stored in country elevators
  - Storage on wheat stored in terminal elevators
  - Net interest paid to agents on agency wheat stocks

Less: Carrying charges received under the Temporary Wheat Reserves Act

- Bank interest, exchange and bank charges and net interest on other Board accounts
- Net additional freight on wheat shipped from country stations to terminal positions
- Handling, stop-off and diversion charges on wheat warehoused at interior terminals
- Drying charges
- Administrative and general expenses to November 17, 1972

Surplus on operations of the Board on the 1971-72 Pool Account — Wheat, for the period from August 1, 1971 to November 17, 1972

## STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

| Bushels | | Amount | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 510,894,426 | | $727,362,570 | |
| 2,285,014 | | 3,167,503 | |
| 98,915,622 | 612,095,062 | 164,967,691 | $895,497,764 |
| 47,371,847 | | | |
| 288,776,497 | | | |
| 324,964 | 336,473,308 | 551,123,303 | |
| 32,823,165 | | | |
| 222,938,732 | | | |
| 19,859,857 | 275,621,754 | 434,528,506 | 985,651,809 |
| | 612,095,062 | | |
| | | | 90,154,045 |
| | | $29,210,345 | |
| | | 10,280,436 | |
| | | 3,046,973 | |
| | | 42,537,754 | |
| | | 25,800,704 | 16,737,050 |
| | | | 4,728,914 |
| | | | 903,430 |
| | | | 587,194 |
| | | | 188,146 |
| | | | 5,232,149 28,376,883 |
| | | | $ 61,777,162 |



# EXHIBIT III

## 1971-72 POOL ACCOUNT – OATS

For the period from August 1, 1971 to completion of operations on November 17, 1972

Oats acquired:

- Purchased from Producers at Board initial prices basis in store Thunder Bay
- Purchased from 1970-71 Pool Accounts — Oats

Oats sold:

- Completed sales to July 31, 1972 basis in store Thunder Bay or Vancouver
- Oats stocks — being oats stocks on hand at July 31, 1972 stated at the ultimate value received from the sale thereof, basis in store Thunder Bay or Vancouver:
  - Completed sales for period from August 1, 1972 to November 17, 1972
  - Sale to the 1972-73 Pool Account — Oats

Surplus on oats transactions

Deduct: Carrying costs, interest, administrative and general expenses:

- Carrying charges:
  - Carrying charges on oats stored in country elevators
  - Storage on oats stored in terminal elevators
  - Interest and Bank charges
- Freight recovered on shipment of oats to Pacific Coast Ports for export
- Brokerage and Clearing Association charges
- Administrative and general expenses to November 17, 1972

Surplus on operations of the Board on the 1971-72 Pool Account — Oats for the period from August 1, 1971 to November 17, 1972

## STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

| Bushels | | Amount | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 28,418,326 | | $15,967,911 | |
| 9,038,206 | 37,456,532 | 5,496,451 | $21,464,362 |
| 19,642,031 | | 12,664,203 | |
| 17,307,974 | | 11,987,327 | |
| 506,527 | 37,456,532 | 439,805 | 25,091,335 |
| | | | 3,626,973 |
| | | $703,230 | |
| | | 387,792 | 1,091,022 |
| | | | 63,356 |
| | | | ( 4,359) |
| | | | 8,201 |
| | | | 251,288 1,409,508 |
| | | | $ 2,217,465 |

# EXHIBIT IV

## 1971-72 POOL ACCOUNT – BARLEY

For the period from August 1, 1971 to completion of operations on November 17, 1972

Barley acquired:

- Purchased from Producers at Board initial prices basis in store Thunder Bay
- Net bushels acquired from the adjustment of overages and shortages, etc., at terminal elevators at Board initial prices basis in store Thunder Bay
- Purchased from 1970-71 Pool Account — Barley

Barley sold:

- Completed sales to July 31, 1972 basis in store Thunder Bay, Vancouver or Churchill
- Weight losses in transit and in drying
- Barley stocks — being barley stocks on hand at July 31, 1972 stated at the ultimate value received from the sale thereof, basis in store Thunder Bay, Vancouver or Churchill:
  - Completed sales for period from August 1, 1972 to November 17, 1972
  - Sale to the 1972-73 Pool Account — Barley

Surplus on barley transactions

Deduct: Carrying costs, interest, administrative and general expenses:

- Carrying charges:
  - Carrying charges on barley stored in country elevators
  - Storage on barley stored in terminal elevators
  - Interest and Bank charges
- Freight recovered on shipments of barley to Pacific Coast Ports for export
- Handling, stop-off and diversion charges on barley warehoused at interior terminals
- Drying charges
- Brokerage and Clearing Association charges
- Administrative and general expenses to November 17, 1972

Deficit on operations of the Board on the 1971-72 Pool Account — Barley for the period from August 1, 1971 to November 17, 1972

## STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

| Bushels | | Amount | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 283,600,212 | | $232,410,939 | |
| 47,663 | | 38,621 | |
| 6,159,654 | 289,807,529 | 6,005,484 | $238,455,044 |
| 214,481,825 | | 183,665,612 | |
| 86,111 | | | |
| 62,846,086 | | 53,516,541 | |
| 12,393,507 | 289,807,529 | 10,752,821 | 247,934,974 |
| | | | 9,479,930 |
| | $6,637,802 | | |
| | 3,061,760 | 9,699,562 | |
| | | 1,198,068 | |
| | | ( 1,314,971) | |
| | | 940,967 | |
| | | 16,852 | |
| | | 24,447 | |
| | | 2,705,961 | 13,270,886 |
| | | | $ 3,790,956 |

# EXHIBIT V

## STATEMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND GENERAL

For the year ending July 31, 1972

| | |
|---|---|
| Administrative and General Expenses: | |
| Salaries — Board members, officers and staff | $4,687,433 |
| Unemployment insurance, pension, group insurance and medical plan costs | 380,638 |
| Advisory committee — travelling expenses and per diem allowances | 6,438 |
| Rental and lighting of offices including maintenance of The Canadian Wheat Board Building — net of rentals received | 508,497 |
| Telephones — exchange service and long distance calls | 97,931 |
| Telegrams, cables and telex expense | 85,743 |
| Postage | 192,383 |
| Printing, stationery and supplies | 347,285 |
| Office expenses | 198,863 |
| Travelling expenses | 254,888 |
| Travelling expenses — inspectors | 87,531 |
| Legal fees and court costs | 16,859 |
| Audit fees | 50,000 |
| Tabulating equipment — rental and sundries | 536,396 |
| Repair and upkeep of office machines and equipment | 9,749 |
| Grain market publications and services | 12,603 |
| The Canadian Wheat Board share of operating expenses of Canadian International Grains Institute | 23,002 |
| Bonds and insurance | 11,428 |
| Grain Exchange dues | 5,475 |
| Depreciation on building, furniture, equipment and automobiles | 206,011 |
| | $7,719,153 |

## EXPENSES AND ALLOCATIONS TO OPERATIONS

Allocations to operations:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Marketing of Producers' grain: | | |
| 1971-72 Pool Account — Wheat | $3,086,383 | |
| 1971-72 Pool Account — Oats | 171,705 | |
| 1971-72 Pool Account — Barley | 1,713,324 | |
| 1970-71 Pool Account — Wheat | 1,592,095 | |
| 1970-71 Pool Account — Oats | 153,409 | |
| 1970-71 Pool Account — Barley | 802,723 | $7,519,639 |
| 2. Distributing final payments to producers: | | |
| (a) Wheat: | | |
| 1970-71 Pool Account | 74,001 | |
| 1969-70 Pool Account | 21,565 | |
| 1967-68 Pool Account | 2,356 | |
| 1966-67 Pool Account | 1,788 | |
| 1965-66 Pool Account | 1,221 | |
| 1964-65 Pool Account | 200 | 101,131 |
| (b) Coarse Grains: | | |
| 1970-71 Pool Account — Oats | 24,754 | |
| 1969-70 Pool Account — Oats | 3,645 | |
| 1969-70 Pool Account — Barley | 6,395 | |
| 1967-68 Pool Account — Oats | 522 | |
| 1967-68 Pool Account — Barley | 927 | |
| 1966-67 Pool Account — Oats | 413 | |
| 1966-67 Pool Account — Barley | 717 | |
| 1965-66 Pool Account — Oats | 304 | |
| 1965-66 Pool Account — Barley | 506 | |
| 1964-65 Pool Account — Oats | 100 | |
| 1964-65 Pool Account — Barley | 100 | 38,383 |
| 3. Allocation authorized by Order-in-Council P.C. 1970-1666 September 23, 1970 from Special Account — Undistributed Payment Accounts in partial payment of administrative and general expenses incurred in respect of the Prairie Grain Advance Payments Act | | 60,000 |
| | | $7,719,153 |

# EXHIBIT VI

## STATEMENT OF ADVANCE PAYMENTS TO PRODUCERS UNDER THE PRAIRIE GRAIN ADVANCE PAYMENTS ACT

AS AT JULY 31, 1972

| | Cash Advances to Producers | Advances Repaid by Producers | Balance to be Refunded by Producers |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1957-58 Crop Year | $ 35,203,467 | $ 35,200,780 | $ 2,687 |
| 1958-59 Crop Year | 34,369,653 | 34,366,114 | 3,539 |
| 1959-60 Crop Year | 38,492,505 | 38,489,564 | 2,941 |
| 1960-61 Crop Year | 63,912,550 | 63,904,106 | 8,444 |
| 1961-62 Crop Year | 16,656,713 | 16,650,027 | 6,686 |
| 1962-63 Crop Year | 29,251,526 | 29,245,254 | 6,272 |
| 1963-64 Crop Year | 62,136,418 | 62,123,574 | 12,844 |
| 1964-65 Crop Year | 32,961,844 | 32,952,552 | 9,292 |
| 1965-66 Crop Year | 40,600,386 | 40,587,841 | 12,545 |
| 1966-67 Crop Year | 36,668,270 | 36,655,853 | 12,417 |
| 1967-68 Crop Year | 47,280,533 | 47,263,517 | 17,016 |
| 1968-69 Crop Year | 151,852,319 | 150,989,497 | 862,822 |
| 1969-70 Crop Year | 272,777,516 | 265,421,281 | 7,356,235 |
| 1970-71 Crop Year | 91,105,890 | 90,223,891 | 881,999 |
| 1971-72 Crop Year | 68,142,360 | 63,272,460 | 4,869,900 |
| | $1,021,411,950 | $1,007,346,311 | |
| Balance to be refunded by Producers as at July 31, 1972 | | | 14,065,639 |
| Add: | | | |
| Bank interest to July 31, 1972 payable by the Government of Canada | | 38,535,893 | |
| Less: Amount paid to July 31, 1972 | | 38,464,178 | 71,715 |
| | | | 14,137,354 |
| Deduct: | | | |
| Balance of funds received to cover advance payments in default: | | | |
| Government of Canada | | 85,177 | |
| Line Elevator Companies | | 9,464 | |
| Interest received on default payments | | 491,519 | 586,160 |
| Owing to The Canadian Wheat Board as at July 31, 1972 | | | $13,551,194 |

# EXHIBIT VII

## TATEMENT OF PROVISIONAL PAYMENTS TO PRODUCERS ON UNTHRESHED GRAIN INDER THE PRAIRIE GRAIN PROVISIONAL PAYMENTS ACT, 1969-70

## S AT JULY 31, 1972

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ash Advances to Producers | $1,204,852 | |
| ess: Advances repaid by Producers | 1,020,628 | |
| alance to be refunded by Producers as at July 31, 1972 | | $184,224 |
| ank interest to July 31, 1972 payable by the Government of Canada | 99,675 | |
| ess: Amount paid to July 31, 1972 | 98,718 | 957 |
| wing to The Canadian Wheat Board as at July 31, 1972 | | $185,181 |

# PART IX
# AUDITORS' REPORT

To The Canadian Wheat Board:

We have examined the financial statements and explanatory comments thereon of The Canadian Wheat Board, which comprise Part VIII of The Annual Report of The Board for the crop year ended July 31, 1972. Our examination included a general review of the accounting procedures and such tests of accounting records and other supporting evidence as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion these financial statements together with the explanatory comments thereon present fairly the financial position of The Board as at July 31, 1972 and the results of its operations for the periods shown, in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles consistently applied.

Winnipeg, Manitoba
February 23, 1973.

Deloitte, Haskins & Sells

Chartered Accountants.





# ADDENDA
# STATISTICAL TABLES

## STATISTICAL TABLES


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# TABLE I.

## ACREAGE OF PRINCIPAL GRAINS IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES

1948–1972

| Harvest Year | Wheat | Oats | Barley | Rye | Flaxseed | Rapeseed | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | (Thousands of Acres) | | | | |
| 1948 | 22,820 | 7,516 | 6,082 | 2,225 | 1,880 | 80 | 40,603 |
| 1949 | 26,524 | 7,355 | 5,617 | 1,095 | 290 | 20 | 40,901 |
| 1950 | 26,382 | 7,520 | 6,205 | 1,041 | 541 | 2 | 41,689 |
| 1951 | 24,385 | 8,312 | 7,530 | 1,047 | 1,086 | 7 | 42,367 |
| 1952 | 25,372 | 7,560 | 8,145 | 1,153 | 1,027 | 19 | 43,276 |
| 1953 | 25,517 | 6,490 | 8,599 | 1,421 | 908 | 30 | 42,965 |
| 1954 | 24,707 | 6,715 | 7,568 | 687 | 1,148 | 40 | 40,865 |
| 1955 | 21,964 | 7,788 | 9,638 | 665 | 1,809 | 138 | 42,002 |
| 1956 | 22,064 | 7,422 | 8,181 | 452 | 3,010 | 353 | 41,482 |
| 1957 | 20,881 | 5,633 | 9,209 | 455 | 3,462 | 619 | 40,259 |
| 1958 | 21,480 | 5,810 | 9,104 | 431 | 2,526 | 626 | 39,977 |
| 1959 | 23,970 | 5,626 | 7,700 | 458 | 2,026 | 213 | 39,993 |
| 1960 | 23,900 | 6,344 | 6,680 | 490 | 2,481 | 763 | 40,658 |
| 1961 | 24,629 | 5,122 | 5,361 | 493 | 2,051 | 710 | 38,366 |
| 1962 | 26,237 | 7,152 | 5,097 | 569 | 1,396 | 371 | 40,822 |
| 1963 | 26,996 | 6,260 | 5,922 | 632 | 1,629 | 478 | 41,917 |
| 1964 | 29,080 | 5,054 | 5,217 | 635 | 1,916 | 791 | 42,693 |
| 1965 | 27,790 | 5,645 | 5.741 | 743 | 2,265 | 1,435 | 43,619 |
| 1966 | 29,166 | 5,450 | 7,010 | 671 | 1,883 | 1,525 | 45,705 |
| 1967 | 29,570 | 5,090 | 7,600 | 628 | 998 | 1,620 | 45,506 |
| 1968 | 28,860 | 5,340 | 8,330 | 619 | 1,502 | 1,052 | 45,703 |
| 1969 | 24,400 | 5,630 | 9,000 | 859 | 2,320 | 2,012 | 44,221 |
| 1970 | 12,000 | 5,260 | 9,500 | 944 | 3,350 | 4,050 | 35,104 |
| 1971 | 18,885 | 5,315 | 13,312 | 906 | 1,762 | 5,306 | 45,486 |
| 1972[1] | 20,800 | 4,660 | 11,900 | 582 | 1,420 | 3,270 | 42,632 |

[1] Subject to revision.
- Less than 500 acres.

Source: Statistics Canada

# TABLE II.

## YIELD PER ACRE OF PRINCIPAL GRAINS IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES

1948–1972

| Harvest Year | Wheat | Oats | Barley | Rye | Flaxseed | Rapeseed |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | (Bushels) | | | | |
| 1948 | 15.6 | 29.6 | 23.3 | 11.1 | 9.3 | 16.0 |
| 1949 | 12.9 | 25.8 | 19.4 | 7.2 | 6.8 | 17.0 |
| 1950 | 16.6 | 33.9 | 25.3 | 10.6 | 8.3 | 6.0 |
| 1951 | 21.7 | 40.9 | 31.1 | 15.2 | 7.8 | 18.5 |
| 1952 | 26.7 | 45.8 | 34.5 | 19.4 | 10.4 | 15.0 |
| 1953 | 23.7 | 42.5 | 29.2 | 18.9 | 10.0 | 16.6 |
| 1954 | 12.3 | 29.2 | 22.1 | 15.7 | 9.3 | 14.4 |
| 1955 | 22.6 | 37.2 | 25.3 | 18.5 | 10.3 | 11.3 |
| 1956 | 25.0 | 46.2 | 32.0 | 14.0 | 11.5 | 17.0 |
| 1957 | 17.8 | 30.4 | 22.7 | 13.8 | 5.5 | 14.0 |
| 1958 | 17.3 | 32.0 | 25.4 | 13.0 | 8.7 | 12.4 |
| 1959 | 17.9 | 33.9 | 27.1 | 14.8 | 8.3 | 16.7 |
| 1960 | 20.8 | 38.5 | 38.0 | 17.5 | 8.9 | 14.6 |
| 1961 | 10.6 | 25.2 | 19.8 | 9.8 | 6.8 | 15.8 |
| 1962 | 20.8 | 45.0 | 31.0 | 18.6 | 11.0 | 15.8 |
| 1963 | 26.0 | 48.6 | 36.0 | 19.1 | 12.5 | 18.3 |
| 1964 | 19.9 | 40.8 | 30.1 | 17.0 | 10.1 | 16.7 |
| 1965 | 22.7 | 48.2 | 35.2 | 22.1 | 12.5 | 15.7 |
| 1966 | 27.7 | 47.3 | 40.4 | 23.4 | 11.4 | 16.9 |
| 1967 | 19.4 | 38.3 | 30.3 | 16.7 | 9.0 | 15.2 |
| 1968 | 21.8 | 46.6 | 36.1 | 18.4 | 12.8 | 18.4 |
| 1969 | 27.3 | 49.4 | 39.4 | 17.1 | 11.8 | 16.6 |
| 1970 | 26.0 | 53.2 | 41.2 | 21.6 | 14.5 | 17.8 |
| 1971 | 27.0 | 54.2 | 42.8 | 22.7 | 12.7 | 17.9 |
| 1972 | 24.7 | 51.1 | 41.3 | 20.5 | 13.4 | 17.5 |

1 Subject to revision.
Source: Statistics Canada

# TABLE III.

## RODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL GRAINS IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES

948–1972

| Harvest Year | Wheat | Oats | Barley | Rye | Flaxseed | Rapeseed | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | (Thousands of Bushels) | | | | |
| 948 | 356,000 | 222,800 | 142,000 | 24,721 | 17,450 | 1,280 | 764,251 |
| 949 | 341,000 | 189,900 | 109,000 | 7,900 | 1,973 | 340 | 650,113 |
| 950 | 439,000 | 255,200 | 157,000 | 11,050 | 4,483 | 2 | 866,735 |
| 951 | 530,000 | 340,000 | 234,000 | 15,935 | 8,450 | 120 | 1,128,505 |
| 952 | 678,000 | 346,000 | 281,000 | 22,320 | 10,700 | 278 | 1,338,298 |
| 953 | 604,000 | 276,000 | 251,000 | 26,900 | 9,100 | 491 | 1,167,491 |
| 954 | 305,000 | 196,000 | 167,000 | 10,790 | 10,700 | 578 | 690,068 |
| 955 | 497,000 | 290,000 | 244,000 | 12,300 | 18,700 | 1,558 | 1,063,558 |
| 956 | 551,000 | 343,000 | 262,000 | 6,350 | 34,600 | 5,996 | 1,202,946 |
| 957 | 371,000 | 171,000 | 209,000 | 6,300 | 18,900 | 8,661 | 784,861 |
| 958 | 372,000 | 186,000 | 231,000 | 5,600 | 22,000 | 7,762 | 824,362 |
| 959 | 430,000 | 191,000 | 209,000 | 6,760 | 16,900 | 3,560 | 857,220 |
| 960 | 498,000 | 244,000 | 187,000 | 8,560 | 22,000 | 11,120 | 970,680 |
| 961 | 260,000 | 129,000 | 106,000 | 4,836 | 13,900 | 11,220 | 524,956 |
| 962 | 546,000 | 322,000 | 158,000 | 10,600 | 15,300 | 5,860 | 1,057,760 |
| 963 | 703,000 | 304,000 | 213,000 | 12,080 | 20,300 | 8,360 | 1,260,740 |
| 964 | 578,000 | 206,000 | 157,000 | 10,800 | 19,400 | 13,230 | 984,430 |
| 965 | 632,000 | 272,000 | 202,000 | 16,400 | 28,400 | 22,600 | 1,173,400 |
| 966 | 807,000 | 258,000 | 283,000 | 15,700 | 21,500 | 25,800 | 1,411,000 |
| 967 | 574,000 | 195,000 | 230,000 | 10,467 | 9,000 | 24,700 | 1,043,167 |
| 968 | 629,000 | 249,000 | 301,000 | 11,400 | 19,300 | 19,400 | 1,229,100 |
| 969 | 665,000 | 278,000 | 355,000 | 14,658 | 27,300 | 33,400 | 1,373,358 |
| 970 | 312,500 | 280,000 | 391,000 | 20,427 | 48,700 | 72,200 | 1,124,827 |
| 971 | 510,000 | 288,000 | 570,000 | 20,520 | 22,300 | 95,000 | 1,505,820 |
| 972[1] | 513,000 | 238,000 | 492,000 | 11,940 | 19,000 | 57,300 | 1,331,240 |

1 Subject to Revision.

Source: Statistics CANADA.



# TABLE IV.

## PRODUCERS' MARKETINGS—WESTERN CANADIAN GRAINS

Crop Years 1947-48 to 1971-72

| Crop Year | Wheat | Oats | Barley | Rye | Flaxseed | Rapeseed[1] | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | (Thousands of Bushels) | | | | |
| 1947-48 | 246,602 | 72,652 | 65,014 | 10,143 | 10,503 | | 404,914 |
| 1948-49 | 293,987 | 85,924 | 70,252 | 17,502 | 15,166 | | 482,831 |
| 1949-50 | 319,571 | 80,448 | 53,326 | 8,689 | 1,493 | | 463,527 |
| 1950-51 | 367,845 | 102,688 | 83,414 | 7,441 | 3,254 | | 564,642 |
| 1951-52 | 455,362 | 133,608 | 130,336 | 11,727 | 6,363 | | 737,396 |
| 1952-53 | 535,989 | 119,750 | 165,036 | 15,926 | 8,155 | | 844,856 |
| 1953-54 | 396,961 | 90,367 | 101,397 | 12,209 | 7,403 | | 608,337 |
| 1954-55 | 319,780 | 70,221 | 112,568 | 13,191 | 8,792 | | 524,552 |
| 1955-56 | 352,975 | 71,629 | 114,460 | 12,486 | 15,750 | | 567,300 |
| 1956-57 | 362,454 | 69,254 | 120,661 | 4,063 | 29,013 | | 585,445 |
| 1957-58 | 378,192 | 58,272 | 116,866 | 7,395 | 15,296 | 7,063 | 583,084 |
| 1958-59 | 367,723 | 39,280 | 122,838 | 4,667 | 17,469 | 6,502 | 558,479 |
| 1959-60 | 378,514 | 24,338 | 95,591 | 4,291 | 13,961 | 2,999 | 519,694 |
| 1960-61 | 396,212 | 37,634 | 87,898 | 5,824 | 18,136 | 9,573 | 555,277 |
| 1961-62 | 305,345 | 28,155 | 59,329 | 3,417 | 11,985 | 10,042 | 418,273 |
| 1962-63 | 474,293 | 88,989 | 80,477 | 9,372 | 13,528 | 5,690 | 672,349 |
| 1963-64 | 568,620 | 49,744 | 91,943 | 7,971 | 17,375 | 7,484 | 743,137 |
| 1964-65 | 524,515 | 41,002 | 74,975 | 7,347 | 16,847 | 10,875 | 675,561 |
| 1965-66 | 569,363 | 51,715 | 93,886 | 12,065 | 23,689 | 18,775 | 769,493 |
| 1966-67 | 632,362 | 38,427 | 112,740 | 10,967 | 20,113 | 20,811 | 835,420 |
| 1967-68 | 456,015 | 30,818 | 87,305 | 6,916 | 7,948 | 20,002 | 609,004 |
| 1968-69 | 423,161 | 41,573 | 81,766 | 3,838 | 15,310 | 17,576 | 583,224 |
| 1969-70 | 413,263 | 20,868 | 168,423 | 7,602 | 22,086 | 28,500 | 660,742 |
| 1970-71 | 460,624 | 44,509 | 222,817 | 10,073 | 29,022 | 48,865 | 815,910 |
| 1971-72 | 595,779 | 41,587 | 306,634 | 11,695 | 22,583 | 42,621 | 1,020,899 |

[1] Rapeseed marketings prior to 1957-58 are not available.

Source: Canadian Grain Commission 1970-71. All previous years Statistics Canada: Grain Trade of Canada

# TABLE V.

## RAIL SHIPMENTS FROM WESTERN COUNTRY ELEVATORS

Crop Years 1956-57 to 1971-72

| Crop Year | Wheat | Oats | Barley | Rye | Flaxseed | Rapeseed | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | (Thousands of Bushels) | | | | |
| 1956-57 | 359,399 | 52,488 | 116,053 | 5,906 | 26,869 | 3,906 | 564,621 |
| 1957-58 | 374,275 | 67,184 | 118,665 | 7,094 | 15,540 | 6,488 | 589,246 |
| 1958-59 | 350,097 | 44,661 | 107,857 | 4,478 | 16,449 | 6,289 | 529,831 |
| 1959-60 | 367,030 | 37,089 | 102,743 | 4,293 | 14,079 | 2,758 | 527,992 |
| 1960-61 | 410,081 | 41,590 | 101,317 | 5,753 | 17,797 | 9,057 | 585,595 |
| 1961-62 | 389,055 | 24,989 | 71,057 | 4,612 | 11,767 | 9,194 | 510,674 |
| 1962-63 | 401,252 | 61,757 | 56,384 | 8,516 | 13,184 | 5,527 | 546,620 |
| 1963-64 | 602,823 | 50,885 | 95,351 | 7,159 | 16,641 | 6,670 | 779,529 |
| 1964-65 | 477,330 | 56,086 | 77,300 | 7,179 | 16,232 | 10,489 | 644,616 |
| 1965-66 | 625,452 | 55,111 | 84,681 | 11,638 | 22,310 | 15,968 | 815,160 |
| 1966-67 | 611,178 | 39,607 | 115,598 | 11,553 | 20,123 | 15,894 | 813,953 |
| 1967-68 | 396,688 | 39,049 | 85,936 | 6,975 | 9,758 | 15,221 | 553,627 |
| 1968-69 | 389,519 | 34,814 | 82,578 | 4,444 | 14,765 | 14,000 | 540,120 |
| 1969-70 | 406,422 | 29,733 | 170,151 | 7,014 | 20,287 | 23,624 | 657,231 |
| 1970-71 | 460,624 | 44,509 | 222,817 | 10,073 | 29,022 | 48,865 | 815,910 |
| 1971-72[1] | 595,779 | 41,587 | 306,634 | 11,695 | 22,583 | 42,621 | 1,020,899 |

[1] Subject to Revision.

Source: Canadian Grain Commission 1971-72. All previous years Statistics Canada: Grain Trade of Canada.

# TABLE VI.

## VESSEL SHIPMENTS OF PRINCIPAL GRAINS FROM THE LAKEHEAD

Crop Years 1952-53 to 1971-72

| Crop Year | Wheat | Oats | Barley | Rye | Flaxseed | Rapeseed | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | (Thousands of bushels) | | | | |
| 1952-53 ..... | 251,809 | 81,132 | 109,096 | 10,678 | 6,044 | — | 458,759 |
| 1953-54 ..... | 134,698 | 86,972 | 84,258 | 15,740 | 5,498 | — | 327,166 |
| 1954-55 ..... | 164,734 | 46,327 | 82,369 | 10,782 | 5,742 | — | 309,954 |
| 1955-56 ..... | 183,696 | 35,564 | 78,171 | 13,501 | 9,620 | — | 320,552 |
| 1956-57 ..... | 170,796 | 47,645 | 72,775 | 5,889 | 13,585 | — | 310,690 |
| 1957-58 ..... | 176,457 | 51,735 | 74,847 | 4,772 | 8,160 | — | 315,971 |
| 1958-59 ..... | 178,410 | 31,433 | 54,673 | 4,392 | 9,300 | — | 278,208 |
| 1959-60 ..... | 188,029 | 29,417 | 58,255 | 4,068 | 6,989 | — | 286,758 |
| 1960-61 ..... | 216,793 | 31,021 | 53,388 | 2,368 | 7,803 | — | 311,373 |
| 1961-62 ..... | 179,671 | 16,991 | 35,260 | 4,072 | 7,868 | — | 243,862 |
| 1962-63 ..... | 201,222 | 35,792 | 29,262 | 6,494 | 8,212 | — | 280,982 |
| 1063-64 ..... | 347,422 | 34,671 | 47,923 | 4,393 | 8,645 | — | 443,054 |
| 1964-65 ..... | 277,211 | 43,930 | 43,192 | 4,780 | 10,020 | 607 | 379,740 |
| 1965-66 ..... | 371,878 | 38,862 | 48,636 | 6,181 | 12,689 | 1,305 | 479,551 |
| 1966-67 ..... | 356,289 | 35,764 | 65,875 | 7,262 | 12,012 | 1,481 | 478,683 |
| 1967-68 ..... | 173,282 | 28,367 | 37,911 | 3,327 | 8,783 | 363 | 252,033 |
| 1968-69 ..... | 182,726 | 20,053 | 41,130 | 3,294 | 6,563 | 1,109 | 254,875 |
| 1969-70 ..... | 218,801 | 26,370 | 94,170 | 3,112 | 11,108 | 4,334 | 357,895 |
| 1970-71 ..... | 283,597 | 27,714 | 156,072 | 3,807 | 14,283 | 13,979 | 499,452 |
| 1971-72[1] ..... | 315,967 | 27,128 | 196,493 | 5,055 | 16,473 | 14,612 | 575,728 |

[1] Subject to revision.

Source: Statistics Canada — Grain Trade of Canada



# TABLE VII.

## CANADIAN WHEAT SUPPLIES AND DISPOSITION

Crop Years 1947-48 to 1972-73

| Year Crop | SUPPLIES | | | | DISPOSITION | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Inward Carryover [1] August 1st | | | | Domestic Disappearance [2] | | Exports [1] Wheat and Flour | Total [1] Outward Carryover July 31st |
| | Farm | Commercial | Production [1] | Total Supplies | Farm | Commercial | | |
| | (Thousands of Bushels) | | | | | | | |
| 1947-48 | 25,988 | 60,153 | 338,506 | 424,647 | 76,952 | 75,003 | 194,982 | 77,710 |
| 1948-49 | 39,162 | 38,548 | 381,413 | 459,123 | 75,818 | 48,565 | 232,329 | 102,411 |
| 1949-50 | 43,423 | 58,988 | 366,028 | 468,439 | 74,792 | 56,310 | 225,137 | 112,200 |
| 1950-51 | 12,389 | 99,811 | 466,490 | 578,690 | 83,588 | 64,938 | 240,961 | 189,203 |
| 1951-52 | 22,260 | 166,943 | 553,678 | 742,881 | 96,847 | 73,031 | 355,825 | 217,178 |
| 1952-53 | 19,262 | 197,916 | 701,973 | 919,151 | 86,649 | 63,790 | 385,527 | 383,185 |
| 1953-54 | 93,716 | 289,469 | 634,040 | 1,017,225 | 91,562 | 51,907 | 255,081 | 618,675 |
| 1954-55 | 231,860 | 386,815 | 331,981 | 950,656 | 102,691 | 59,308 | 251,909 | 536,748 |
| 1955-56 | 137,855 | 398,893 | 519,178 | 1,055,926 | 98,785 | 65,307 | 312,260 | 579,574 |
| 1956-57 | 204,205 | 375,369 | 573,040 | 1,152,614 | 88,523 | 66,149 | 264,396 | 733,546 |
| 1957-58 | 323,160 | 410,386 | 392,508 | 1,126,054 | 92,931 | 64,376 | 320,293 | 648,454 |
| 1958-59 | 240,900 | 407,554 | 397,730 | 1,046,184 | 96,922 | 66,715 | 294,546 | 588,001 |
| 1959-60 | 169,000 | 419,001 | 444,520 | 1,032,521 | 89,925 | 65,717 | 277,291 | 599,588 |
| 1960-61 | 143,700 | 455,888 | 518,379 | 1,117,967 | 92,078 | 64,299 | 353,249 | 608,341 |
| 1961-62 | 170,950 | 437,391 | 283,394 | 891,735 | 83,431 | 59,224 | 358,022 | 391,058 |
| 1962-63 | 59,170 | 331,888 | 565,585 | 956,643 | 82,619 | 55,410 | 331,367 | 487,247 |
| 1963-64 | 64,700 | 422,547 | 723,500 | 1,210,747 | 91,046 | 65,713 | 594,548 | 459,440 |
| 1964-65 | 120,640 | 338,800 | 600,726 | 1,060,166 | 80,607 | 66,941 | 399,594 | 513,024 |
| 1965-66 | 109,100 | 403,924 | 649,412 | 1,162,436 | 84,985 | 72,423 | 584,906 | 420,122 |
| 1966-67 | 100,000 | 320,122 | 827,338 | 1,247,460 | 84,093 | 71,309 | 515,307 | 576,751 |
| 1967-68 | 205,000 | 371,751 | 592,920 | 1,169,671 | 98,908 | 69,243 | 336,010 | 665.510 |
| 1968-69 | 236,000 | 429,510 | 649,844 | 1,315,354 | 83,964 | 73,724 | 305,838 | 851,828 |
| 1969-70 | 372,200 | 479,628 | 684,276 | 1,536,104 | 92,660 | 88,256 | 346,498 | 1,008,690 |
| 1970-71 | 542,700 | 465,990 | 331,519 | 1,340,209 | 76,474 | 84,368 | 435,213 | 744,154 |
| ..... | 404,820 | 339,334 | 529,552 | 1,273,706 | 93,439 | 86,715 | 503,890 | 589,662 |
| ..... | 317,500 | 272,162 | 533,288 | 1,122,950 | | | | |

[1] Source: Statistics Canada.

[2] A residual item. Farm disappearance is computed by adding inward farm carryover and production and deducting therefrom marketings and outward farm carryover. Commercial disappearance is computed by adding inward commercial carryover and marketings and deducting therefrom outward commercial carryover and exports.

[3] Subject to revision.

# TABLE VIII.

## CANADIAN OATS SUPPLIES AND DISPOSITION

### Crop Years 1947-48 to 1972-73

| Crop Year | SUPPLIES | | | | DISPOSITION | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Inward Carryover [1] August 1st | | | | Domestic Disappearance [3] | | | |
| | Farm | Commercial | Production [1] | Total Supplies | Farm | Commercial | Exports [2] | Total [1] Outward Carryover July 31st |
| | (Thousands of Bushels) | | | | | | | |
| 1947-48 | 52,566 | 16,918 | 270,190 | 339,674 | 212,496 | 69,085 | 10,202 | 47,891 |
| 1948-49 | 37,593 | 10,298 | 345,305 | 393,196 | 248,544 | 60,925 | 23,220 | 60,507 |
| 1949-50 | 48,363 | 12,144 | 304,595 | 365,102 | 238,887 | 60,763 | 20,547 | 44,905 |
| 1950-51 | 33,579 | 11,326 | 401,768 | 446,673 | 272,851 | 43,248 | 35,397 | 95,177 |
| 1951-52 | 59,481 | 35,696 | 493,886 | 589,063 | 361,000 | 49,059 | 70,646 | 108,358 |
| 1952-53 | 57,836 | 50,522 | 471,117 | 579,475 | 318,382 | 51,313 | 65,371 | 144,409 |
| 1953-54 | 90,660 | 53,749 | 413,971 | 558,380 | 316,850 | 45,061 | 70,700 | 125,769 |
| 1954-55 | 97,250 | 28,519 | 306,401 | 432,170 | 279,974 | 45,982 | 22,247 | 83,967 |
| 1955-56 | 53,400 | 30,567 | 399,451 | 483,418 | 309,997 | 50,173 | 4,142 | 119,106 |
| 1956-57 | 71,200 | 47,906 | 467,517 | 586,623 | 312,294 | 44,433 | 18,681 | 211,215 |
| 1957-58 | 157,100 | 54,115 | 317,599 | 528,814 | 305,690 | 40,024 | 26,184 | 156,916 |
| 1958-59 | 110,000 | 46,916 | 346,951 | 503,867 | 326,201 | 40,174 | 7,513 | 129,979 |
| 1959-60 | 91,000 | 38,979 | 345,933 | 475,912 | 332,245 | 36,763 | 6,077 | 100,827 |
| 1960-61 | 80,000 | 20,827 | 398,505 | 499,332 | 346,605 | 34,893 | 2,680 | 115,154 |
| 1961-62 | 93,700 | 21,454 | 283,965 | 399,119 | 292,473 | 24,126 | 3,454 | 79,066 |
| 1962-63 | 56,900 | 22,166 | 492,610 | 571,676 | 367,283 | 32,415 | 21,700 | 150,278 |
| 1963-64 | 92,400 | 57,878 | 445,877 | 596,155 | 359,381 | 38,607 | 18,759 | 179,408 |
| 1964-65 | 128,800 | 50,608 | 347,006 | 526,414 | 343,737 | 37,005 | 15,551 | 130,121 |
| 1965-66 | 90,700 | 39,421 | 399,983 | 530,104 | 347,422 | 39,597 | 15,922 | 127,163 |
| 1966-67 | 91,000 | 36,163 | 374,678 | 501,841 | 345,796 | 41,451 | 4,803 | 109,791 |
| 1967-68 | 81,000 | 28,791 | 304,178 | 413,969 | 298,773 | 34,700 | 3,545 | 76,951 |
| 1968-69 | 55,000 | 21,951 | 362,516 | 439,467 | 281,107 | 26,980 | 2,723 | 128,657 |
| 1969-70 | 94,500 | 34,157 | 371,387 | 500,044 | 321,970 | 31,835 | 4,899 | 141,340 |
| 1970-71 | 123,000 | 18,340 | 367,850 | 509,190 | 341,347 | 29,104 | 13,366 | 125,373 |
| 1971-72 | 91,150 | 34,223 | 363,479 | 488,852 | 326,255 | 33,822 | 10,453 | 118,322 [4] |
| 1972-73 | 96,000 | 22,322 | 300,208 | 418,530 | | | | |

[1] Source: Statistics Canada

[2] Source: Canadian Grain Commission — Includes rolled oats and oatmeal.

[3] A residual item. Farm disappearance is computed by adding inward farm carryover and production and deducting therefrom marketings and outward farm carryover. Commerical disappearance is computed by adding inward commercial carryover and marketings and deducting therefrom outward commercial carryover and exports.

[4] Subject to revision.



# TABLE IX.

## CANADIAN BARLEY SUPPLIES AND DISPOSITION

Crop Years 1947-48 to 1972-73

| Crop Year | SUPPLIES | | | DISPOSITION | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Inward Carryover [1] August 1st | | | | Domestic Disappearance[3] | | | Total[1] Outward Carryover July 31st |
| | Farm | Commercial | Production [1] | Total Supplies | Farm | Commercial | Exports[2] | |
| | (Thousands of Bushels) | | | | | | | |
| 1947-48 | 16,492 | 12,272 | 139,886 | 168,650 | 73,990 | 59,481 | 3,730 | 31,449 |
| 1948-49 | 17,373 | 14,076 | 152,281 | 183,730 | 80,873 | 48,742 | 24,446 | 29,669 |
| 1949-50 | 18,482 | 11,187 | 118,044 | 147,713 | 71,868 | 34,653 | 20,837 | 20,355 |
| 1950-51 | 11,324 | 9,031 | 167,495 | 187,850 | 77,263 | 29,699 | 27,392 | 53,496 |
| 1951-52 | 17,854 | 35,642 | 245,435 | 298,931 | 110,248 | 35,721 | 73,458 | 79,504 |
| 1952-53 | 21,476 | 58,028 | 291,572 | 371,076 | 109,105 | 28,227 | 122,077 | 111,667 |
| 1953-54 | 38,235 | 73,432 | 262,121 | 373,788 | 101,758 | 32,378 | 93,742 | 145,910 |
| 1954-55 | 96,810 | 49,100 | 175,196 | 321,106 | 116,775 | 31,967 | 80,876 | 91,488 |
| 1955-56 | 42,310 | 49,178 | 251,102 | 342,590 | 128,262 | 34,680 | 68,700 | 110,948 |
| 1956-57 | 50,465 | 60,483 | 269,065 | 380,013 | 117,882 | 37,815 | 81,537 | 142,779 |
| 1957-58 | 80,980 | 61,799 | 215,993 | 358,772 | 122,605 | 37,705 | 80,297 | 118,165 |
| 1958-59 | 57,500 | 60,665 | 237,764 | 355,929 | 112,424 | 41,908 | 70,444 | 131,153 |
| 1959-60 | 60,000 | 71,153 | 215,550 | 346,703 | 109,955 | 44,519 | 63,759 | 128,470 |
| 1960-61 | 70,000 | 58,470 | 193,473 | 321,943 | 115,475 | 46,733 | 47,178 | 112,557 |
| 1961-62 | 60,100 | 52,457 | 112,640 | 225,197 | 87,128 | 37,336 | 42,909 | 57,824 |
| 1962-63 | 26,280 | 31,544 | 165,872 | 223,696 | 82,722 | 36,352 | 15,377 | 89,245 |
| 1963-64 | 28,950 | 60,295 | 221,235 | 310,480 | 98,004 | 47,271 | 46,935 | 118,270 |
| 1964-65 | 60,000 | 58,270 | 168,463 | 286,733 | 117,463 | 43,462 | 37,032 | 88,776 |
| 1965-66 | 35,800 | 52,976 | 218,300 | 307,076 | 126,756 | 44,538 | 38,029 | 97,753 |
| 1966-67 | 33,000 | 64,753 | 301,235 | 398,988 | 154,047 | 54,648 | 58,542 | 131,751 |
| 1967-68 | 67,000 | 64,751 | 248,662 | 380,413 | 156,503 | 51,588 | 41,405 | 130,917 |
| 1968-69 | 71,300 | 59,617 | 325,373 | 456,290 | 175,373 | 55,127 | 26,407 | 199,383 |
| 1969-70 | 138,500 | 60,883 | 378,383 | 577,766 | 225,481 | 63,894 | 88,313 | 200,078 |
| 1970-71 | 122,000 | 78,078 | 415,704 | 615,782 | 239,214 | 52,604 | 179,595 | 144,269 |
| 1971-72 | 61,650 | 82,619 | 601,628 | 745,897 | 261,150 | 58,376 | 230,528 | 195,843 |
| 1972-73 | 106,000 | 89,843 | 518,413 | 714,256 | | | | |

[1] Source: Statistics Canada

[2] Source: Canadian Grain Commission — exports include barley malt and pot and pearl barley for the years 1947-48 to 1971-72

[3] A residual item. Farm disappearance is computed by adding inward farm carryover and production and deducting therefrom marketings and outward farm carryover. Commercial disappearance is computed by adding inward commercial carryover and marketings and deducting therefrom outward commercial carryover and exports.

[4] Subject to revision.

# TABLE X.

## ANADIAN GRAIN STORAGE POSITION
## 948–1972

### ISIBLE STOCKS OF PRINCIPAL GRAINS AS AT JULY 31st[1]

| ear | Wheat | Oats | Barley | Rye | Flaxseed | Rape seed[4] | U.S. and Foreign Grain[3] | Total | Total Rated Capacity[2] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | (Thousands of Bushels) | | | | |
| 48 ..... | 38,548 | 10,298 | 14,076 | 628 | 3,076 | | 334 | 66,960 | 507,756 |
| 49 ..... | 58,988 | 12,144 | 11,187 | 7,731 | 10,501 | | 349 | 100,900 | 513,243 |
| 50 ..... | 99,811 | 11,326 | 9,031 | 5,300 | 4,361 | | 8,407 | 138,236 | 520,181 |
| 51 ..... | 166,943 | 35,696 | 35,642 | 2,449 | 998 | | 3,607 | 245,335 | 530,755 |
| 52 ..... | 197,916 | 50,522 | 58,028 | 6,748 | 2,055 | | 668 | 315,937 | 542,668 |
| 53 ..... | 289,469 | 53,749 | 73,432 | 13,036 | 2,468 | | 421 | 432,575 | 564,446 |
| 54 ..... | 386,815 | 28,519 | 49,100 | 6,425 | 1,548 | | 1,449 | 473,856 | 573,429 |
| 55 ..... | 398,893 | 30,567 | 49,178 | 8,305 | 909 | | 520 | 488,372 | 586,237 |
| 56 ..... | 375,369 | 47,906 | 60,483 | 6,208 | 2,067 | | 450 | 492,483 | 614,679 |
| 57 ..... | 410,386 | 54,115 | 61,799 | 3,520 | 6,061 | | 1,276 | 537,157 | 628,302 |
| 58 ..... | 407,554 | 46,916 | 60,665 | 4,032 | 4,722 | | 965 | 524,854 | 636,660 |
| 59 ..... | 419,001 | 38,979 | 71,153 | 4,480 | 5,003 | 214 | 1,825 | 540,655 | 641,946 |
| 60 ..... | 455,888 | 20,827 | 58,470 | 2,953 | 4,064 | 116 | 2,534 | 544,852 | 639,055 |
| 61 ..... | 437,391 | 21,454 | 52,457 | 4,817 | 6,170 | 487 | 5,381 | 528,157 | 649,309 |
| 62 ..... | 331,888 | 22,166 | 31,544 | 2,599 | 3,949 | 2,194 | 11,390 | 405,730 | 643,768 |
| 63 ..... | 422,547 | 57,878 | 60,295 | 3,609 | 3,178 | 525 | 6,341 | 554,373 | 660,466 |
| 64 ..... | 338,800 | 50,608 | 58,270 | 5,402 | 5,251 | 881 | 7,371 | 466,583 | 669,224 |
| 65 ..... | 403,924 | 39,421 | 52,976 | 6,602 | 6,141 | 1,251 | 7,829 | 518,144 | 675,680 |
| 66 ..... | 320,122 | 36,163 | 64,753 | 8,167 | 8,941 | 2,984 | 8,158 | 449,288 | 677,758 |
| 67 ..... | 371,750 | 28,791 | 64,751 | 6,095 | 10,331 | 4,859 | 7,799 | 494,376 | 682,187 |
| 68 ..... | 429,510 | 21,951 | 59,616 | 5,558 | 4,078 | 7,489 | 8,034 | 536,236 | 697,478 |
| 69 ..... | 479,628 | 34,157 | 60,883 | 3,673 | 4,109 | 4,369 | 8,464 | 595,283 | 699,962 |
| 70 ..... | 465,990 | 18,340 | 78,078 | 5,947 | 5,370 | 3,483 | 11,499 | 588,707 | 700,013 |
| 71 ..... | 339,334 | 34,223 | 82,619 | 7,401 | 16,106 | 10,829 | 142 | 490,654 | 693,899 |
| 72[5] ..... | 272,162 | 22,322 | 89,843 | 10,293 | 10,032 | 26,839 | | 431,491 | 673,079 |

[1] Includes stocks in unlicensed mills and any stocks in licensed mills which have been transferred from elevator storage proper to the ill or feed plants for processing.

[2] For the years 1948 to 1953 the capacity shown is the position as at December 31st. For 1954 and subsequent years the quantities dicate the capacity as at July 31st and include only licensed capacity.

[3] For 1948 stocks as for the week ending closest to July 31st in each case.

[4] Visible stocks of rapeseed prior to 1959 not available.
[5] Subject to revision.
Source: Canadian Grain Commission



# TABLE XI.

## EXPORTS OF CANADIAN GRAIN AND GRAIN PRODUCTS

Crop Years 1947-48 to 1971-72

| Crop Year | Wheat [1] | Flour [2] | Oats and Oats Products | Barley and Barley Products [3] | Rye | Flaxseed [4] | Rape-seed [5] | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | (Thousands of Bushels) | | | | |
| 1947-48 | 133,505 | 61,477 | 10,202 | 3,730 | 10,226 | 1,788 | | 220,928 |
| 1948-49 | 184,235 | 48,094 | 23,220 | 24,446 | 10,239 | 4,413 | | 294,647 |
| 1949-50 | 179,457 | 45,680 | 20,547 | 20,837 | 9,954 | 3,034 | | 279,509 |
| 1950-51 | 185,039 | 55,922 | 35,397 | 27,392 | 9,367 | 4,131 | | 317,248 |
| 1951-52 | 304,722 | 51,103 | 70,646 | 73,458 | 6,820 | 2,882 | | 509,631 |
| 1952-53 | 329,026 | 56,501 | 65,371 | 122,077 | 8,993 | 4,060 | | 586,028 |
| 1953-54 | 208,835 | 46,246 | 70,700 | 93,742 | 16,835 | 5,172 | | 441,530 |
| 1954-55 | 211,288 | 40,621 | 22,247 | 80,876 | 9,311 | 6,345 | | 370,688 |
| 1955-56 | 272,260 | 40,000 | 4,142 | 68,700 | 12,918 | 11,583 | | 409,603 |
| 1956-57 | 230,856 | 33,540 | 18,681 | 81,537 | 5,448 | 22,655 | 4,189 | 396,906 |
| 1957-58 | 279,912 | 40,381 | 26,184 | 80,297 | 5,446 | 14,356 | 6,458 | 453,034 |
| 1958-59 | 257,421 | 37,125 | 7,513 | 70,444 | 3,222 | 14,626 | 5,754 | 396,105 |
| 1959-60 | 240,321 | 36,970 | 6,077 | 63,759 | 4,515 | 12,693 | 2,948 | 367,283 |
| 1960-61 | 326,069 | 31,953 | 3,454 | 42,909 | 4,363 | 12,451 | 6,974 | 428,173 |
| 1961-62 | 317,567 | 35,682 | 2,680 | 47,178 | 2,613 | 14,396 | 8,118 | 428,234 |
| 1962-63 | 304,102 | 27,265 | 21,700 | 15,377 | 7,310 | 12,995 | 5,725 | 394,474 |
| 1963-64 | 539,637 | 54,910 | 18,759 | 46,935 | 5,501 | 14,232 | 5,330 | 685,304 |
| 1964-65 | 368,052 | 31,542 | 15,551 | 37,032 | 4,857 | 15,682 | 9,276 | 481,992 |
| 1965-66 | 546,781 | 38,125 | 15,922 | 38,029 | 8,050 | 19,505 | 13,632 | 680,044 |
| 1966-67 | 483,456 | 31,851 | 4,803 | 58,542 | 9,963 | 17,079 | 13,818 | 619,512 |
| 1967-68 | 311,320 | 24,690 | 3,545 | 41,405 | 4,760 | 13,721 | 12,309 | 411,750 |
| 1968-69 | 281,216 | 24,622 | 2,723 | 26,407 | 4,248 | 13,946 | 14,311 | 367,473 |
| 1969-70 | 319,535 | 26,963 | 5,165 | 88,312 | 3,829 | 19,686 | 22,213 | 485,703 |
| 1970-71 | 410,410 | 24,803 | 13,366 | 179,595 | 8,918 | 22,487 | 46,811 | 706,390 |
| 1971-72 | 479,065 | 24,826 | 10,221 | 230,528 | 10,757 | 27,260 | 42,586 | 825,243 |

[1] Wheat exports include bagged seed wheat for the Years 1955-56 to 1970-71.

[2] Wheat equivalent.

[3] Barley exports include barley malt and pot and pearl barley for the years 1947-48 to 1971-72 but bulk barley only for earlier years.

[4] Flaxseed exports include linseed oil for the years 1956-57 to 1971-72 but bulk flaxseed only for earlier years.

[5] Rapeseed exports prior to 1956-57 not available — includes exports of rapeseed oil.

Sources Wheat & Flour — Statistics Canada: All other grains — Canadian Grain Commission — 1971-72. All previous years Statistics Canada, Grain Trade of Canada.

# TABLE XII.

## EXPORTS [1] OF CANADIAN WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR BY SELECTED AREAS

Crop Years 1952-53 to 1971-72

| Cropy Year | United Kingdom | Europe (Excl. U.K.) | U.S.A. | North and Central America (Excl. U.S.A.) | South America | Africa | Asia Middle East and Oceania | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | (Thousands of Bushels) | | | | |
| 1952-53 | 122,854 (31.9%) | 121,162 (31.4%) | 23,140 (6.0%) | 8,356 (2.2%) | 25,976 (6.7%) | 21,753 (5.6%) | 62,286 (16.2%) | 385,527 (100.0%) |
| 1953-54 | 82,020 (32.2%) | 63,350 (24.8%) | 7,974 (3.1%) | 11,140 (4.4%) | 19,528 (7.7%) | 11,297 (4.4%) | 59,772 (23.4%) | 255,081 (100.0%) |
| 1954-55 | 101,814 (40.4%) | 75,820 (30.1%) | 5,235 (2.1%) | 10,712 (4.3%) | 8,685 (3.4%) | 7,572 (3.0%) | 42,071 (16.7%) | 251,909 (100.0%) |
| 1955-56 | 109,446 (35.4%) | 127,210 (41.1%) | 8,256 (2.7%) | 9,294 (3.0%) | 6,751 (2.2%) | 8,200 (2.7%) | 40,025 (12.9%) | 309,182 (100.0%) |
| 1956-57 | 90,435 (34.5%) | 101,242 (38.7%) | 7,548 (2.9%) | 7,028 (2.7%) | 6,610 (2.5%) | 2,615 (1.0%) | 46,319 (17.7%) | 261,797 (100.0%) |
| 1957-58 | 104,061 (32.9%) | 101,141 (32.0%) | 8,920 (2.8%) | 8,787 (2.8%) | 8,223 (2.6%) | 2,165 (0.7%) | 82,776 (26.2%) | 316,073 (100.0%) |
| 1958-59 | 100,887 (34.9%) | 87,511 (30.3%) | 5,012 (1.7%) | 8,291 (2.9%) | 7,234 (2.5%) | 10,845 (3.8%) | 69,134 (23.9%) | 288,914 (100.0%) |
| 1959-60 | 93,578 (34.4%) | 75,602 (27.8%) | 3,627 (1.3%) | 8,045 (3.0%) | 8,880 (3.3%) | 12,644 (4.7%) | 69,311 (25.5%) | 271,687 (100.0%) |
| 1960-61 | 91.773 (26.5%) | 124,910 (36.0%) | 3,858 (1.1%) | 8,288 (2.4%) | 6,122 (1.8%) | 4,956 (1.4%) | 106,727 (30.8%) | 346,634 (100.0%) |
| 1961-62 | 85,959 (24.2%) | 104.162 (29.4%) | 2,864 (0.8%) | 9,128 (2.6%) | 6,308 (1.8%) | 8,427 (2.4%) | 137,857 (38.8%) | 354,705 (100.0%) |
| 1962-63 | 89,623 (27.4%) | 90,155 (27.5%) | 2,475 (0.8%) | 8,606 (2.6%) | 8,556 (2.6%) | 12,545 (3.8%) | 115,401 (35.3%) | 327,361 (100.0%) |
| 1963-64 | 90,832 (15.4%) | 351,711 (59.3%) | 1,975 (0.3%) | 23,403 (4.0%) | 9,905 (1.7%) | 5,823 (1.0%) | 107,987 (18.3%) | 591,636 (100.0%) |
| 1964-65 | 80,148 (20.1%) | 140,279 (35.2%) | 1,048 (0.3%) | 23,705 (6.0%) | 12,011 (3.0%) | 4,668 (1.2%) | 136,423 (34.2%) | 398,282 (100.0%) |
| 1965-66 | 78,505 (13.4%) | 297,625 (51.0%) | 1,618 (0.3%) | 31,120 (5.3%) | 7,793 (1.3%) | 3,382 (0.6%) | 164,070 (28.1%) | 584,113 (100.0%) |
| 1966-67 | 73,134 (14.2%) | 186,208 (36.2%) | 748 (0.1%) | 25,838 (5.0%) | 5,570 (1.1%) | 15,002 (2.9%) | 208,089 (40.5%) | 514,589 (100.0%) |
| 1967-68 | 64,953 (19.4%) | 115,246 (34.3%) | 588 (0.2%) | 22,088 (6.6%) | 3,686 (1.1%) | 6,051 (1.8%) | 122,748 (36.6%) | 335,360 (100.0%) |
| 1968-69 | 58,223 (19.1%) | 64,428 (21.1%) | 479 (0.2%) | 18,757 (6.1%) | 3,686 (1.2%) | 8,377 (2.7%) | 151,213 (49.6%) | 305,163 (100.0%) |
| 1969-70 | 54,695 (15.8%) | 107,173 (31.2%) | 1,546 (0.4%) | 24,251 (7.0%) | 8,473 (2.5%) | 12,069 (3.5%) | 136,459 (39.6%) | 344,666 (100.0%) |
| 1970-71 | 66,653 (15.3%) | 85,803 (19.8%) | 334 (0.1%) | 22,059 (5.1%) | 25,716 (5.9%) | 40,270 (9.3%) | 193,407 (44.5%) | 434,242 (100.0%) |
| 1971-72 [2] | 48,948 (9.7%) | 160,837 (32.0%) | 147 (—) | 27,517 (5.5%) | 20,059 (4.0%) | 24,778 (4.9%) | 220,498 (43.9%) | 502,784 (100.0%) |

[1] Excludes seed exports and quantities lost in wreck.
2 Subject to revision.
Source: Wheat Review — Statistics Canada

# TABLE XIII.

## EXPORTS OF CANADIAN OATS[1] – BY SELECTED AREAS

Crop Years 1952-53 to 1971-72

| Crop Year | United Kingdom | Europe (Excl. U.K.) | U.S.A. | North and Central America (Excl. U.S.A.) | South America | Africa | Asia and Oceania | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | (Thousands of Bushels) | | | | |
| 1952-53 | 564 | 4,694 | 59,527 | 37 | 4 | – | 31 | 64,857 |
| | (0.9%) | (7.2%) | (91.8%) | (0.1%) | – | – | – | (100.0%) |
| 1953-54 | 1,542 | 2,383 | 65,878 | 74 | 2 | – | 35 | 69,914 |
| | (2.2%) | (3.4%) | (94.2%) | (0.1%) | – | – | (0.1%) | (100.0%) |
| 1954-55 | 2,494 | 4,241 | 14,811 | 68 | 15 | – | 6 | 21,635 |
| | (11.5%) | (19.6%) | (68.5%) | (0.3%) | (0.1%) | – | – | (100.0%) |
| 1955-56 | 413 | 1,297 | 1,867 | 40 | 7 | – | – | 3,624 |
| | (11.4%) | (35.8%) | (51.5%) | (1.1%) | (0.2%) | – | – | (100.0%) |
| 1956-57 | 149 | 513 | 17,615 | 37 | 26 | – | – | 18,340 |
| | (0.8%) | (2.8%) | (96.0%) | (0.2%) | (0.2%) | – | – | (100.0%) |
| [illegible] | 3,879 | 399 | 21,581 | 27 | 9 | – | – | 25,895 |
| | (15.0%) | (1.5%) | (83.4%) | (0.1%) | – | – | – | (100.0%) |
| 1958-59 | 3,376 | 2,234 | 1,430 | 11 | 4 | – | – | 7,055 |
| | (47.8%) | (31.7%) | (20.3%) | (0.2%) | – | – | – | (100.0%) |
| 1959-60 | 594 | 3,892 | 1,104 | 8 | 26 | – | – | 5,624 |
| | (10.6%) | (69.2%) | (19.6%) | (0.1%) | (0.5%) | – | – | (100.0%) |
| 1960-61 | 713 | 362 | 812 | 17 | 15 | – | – | 1,919 |
| | (37.1%) | (18.9%) | (42.3%) | (0.9%) | (0.8%) | – | – | (100.0%) |
| 1961-62 | 1,564 | 159 | 951 | 1 | 4 | – | – | 2,679 |
| | (58.4%) | (5.9%) | (35.5%) | (0.1%) | (0.1%) | – | – | (100.0%) |
| [illegible] | 1,592 | 15,916 | 2,496 | 12 | 2 | 517 | 50 | 20,585 |
| | (7.7%) | (77.3%) | (12.1%) | (0.1%) | – | (2.5%) | (0.3%) | (100.0%) |
| 1963-64 | 1,218 | 13,868 | 1,574 | 12 | – | 839 | 21 | 17,532 |
| | (7.0%) | (79.1%) | (9.0%) | (0.1%) | – | (4.7%) | (0.1%) | (100.0%) |
| 1964-65 | 851 | 11,291 | 2,543 | 36 | – | 6 | – | 14,727 |
| | (5.8%) | (76.7%) | (17.3%) | (0.2%) | – | – | – | (100.0%) |
| 1965-66 | 638 | 13,383 | 1,125 | 22 | – | – | 85 | 15,253 |
| | (4.2%) | (87.7%) | (7.4%) | (0.1%) | – | – | (0.6%) | (100.0%) |
| 1966-67 | 294 | 2,015 | 1,424 | 2 | 1 | – | 62 | 3,798 |
| | (7.8%) | (53.0%) | (37.5%) | (0.1%) | – | – | (1.6%) | (100.0%) |
| 1967-68 | 306 | 799 | 1,342 | – | – | – | 684 | 3,131 |
| | (9.8%) | (25.5%) | (42.9%) | – | – | – | (21.8%) | (100.0%) |
| 1968-69 | 139 | 850 | 928 | – | – | 336 | – | 2,253 |
| | (6.2%) | (37.7%) | (41.2%) | – | – | (14.9%) | – | (100.0%) |
| 1969-70 | 353 | 3,395 | 960 | – | – | – | 130 | 4,838 |
| | (7.3%) | (70.2%) | (19.8%) | – | – | – | (2.7%) | (100.0%) |
| 1970-71 | 33 | 12,114 | 947 | – | – | – | – | 13,094 |
| | (0.3%) | (92.5%) | (7.2%) | – | – | – | – | (100.0%) |
| 1971-72 | 356 | 6,132 | 3,483 | | 225 | | | 10,196 |
| | (3.5%) | (60.1%) | (34.2%) | | (2.2%) | | | (100.0%) |

[1] Includes Oats as grain only.

Source: Canadian Grain Commission

# TABLE XIV.

## KPORTS OF CANADIAN BARLEY[1] — BY SELECTED AREAS

Crop Years 1952-53 to 1971-72

| Crop Year | United Kingdom | Europe Excl. U.K. | U.S.A. | North and Central America (Excl. U.S.A.) | South America | Africa | Asia and Oceania | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | (Thousands of Bushels) | | | | |
| 52-53 | 16,085 | 53,190 | 24,085 | — | 1 | — | 25,496 | 118,857 |
| | (13.5%) | (44.7%) | (20.3%) | — | — | — | (21.5%) | (100.0%) |
| 53-54 | 19,639 | 13,438 | 36,921 | 2 | — | — | 20,044 | 90,044 |
| | (21.8%) | (14.9%) | (41.0%) | — | — | — | (22.3%) | (100.0%) |
| 54-55 | 48,538 | 5,106 | 19,086 | 4 | 2 | — | 4,356 | 77,092 |
| | (63.0%) | (6.6%) | (24.8%) | — | — | — | (5.6%) | (100.0%) |
| 55-56 | 22,685 | 5,733 | 28,855 | 1 | 3 | — | 7,037 | 64,314 |
| | (35.3%) | (8.9%) | (44.9%) | — | — | — | (10.9%) | (100.0%) |
| 56-57 | 32,369 | 10,726 | 21,562 | — | — | — | 12,224 | 76,881 |
| | (42.1%) | (14.0%) | (28.0%) | — | — | — | (15.9%) | (100.0%) |
| 57-58 | 36,743 | 6,745 | 21,457 | — | — | — | 10,175 | 75,120 |
| | (48.9%) | (9.0%) | (28.6%) | — | — | — | (13.5%) | (100.0%) |
| 58-59 | 41,524 | 6,947 | 10,152 | 1 | 2 | — | 5,751 | 64,377 |
| | (64.5%) | (10.8%) | (15.8%) | — | — | — | (8.9%) | (100.0%) |
| 59-60 | 30,137 | 12,697 | 13,526 | — | 184 | 5 | 1,144 | 57,693 |
| | (52.2%) | (22.0%) | (23.5%) | — | (0.3%) | — | (2.0%) | (100.0%) |
| 60-61 | 8,686 | 371 | 12,046 | — | 69 | — | 20,361 | 41,533 |
| | (20.9%) | (0.9%) | (29.0%) | — | (0.2%) | — | (49.0%) | (100.0%) |
| 61-62 | 7,391 | 70 | 9,726 | — | 184 | — | 19,284 | 36,655 |
| | (20.2%) | (0.2%) | (26.5%) | — | (0.5%) | — | (52.6%) | (100.0%) |
| 62-63 | 6,803 | 415 | 2,233 | — | — | — | 1,083 | 10,534 |
| | (64.6%) | (3.9%) | (21.2%) | — | — | — | (10.3%) | (100.0%) |
| 63-64 | 9,546 | 3,364 | 8,675 | — | 185 | — | 19,756 | 41,526 |
| | (23.0%) | (8.1%) | (20.9%) | — | (0.4%) | — | (47.6%) | (100.0%) |
| 64-65 | 9,832 | 3,483 | 7,738 | — | 153 | — | 11,532 | 32,738 |
| | (30.0%) | (10.7%) | (23.6%) | — | (0.5%) | — | (35.2%) | (100.0%) |
| 65-66 | 4,733 | 14,988 | 4,704 | — | 163 | — | 9,132 | 33,720 |
| | (14.0%) | (44.4%) | (14.0%) | — | (0.5%) | — | (27.1%) | (100.0%) |
| 66-67 | 9,316 | 23,325 | 7,372 | — | 83 | — | 13,025 | 53,121 |
| | (17.5%) | (43.9%) | (13.9%) | — | (0.2%) | — | (24.5%) | (100.0%) |
| 67-68 | 1,943 | 9,602 | 4,372 | — | 459 | — | 19.707 | 36,083 |
| | (5.4%) | (26.6%) | (12.1%) | — | (1.3%) | — | (54.6%) | (100.0%) |
| 68-69 | 10,879 | 500 | 7,677 | — | — | — | 2,154 | 21,210 |
| | (51.3%) | (2.3%) | (36.2%) | — | — | — | (10.2%) | (100.0%) |
| 69-70 | 19,609 | 25,767 | 10,322 | — | 2,060 | 948 | 23,998 | 82,704 |
| | (23.7%) | (31.2%) | (12.5%) | — | (2.5%) | (1.1%) | (29.0%) | (100.0%) |
| 70-71 | 29,501 | 92,074 | 8,458 | 93 | 962 | — | 41,166 | 172,254 |
| | (17.1%) | (53.5%) | (4.9%) | — | (0.6%) | — | (23.9%) | (100.0%) |
| 71-72 | 28,323 | 125,408 | 13,217 | | 799 | 3,527 | 52,989 | 224,263 |
| | (12.6%) | (55.9%) | (5.9%) | | (0.4%) | (1.6%) | (23.6%) | (100.0%) |

[1]Includes Barley as grain only.

Source: Canadian Grain Commission

# TABLE XV.

## OVERSEAS[1] CLEARANCES OF CANADIAN BULK GRAIN[2] BY PORT AREAS
Crop Years 1951-52 to 1971-72

| Crop Year | Atlantic Coast[3] | St. Lawrence | Lakehead Direct[4] | Churchill | Pacific Coast | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | (Thousands of Bushels) | | | |
| [illegible] | 31,726 | 191,355 | 116 | 7,545 | 113,412 | 344,154 |
| [illegible] | 42,185 | 240,786 | 533 | 8,621 | 121,374 | 413,499 |
| [illegible] | 12,830 | 105,460 | 764 | 10,981 | 133,972 | 264,027 |
| [illegible] | 40,759 | 133,888 | 158 | 12,245 | 98,428 | 285,078 |
| [illegible] | 45,438 | 147,750 | 66 | 12,819 | 113,583 | 319,656 |
| [illegible] | 28,495 | 117,393 | — | 16,250 | 138,968 | 301,106 |
| [illegible] | 30,930 | 122,977 | 532 | 18,451 | 169,555 | 342,445 |
| [illegible] | 31,111 | 108,061 | 12,027 | 18,723 | 154,107 | 324,029 |
| [illegible] | 25,236 | 93,514 | 16,919 | 21,838 | 136,755 | 294,262 |
| [illegible] | 33,970 | 123,237 | 16,423 | 20,203 | 159,813 | 353,646 |
| [illegible] | 21,809 | 128,957 | 15,145 | 19,245 | 180,907 | 366,063 |
| [illegible] | 20,210 | 120,545 | 21,812 | 21,762 | 160,293 | 344,622 |
| [illegible] | 54,475 | 288,576 | 17,526 | 21,680 | 220,746 | 603,003 |
| [illegible] | 34,295 | 156,488 | 21,655 | 22,060 | 186,142 | 420,640 |
| [illegible] | 40,207 | 301,567 | 25,867 | 25,077 | 234,713 | 627,431 |
| [illegible] | 32,933 | 252,819 | 33,000 | 21,031 | 229,694 | 569,477 |
| [illegible] | 15,532 | 120,907 | 21,937 | 21,543 | 193,135 | 373,054 |
| [illegible] | 21,271 | 82,617 | 12,773 | 22,582 | 187,145 | 326,388 |
| [illegible] | 32,752 | 173,269 | 10,957 | 21,967 | 197,681 | 436,626 |
| [illegible] | 30,119 | 305,151 | 42,434 | 23,402 | 260,612 | 661,718 |
| [illegible] | 34,641 | 360,424 | 46,103 | 25,489 | 307,880 | 774,537 |

[1] To all countries except the U.S.A.

[2] Wheat (excluding bagged seed wheat), Oats, Barley, Rye and Flaxseed. Includes Rapeseed from 1965-66.

[3] Includes U.S.A. Ports.

[4] Includes shipments from ports along Great Lakes.

Source: Canadian Grain Commission

# TABLE XVI.

## WHEAT PRODUCTION IN THE FOUR MAJOR EXPORTING COUNTRIES
Crop Years 1957-58 to 1972-73

| Crop Year | Canada | Argentina | Australia | United States | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | (Thousands of Bushels) | | | |
| 1957-58 | 392,719 | 213,500 | 97,600 | 950,662 | 1,654,481 |
| [illegible] | 398,077 | 245,000 | 215,100 | 1,461,714 | 2,319,891 |
| [illegible] | 445,077 | 215,000 | 198,500 | 1,121,118 | 1,979,695 |
| [illegible] | 518,379 | 154,100 | 273,720 | 1,357,272 | 2,303,471 |
| 1961-62 | 283,394 | 210,300 | 247,200 | 1,234,743 | 1,975,637 |
| 1962-63 | 563,554 | 209,300 | 306,910 | 1,093,667 | 2,173,431 |
| 1963-64 | 723,442 | 328,485 | 327,912 | 1,142,013 | 2,521,852 |
| [illegible] | 600,424 | 413,700 | 368,800 | 1,290,700 | 2,673,624 |
| 1965-66 | 648,917 | 223,400 | 259,700 | 1,326,700 | 2,458,717 |
| 1966-67 | 827,338 | 229,500 | 466,600 | 1,310,648 | 2,834,086 |
| 1967-68 | 592,920 | 268,964 | 277,305 | 1,524,300 | 2,663,489 |
| 1968-69 | 649,844 | 210,909 | 543,954 | 1,576,251 | 2,980,958 |
| 1969-70 | 684,276 | 257,941 | 387,536 | 1,460,187 | 2,789,940 |
| 1970-71 | 331,519 | 180,779 | 289,908 | 1,378,465 | 2,180,671 |
| 1971-72 | 529,552 | 199,886 | 317,613 | 1,639,504 | 2,686,555 |
| 1972-73[1] | 533,288 | 257,206* | 233,322* | 1,558,996 | 2,582,812 |

[1] Subject to revision.

Source: For Canada — Statistics Canada.
For Argentina and Australia —
1957-58 to 1972-73 — Wheat Situation — U.S. Department of Agriculture.
*I.W.C. Estimate 1972-73

# TABLE XVII.

## PORTS OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR BY PRINCIPAL EXPORTERS
## STRIBUTION BY QUANTITY AND PERCENTAGE OF WORLD TRADE

**y—June** Crop Years 1952-53 to 1971-72

| p r | Argentina | Australia | Canada | United States | Others | World Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | (Millions of Bushels) | | | |
| -53 | 29 (3.0%) | 99 (10.1%) | 384 (39.2%) | 317 (32.4%) | 150 (15.3%) | 979 (100.0%) |
| -54 | 110 (12.6%) | 71 (8.2%) | 278 (32.0%) | 217 (25.0%) | 193 (22.2%) | 869 (100.0%) |
| -55 | 132 (13.6%) | 93 (9.6%) | 253 (26.1%) | 274 (28.1%) | 219 (22.6%) | 971 (100.0%) |
| -56 | 112 (10.1%) | 102 (9.2%) | 304 (27.4%) | 346 (31.2%) | 246 (22.1%) | 1,110 (100.0%) |
| -57 | 99 (7.6%) | 126 (9.6%) | 270 (20.6%) | 549 (41.9%) | 267 (20.3%) | 1,311 (100.0%) |
| -58 | 78 (6.5%) | 62 (5.2%) | 317 (26.6%) | 402 (33.8%) | 332 (27.9%) | 1,191 (100.0%) |
| -59 | 103 (7.8%) | 75 (5.7%) | 300 (22.8%) | 442 (33.6%) | 396 (30.1%) | 1,316 (100.0%) |
| -60 | 78 (5.7%) | 122 (9.0%) | 280 (20.6%) | 509 (37.5%) | 370 (27.2%) | 1,359 (100.0%) |
| -61 | 71 (4.5%) | 183 (11.6%) | 342 (21.7%) | 661 (41.9%) | 320 (20.3%) | 1,577 (100.0%) |
| -62 | 86 (4.9%) | 232 (13.2%) | 365 (20.8%) | 718 (40.9%) | 356 (20.2%) | 1,757 (100.0%) |
| -63 | 66 (4.1%) | 182 (11.3%) | 330 (20.5%) | 638 (39.7%) | 392 (24.4%) | 1,608 (100.0%) |
| -64 | 102 (4.9%) | 287 (13.9%) | 552 (26.7%) | 849 (41.0%) | 280 (13.5%) | 2,070 (100.0%) |
| -65 | 163 (8.7%) | 238 (12.7%) | 438 (23.3%) | 720 (38.2%) | 322 (17.1%) | 1,881 (100.0%) |
| -66 | 292 (12.7%) | 209 (9.1%) | 547 (23.8%) | 860 (37.4%) | 390 (17.0%) | 2,298 (100.0%) |
| -67 | 112 (5.4%) | 257 (12.4%) | 545 (26.3%) | 742 (35.9%) | 414 (20.0%) | 2,070 (100.0%) |
| -68 | 50 (2.5%) | 258 (13.4%) | 336 (17.4%) | 753 (39.0%) | 536 (27.7%) | 1,933 (100.0%) |
| -69 | 102 (6.2%) | 197 (11.9%) | 306 (18.5%) | 552 (33.5%) | 494 (29.9%) | 1,651 (100.0%) |
| -70 | 78 (4.1%) | 266 (14.2%) | 346 (18.5%) | 617 (32.9%) | 567 (30.3%) | 1,874 (100.0%) |
| -71 | 64 (3.2%) | 349 (17.5%) | 435 (21.9%) | 740 (37.2%) | 401 (20.2%) | 1,989 (100.0%) |
| -72[1] | 49 (2.6%) | 318 (16.6%) | 504 (26.2%) | 621 (32.3%) | 429 (22.3%) | 1,921 (100.0%) |

ubject to revision.

rces: Canada—(Aug.-July) Statistics Canada — Wheat Review.
U.S. — Wheat Situation; Foreign Agricultural Service; United States Department of Agriculture.
Argentina, Australia and Others.
1952-53 — 1962-63 — Wheat Situation: Foreign Agricultural Service, United States Department of Agriculture.
1963-64 — 1970-71 — World Wheat Statistics, International Wheat Council, and Annual Review of World Grains Situation, International Wheat Coulcil.



# TABLE XVIII.

## WHEAT ACREAGE IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

1963 to 1972

| Year | Belgium | France | Germany (West) | India | Italy | Japan |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | (Thousand Acres) | | | |
| 1963 | 504 | 9,513 | 3,415 | 33,747 | 10,858 | 1,443 |
| 1964 | 541 | 10,843 | 3,576 | 33,349 | 10,892 | 1,255 |
| 1965 | 568 | 11,169 | 3,489 | 33,260 | 10,596 | 1,176 |
| 1966 | 534 | 9,864 | 3,432 | 31,273 | 10,561 | 1,040 |
| 1967 | 502 | 9,709 | 3,494 | 31,723 | 9,914 | 882 |
| 1968 | 511 | 10,107 | 3,618 | 37,061 | 10,576 | 796 |
| 1969 | 504 | 9,968 | 3,692 | 39,433 | 10,423 | 709 |
| 1970 | 467 | 9,257 | 3,689 | 41,084 | 10,225 | 566 |
| 1971 | 499 | 9,827 | 3,815 | 44,212 | 9,766 | 410 |
| 1972[1] | 507 | 9,780 | 4,018 | 47,352 | 9,340 | 282 |

| Year | Netherlands | Sweden | Switzerland | Turkey | United Kingdom | U.S.S.R. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | (Thousand Acres) | | | |
| 1963 | 311 | 571 | 262 | 19,724 | 1,928 | 159,649 |
| 1964 | 373 | 640 | 264 | 19,790 | 2,207 | 167,749 |
| 1965 | 390 | 684 | 269 | 19,840 | 2,535 | 173,477 |
| 1966 | 366 | 472 | 267 | 19,938 | 2,239 | 172,866 |
| 1967 | 381 | 628 | 264 | 20,045 | 2,305 | 165,624 |
| 1968 | 378 | 605 | 264 | 20,270 | 2,417 | 166,128 |
| 1969 | 383 | 652 | 267 | 20,386 | 2,059 | 164,142 |
| 1970 | 351 | 655 | 257 | 21,251 | 2,496 | 161,109 |
| 1971 | 351 | 588 | 240 | 21,498 | 2,708 | 158,230 |
| 1972[1] | 385 | 657 | 242 | 21,745 | 2,785 | 158,144 |

[1] Preliminary

Source: World Wheat Statistics, International Wheat Council and Annual Review of the World Grains Situation, International Wheat Council.

# TABLE XIX.

## WHEAT PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

1963 to 1972

| Year | Belgium | France | Germany (West) | India | Italy | Japan |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | (Thousand Bushels) | | | |
| 1963 | 28,293 | 376,586 | 178,427 | 397,898 | 298,616 | 26,272 |
| 1964 | 33,474 | 508,459 | 185,446 | 362,330 | 315,481 | 45,709 |
| 1965 | 31,747 | 542,337 | 159,762 | 451,580 | 359,243 | 47,289 |
| 1966 | 24,251 | 415,094 | 166,559 | 383,016 | 345,391 | 37,626 |
| 1967 | 30,938 | 524,994 | 213,812 | 418,621 | 352,593 | 35,641 |
| 1968 | 31,416 | 550,604 | 227,738 | 607,741 | 354,761 | 37,185 |
| 1969 | 28,623 | 531,277 | 220,462 | 685,307 | 352,188 | 27,852 |
| 1970 | 27,006 | 474,802 | 208,042 | 738,291 | 356,013 | 17,417 |
| 1971 | 33,620 | 564,383 | 262,423 | 875,720 | 370,009 | 16,167 |
| 1972[1] | 30,129 | 665,943 | 242,802 | 972,863 | 342,454 | 10,472 |

| Year | Netherlands | Sweden | Switzerland | Turkey | United Kingdom | U.S.S.R. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | (Thousand Bushels) | | | |
| 1963 | 19.731 | 23,626 | 10,986 | 349,065 | 111,921 | 1,825,721 |
| 1964 | 27,080 | 39,132 | 14,293 | 310,117 | 139,369 | 2,733,695 |
| 1965 | 25,390 | 38,140 | 12,934 | 317,098 | 153,258 | 2,193,085 |
| 1966 | 21,936 | 21,164 | 12,787 | 356,965 | 127,684 | 3,692,706 |
| 1967 | 27,154 | 41,520 | 15,800 | 371,479 | 143,411 | 2,840,289 |
| 1968 | 24,949 | 36,743 | 15,138 | 352,850 | 127,464 | 3,431,605 |
| 1969 | 24,875 | 33,694 | 13,999 | 385,809 | 123,605 | 2,936,447 |
| 1970 | 23,626 | 35,458 | 12,860 | 367,437 | 155,646 | 3,662,025 |
| 1971 | 25,941 | 36,560 | 15,065 | 486,854 | 176,959 | 3,628,808 |
| 1972[1] | 26,125 | 45,856 | 13,963 | 450,110 | 174,901 | 2,939,497 |

[1] Preliminary.

Source: World Wheat Statistics, International Wheat Council and Annual Review of the World Grains Situation, International Wheat Council.

# TABLE XX.

## IPORTS OF WHEAT AND FLOUR INTO SELECTED COUNTRIES FROM ALL SOURCES

**op Year** 1957-58 to 1971-72

| op ar | Belgium/ Luxembourg | Brazil | France | Germany (West) | India | Italy | Japan |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | (Thousand Bushels) | | | |
| 57-58 ..... | 15,763 | 46,040 | 9,406 | 96,232 | 111,002 | 13,926 | 89,544 |
| 58-59 ..... | 18,078 | 75,251 | 20,172 | 89,324 | 128,199 | 2,903 | 90,279 |
| 59-60 ..... | 14,955 | 65,183 | 12,052 | 76,941 | 131,653 | 3,160 | 94,248 |
| 60-61 ..... | 17,710 | 73,892 | 14,734 | 80,983 | 140,581 | 87,083 | 104,132 |
| 61-62 ..... | 17,821 | 83,886 | 13,228 | 129,154 | 105,528 | 33,143 | 101,890 |
| 62-63 ..... | 13,081 | 88,258 | 21,899 | 68,711 | 142,419 | 10,141 | 97,848 |
| 63-64 ..... | 20,687 | 70,180 | 28,256 | 69,409 | 157,116 | 17,821 | 143,999 |
| 64-65 ..... | 15,653 | 84,217 | 26,051 | 54,528 | 210,946 | 26,162 | 130,293 |
| 65-66 ..... | 20,282 | 85,282 | 27,484 | 59,635 | 280,906 | 38,434 | 130,550 |
| 66-67 ..... | 19,327 | 96,893 | 25,243 | 56,989 | 233,102 | 37,883 | 156,528 |
| 67-68 ..... | 19,878 | 91,308 | 16,902 | 67,425 | 246,073 | 34,576 | 148,004 |
| 68-69 ..... | 30,828 | 89,103 | 22,046 | 93,439 | 119,050 | 57,835 | 153,699 |
| 69-70 ..... | 43,027 | 77,162 | 17,453 | 66,212 | 111,370 | 47,399 | 162,591 |
| 70-71 ..... | 38,434 | 68,160 | 13,154 | 93,293 | 87,340 | 52,911 | 177,619 |
| 71-72[2-3] ..... | 13,816 | 54,050 | 3,270 | 20,319 | 53,352 | 34,466 | 185,078 |

| op ar | Republic of Korea | Netherlands | Phillippines | Switzerland | Turkey | United Arab Republic | United Kingdom |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | (Thousand Bushels) | | | |
| 7-58 ..... | 15,432 | 37,589 | 14,293 | 13,485 | 11,538 | 38,838 | 187,834 |
| 8-59 ..... | 11,097 | 44,570 | 12,860 | 11,942 | 1,102 | 53,242 | 194,742 |
| 9-60 ..... | 12,052 | 40,896 | 12,419 | 13,558 | 2,499 | 47,657 | 164,208 |
| 0-61 ..... | 10,986 | 34,539 | 10,471 | 11,464 | 9,664 | 36,523 | 173,100 |
| 1-62 ..... | 10,692 | 49,971 | 12,309 | 16,351 | 44,350 | 62,795 | 172,401 |
| 2-63 ..... | 33,547 | 19,989 | 13,705 | 15,579 | 24,582 | 63,236 | 156,455 |
| 3-64 ..... | 27,852 | 29,211 | 16,424 | 12,162 | 15,322 | 70,144 | 169,205 |
| 4-65 ..... | 19,401 | 26,088 | 16,535 | 13,779 | 10,398 | 70,438 | 153,956 |
| 5-66 ..... | 22,046 | 27,190 | 17,968 | 18,445 | 4,850 | 70,879 | 171,373 |
| 6-67 ..... | 24,030 | 22,450 | 18,041 | 14,146 | 8,672 | 91,786 | 153,442 |
| 7-68 ..... | 27,852 | 34,613 | 21,679 | 14,587 | 1,653 | 102,221 | 149,804 |
| 8-69 ..... | 51,441 | 46,995 | 23,700 | 13,191 | 20,246 | 71,467 | 168,139 |
| 9-70 ..... | 45,415 | 59,451 | 20,062 | 18,115 | 32,041 | 81,571 | 175,672 |
| 0-71 ..... | 64,375 | 48,134 | 21,789 | 18,298 | 20,870 | 92,838 | 196,909 |
| 1-72[2] ..... | 76,978 | 37,258 | 24,949 | 15,873 | 4,336 | 98,179 | 140,876 |

[1] July-June crop year.

[2] Subject to revision.

[3] For 1971-72 quantities represent total exports to these specified countries.

Sources: 1957-58 to 1970-71 International Wheat Council — World Wheat Statistics.
1971-72 International Wheat Council — Draft Annual Review of the World Grains Situation.

# TABLE XXI.

## SCHEDULE OF CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD PAYMENTS FOR No. 1 NORTHERN WHEAT BASIS IN STORE THUNDER BAY OR VANCOUVER

**Pool Account Years** 1950-51 to 1971-72

| Pool Account | Initial Payment | Adjustment Payment | Interim Payment | Final Payment[1] | Total Realized Price |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | (Dollars per Bushel) | | |
| 1950-51 | 1.40 | .20 | — | .258 | 1.858 |
| 1951-52 | 1.40 | .20 | — | .236 | 1.836 |
| 1952-53 | 1.40 | .20 | .12 | .099 | 1.819 |
| 1953-54 | 1.40 | — | .10 | .064 | 1.564 |
| 1954-55 | 1.40 | — | .10 | .151 | 1.651 |
| 1955-56 | 1.40 | — | .10 | .109 | 1.609 |
| 1956-57 | 1.40 | — | .10 | .088 | 1.588 |
| 1957-58 | 1.40 | — | .10 | .121 | 1.621 |
| 1958-59 | 1.40 | — | .10 | .096 | 1.596 |
| 1959-60 | 1.40 | — | .10 | .090 | 1.590 |
| 1960-61 | 1.40 | — | .10 | .295 | 1.795 |
| 1961-62 | 1.40 | .10 | — | .410 | 1.910 |
| 1962-63 | 1.50 | — | — | .374 | 1.874 |
| 1963-64 | 1.50 | — | — | .474 | 1.974 |
| 1964-65 | 1.50 | — | — | .387 | 1.887 |
| 1965-66 | 1.50 | — | — | .497 | 1.997 |
| 1966-67 | 1.50 | — | — | .487 | 1.987 |
| 1967-68 | 1.70 | — | — | .114 | 1.814 |
| 1968-69 | 1.70 | — | — | — | 1.700 |
| 1969-70 | 1.50 | — | .073[2] | .107[3] | 1.680 |
| 1970-71 | 1.50 | — | — | .171 | 1.671 |
| *1971-72 | 1.46 | | | .136 | 1.596 |

1 Final payment and final realized price after deduction of Board operating costs, but prior to deduction of P.F.A.A. Levy. for years 1950-51 through 1969-70.

2 Payment from Pool account prior to payment from Temporary Wheat Reserves Act.

3 Payment from Temporary Wheat Reserves Act.

* Price represents. 1CW RS

# TABLE XXII.

## CHEDULE OF CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD PAYMENTS FOR No. 2 CANADA WESTERN OATS ASIS IN STORE THUNDER BAY

**ool Account Years** 1960-61 to 1971-72

| Pool ccount | Initial Payment | Final Payment[1] | Final Realized Price |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | (Cents per Bushel) | |
| 960-61 | 60 | 14.2 | 74.2 |
| 961-62 | 60 | 17.2 | 77.2 |
| 962-63 | 60 | 11.8 | 71.8 |
| 963-64 | 60 | 9.2 | 69.2 |
| 964-65 | 60 | 17.2 | 77.2 |
| 965-66 | 60 | 24.5 | 84.5 |
| 966-67 | 60 | 23.4 | 83.4 |
| 967-68 | 65 | 17.5 | 82.5 |
| 968-69 | 65 | — | 65.0 |
| 969-70 | 60 | 9.9 | 69.9 |
| 970-71 | 60 | — | 60.0 |
| 971-72 | 60 | 7.8 | 67.8 |

[1] Final payment and final realized price after deduction of Board operating costs, but prior to deduction of P.F.A.A. Levy for years 1960-61 through 1969-70.

# TABLE XXIII.

## CHEDULE OF CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD PAYMENTS FOR No. 3 CANADA WESTERN -ROW BARLEY BASIS IN STORE THUNDER BAY

**'ool Account Years** 1960-61 to 1971-72

| Pool Account | Initial Payment | Adjustment Payment | Final Payment [1] | Final Realized Price [1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | (Cents per Bushel) | |
| 960-61 | 96 | | 8.5 | 104.5 |
| 961-62 | 96 | | 32.0 | 128.0 |
| 962-63 | 96 | | 17.2 | 113.2 |
| 963-64 | 96 | | 21.8 | 117.8 |
| 964-65 | 96 | | 30.0 | 126.0 |
| 965-66 | 96 | | 32.6 | 128.6 |
| 966-67 | 96 | | 33.4 | 129.4 |
| 967-68 | 106 | | 4.2 | 110.2 |
| 968-69 | 106 | | — | 106.0 |
| 969-70 | 91 | | 2.5 | 93.5 |
| 970-71 | 91 | .10 | — | 101.0 |
| 971-72 | 91 | | — | 91. |

[1] Final payment and final realized price after deduction of Board operating costs, but prior to deduction of P.F.A.A. Levy. for years 1960-61 through 1969-70.

# TABLE XXIV.



## ANNUAL AVERAGES OF CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD SELLING QUOTATIONS BASIS IN STORE THUNDER BAY

**Crop Years** 1962-63 to 1971-72

| Crop Year | WHEAT | | | | | OATS | BARLEY |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 Nor. | 2 Nor. | 3 Nor. | 4 Nor. | 2 C.W. Dur. | 2 C.W. | 3 C.W. 6 Row |
| | (Dollars per Bushel) | | | | | | |
| 1962-63 ..... | 1.96 1/8 | 1.95 1/4 | 1.93 5/8 | 1.87 1/4 | 2.56 1/4 | .81 3/4 | 1.30 3/4 |
| 1963-64 ..... | 2.03 3/8 | 2.00 3/8 | 1.97 1/2 | 1.90 5/8 | 2.16 3/4 | .78 5/8 | 1.23 1/2 |
| 1964-65 ..... | 1.98 3/8 | 1.95 3/8 | 1.90 5/8 | 1.84 5/8 | 1.94 1/2 | .83 | 1.33 1/4 |
| 1965-66 ..... | 1.99 3/4 | 1.96 3/4 | 1.88 1/4 | 1.83 1/4 | 1.97 5/8 | .89 3/4 | 1.38 1/2 |
| 1966-67 ..... | 2.11 3/4 | 2.08 3/4 | 2.05 3/8 | 2.00 1/2 | 2.23 | .92 5/8 | 1.37 1/8 |
| 1967-68 ..... | 1.94 1/2 | 1.92 7/8 | 1.91 5/8 | 1.87 3/4 | 2.11 7/8 | .95 1/4 | 1.30 5/8 |
| 1968-69 ..... | 1.94 7/8 | 1.90 | 1.87 1/4 | 1.80 3/8 | 2.13 | .85 1/2 | 1.19 3/4 |
| 1969-70 ..... | 1.80 3/4 | 1.77 5/8 | 1.67 1/4 | 1.52 | 1.88 1/2 | .73 3/8 | 1.12 1/4 |
| 1970-71 ..... | 1.79 1/4 | 1.77 1/8 | 1.72 | 1.67 3/8 | 1.75 | .83 1/4 | 1.30 7/8 |
| 1971-72 ..... | 1.68½ [1] | 1.68½ | 1.63½ | 1.60½ | 1.62-5/8 | .67¼ | 1.13 |

[1] Represents 1 CW 14%

1971-72 Monthly Averages

| | 1 CW 14% | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| August ..... | 1.73 5/8 | 1.73 5/8 | 1.68 5/8 | 1.65 5/8 | 1.72 1/2 | .67 5/8 | 1.12 3/4 |
| September ..... | 1.71 1/2 | 1.71 1/2 | 1.66 1/2 | 1.63 1/2 | 1.67 1/2 | .65 3/8 | 1.08 5/8 |
| October ..... | 1.65 7/8 | 1.65 7/8 | 1.60 7/8 | 1.57 7/8 | 1.59 3/4 | .65 1/4 | 1.10 3/8 |
| November ..... | 1.65 3/4 | 1.65 3/4 | 1.60 3/4 | 1.57 3/4 | 1.59 5/8 | .66 | 1.13 1/4 |
| December ..... | 1.65 | 1.65 | 1.60 | 1.57 | 1.53 3/8 | .64 1/4 | 1.13 1/2 |
| January ..... | 1.66 1/8 | 1.66 1/8 | 1.61 1/8 | 1.58 1/8 | 1.54 | .66 | 1.13 1/2 |
| February ..... | 1.66 1/8 | 1.66 1/8 | 1.61 1/8 | 1.58 1/8 | 1.54 | .66 3/8 | 1.14 1/4 |
| March ..... | 1.67 1/8 | 1.67 1/8 | 1.62 1/8 | 1.59 1/8 | 1.60 5/8 | .67 3/4 | 1.14 1/4 |
| April ..... | 1.70 1/8 | 1.70 1/8 | 1.65 1/8 | 1.62 1/8 | 1.66 1/4 | .69 | 1.14 1/2 |
| May ..... | 1.70 7/8 | 1.70 7/8 | 1.65 7/8 | 1.62 7/8 | 1.68 1/2 | .69 | 1.16 1/4 |
| June ..... | 1.69 3/8 | 1.69 3/8 | 1.64 3/8 | 1.61 3/8 | 1.67 | .69 1/4 | 1.15 3/4 |
| July ..... | 1.70 1/8 | 1.70 1/8 | 1.65 1/8 | 1.62 1/8 | 1.67 3/4 | .71 | 1.19 5/8 |

# TABLE XXV.

## CHEDULE OF TOTAL NUMBER OF CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD ELIVERY PERMITS ISSUED TO PRODUCERS

**rop Years** 1947-48 to 1971-72

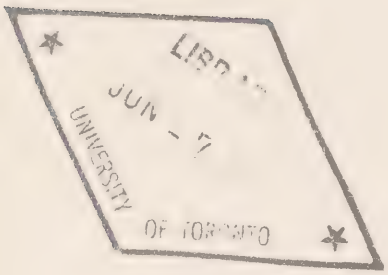
| Crop Year | Manitoba | Saskatchewan | Alberta and British Columbia | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 947-48 | 41,541 | 116,490 | 77,308 | 235,339 |
| 948-49 | 40,719 | 114,237 | 73,637 | 228,593 |
| 949-50 | 42,257 | 113,661 | 74,289 | 230,207 |
| 950-51 | 42,606 | 116,820 | 75,303 | 234,729 |
| 951-52 | 43,227 | 114,459 | 73,342 | 231,028 |
| 952-53 | 44,450 | 117,335 | 78,806 | 240,591 |
| 953-54 | 44,701 | 117,240 | 79,312 | 241,253 |
| 954-55 | 42,781 | 112,964 | 74,563 | 230,308 |
| 955-56 | 39,964 | 111,665 | 76,541 | 228,170 |
| 956-57 | 43,120 | 110,872 | 76,862 | 230,854 |
| 957-58 | 42,414 | 108,902 | 75,000 | 226,316 |
| 958-59 | 43,242 | 107,128 | 79,474 | 229,844 |
| 959-60 | 41,960 | 105,621 | 77,713 | 225,294 |
| 960-6 | 42,124 | 104,384 | 77,917 | 224,425 |
| 961-62 | 41,888 | 103,795 | 77,991 | 223,674 |
| 962-63 | 41,352 | 102,420 | 77,366 | 221,138 |
| 963-64 | 39,471 | 100,202 | 75,206 | 214,879 |
| 964-65 | 39,027 | 98,028 | 73,888 | 210,943 |
| 965-66 | 38,013 | 95,541 | 71,632 | 205,186 |
| 966-67 | 36,258 | 92,302 | 69,494 | 198,054 |
| 967-68 | 35.107 | 89,761 | 67,189 | 192,057 |
| 968-69 | 35,332 | 88,304 | 66,970 | 190,606 |
| 969-70 | 35,203 | 88,378 | 66,423 | 190,004 |
| 970-71 | 33,602 | 85,453 | 63,654 | 182,709 |
| 971-72 | 33,124 | 82,876 | 60,886 | 176,886 |

WB
A56

# The Canadian Wheat Board ANNUAL REPORT 1972-73



UNIVERSITY
JUN - 7




CORRECTION FOR THE 1972-73 ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD

Please insert following correction to Table IV, Producer Marketings—Western Canadian Grains, which appears on page four of the Addenda. Cut along the lines as shown, remove the gummed paper backing from the back, and stick the correction in the appropriate place in the table.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1968-69 | 423,161 | 41,573 | 81,766 | 3,838 | 15,310 | 17,576 | 583,224 |
| 1969-70 | 413,263 | 20,868 | 168,423 | 7,602 | 22,086 | 28,500 | 660,742 |
| 1970-71 | 384,307 | 58,254 | 235,899 | 11,600 | 33,713 | 61,524 | 785,297 |
| 1971-72 | 517,507 | 32,326 | 295,467 | 15,531 | 21,580 | 69,838 | 952,249 |
| 1972-73[2] | 633,258 | 32,484 | 236,816 | 9,252 | 18,346 | 62,949 | 993,105 |

[1] Rapeseed marketings prior to 1957-58 are not available.

[2] Subject to Revision.

Source: Canadian Grain Commission 1972-73. All previous years Statistics Canada: Grain Trade of Canada

## THE CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD


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Copies of this Annual Report available in French upon request.

## MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

| | |
|---|---|
| G. N. VOGEL | Chief Commissioner |
| D. H. TRELEAVEN | Assistant Chief Commissioner |
| R. L. KRISTJANSON | Commissioner |
| C. W. GIBBINGS | Commissioner |
| R. M. ESDALE | Commissioner |

## Executive Officers

| | |
|---|---|
| C. E. GORDON EARL | Executive Director |
| J. L. LEIBFRIED | Marketing Co-ordinator |
| PEEBLES KELLY | Treasurer |
| J. E. McLAUGHLIN | Secretary |

## Canadian Offices

| | |
|---|---|
| Winnipeg, Manitoba | Head Office |
| Vancouver, British Columbia | W. E. Wellman, Manager |
| Montreal, Quebec | G. M. Champagne, Manager |

## Overseas Offices

| | |
|---|---|
| London, England | D. D. Yates, London Manager |
| Tokyo, Japan | T. Ono, Tokyo Manager |
| Brussels, Belgium | Dr. H. F. Bjarnason, Representative |

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The Honourable Otto E. Lang,
Minister Responsible for the
Canadian Wheat Board,
Ottawa, Canada

Winnipeg, Canada
January 31, 1974

Sir:

We beg to submit herewith the Annual Report of the Canadian Wheat Board for the crop year ending July 31, 1973, as required by the Canadian Wheat Board Act.

# PART I THE INTERNATIONAL GRAIN MARKET

## NTRODUCTION

In the 1972-73 crop year an unprecedented orld demand for all grains including wheat, oarse grains, rice and oilseeds coincided with ower exportable supplies of all these com- odities. Reduced production in key areas for ach of these agricultural products led to record evels of world trade, steep rises in prices, in some ases to record levels, and substantial reductions closing inventories. In Canada exports of all rains totalled a record 833 million bushels, in- luding 577 million bushels of wheat and wheat our. Its outward carryover of wheat and flour eclined to 365 million bushels, the lowest level 21 years.

International monetary uncertainty further com- licated the situation. It was not specific only to ommodity markets; nevertheless, it was important them. Fluctuations in the relative values of na- ional currencies influenced the daily selling rices quoted by exporting countries and were a leterminant of the effective prices that importers aid for their grain. In particular, the U.S. govern- nent's devaluation of the American dollar relative most foreign currencies and the subsequent levaluation of the Canadian dollar as it moved long with it, allowed most importing countries to artially offset the rises in world commodity prices nd freight rates. This may have led to a higher lemand, especially for American and Canadian rains, than otherwise would have been realized ad no currency adjustments been made.

The inter-relationship of wheat, coarse grains, ice and protein commodities in both food diets nd animal feed rations was an important factor in he development of the world grain situation in 972-73. Very tight supply/demand situations in ice and protein feeds put additional pressures on he wheat and coarse grain markets.

After expanding five years in succession the vorld paddy output of rice declined about 4 per ent in 1972-73, to approximately 296 million tons. Crops in the People's Republic of China and India, the world's two largest producers, suffered considerable damage due to unfavourable weather conditions. Output in Europe and Africa showed little change while improvements were made in Brazil and Argentina. In some countries acreage restrictions held down production levels. Nearly all of the rice produced in major growing countries is consumed in those countries, and most of the exportable supplies are provided by relatively minor producers such as Thailand and the United States. Therefore, the moderate harvests of 1972-73 led to a considerable expansion in import demand that year. At the same time relatively low exportable supplies in some of the major exporting countries led their governments to impose export restrictions to assure supplies for internal use. This resulted in a situation of scarcity and prices rose sharply to levels that led to a shift in demand to other food substitutes, mainly wheat.

A similar situation to that of rice developed in the world protein market in 1972-73. Lower output in major producing countries, both importers and exporters, in the face of a strong and growing demand for protein resulted in a very tight supply/demand situation for most products. In the United States relatively low soybean stocks and a poor crop due to unfavourable harvest conditions in the fall of 1972 left a low level of exportable supplies. Large purchases of soybeans by the People's Republic of China and the Soviet Union, lower peanut-meal supplies in India and West Africa, and questionable fishing prospects in Peru added to the bullish undertone developing in the market. In the latter part of the year a record soybean crop in Brazil which might have eased prices was offset by a poor anchovy catch in Peru. In addition export controls by the United States, Canada, Brazil and Argentina put even more pressure on international prices. All this, together with uncertainty in the international monetary situation, contributed to sharp price rises, in some cases to record levels.

A tight situation also developed in the coarse

grain market in 1972-73. Due to unfavourable weather conditions world production, at 631 million tons, was approximately 3 per cent lower than the record level of the previous year. The decline was concentrated in the major exporting countries, but production was reduced also in India, Pakistan and the People's Republic of China as well as in most of Central America where coarse grains are a staple food. Despite higher carry-in stocks, this lower level of production combined with higher domestic use of coarse grains to result in a lower level of exportable supplies in 1972-73. At the same time it also resulted in a higher demand for feedstuffs, especially in the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China, Japan and several developing countries. Short supplies of rice and protein supplements further complicated the situation. Prices rose without interruption during the first half of the crop year, declined temporarily, and then continued to rise to levels which, at the end of the year, were about twice as high as a year earlier.

Although the tight situations that developed in the rice, protein and coarse grain markets gave an underlying strength to the market for wheat, it was the wheat market itself where the most noticeable developments occurred. A sharply reduced crop in the U.S.S.R. as well as poorer crops in several other importing countries resulted in a surge in import demand. This occurred at a time when exporters' supplies were relatively low as carry-in stocks had declined in the past several years and Australia and Argentina, particularly, experienced shortfalls in production. Trade in wheat and wheat flour increased substantially in 1972-73 leading carryover stocks of the five major exporters to decline even further. Throughout the crop year there were continuous and at times very steep rises in wheat export prices, except in the early months when the U.S. government held export prices of American wheat at artificially low levels through a system of export subsidies, and during February and March, 1973, when it terminated government loan programs and released government grain stocks onto the market, causing U.S. domestic and export prices to weaken. Ocean freight rates rose steadily in response to an increased demand for transportation of all commodities and import prices followed accordingly.

## WORLD GRAIN PRODUCTION AND POPULATION

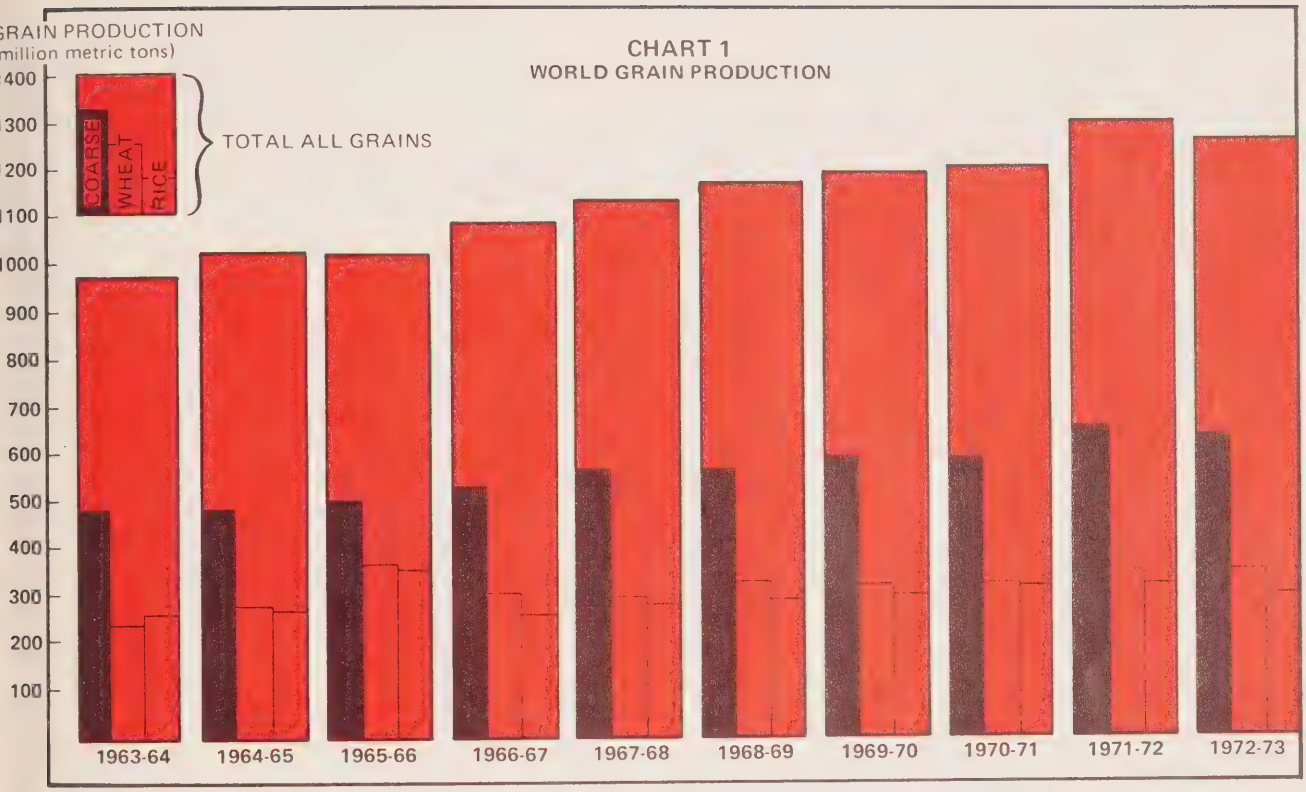
In the 1972-73 crop year developments in the international grain economy brought renewed attention to the world food supply situation. As prices of most grains hit record highs, many people began to question the ability of world resources to consistently meet the accelerating food requirements of an ever-increasing world population. In particular, attention was focused on the matter when the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations recommended international action be taken to assure a minimum level of world food security to deal with problems of shortages of grain in the future. The latest indications are that at present world population is nearly 3.9 billion and it is increasing at a rate of slightly over 2 per cent per year. This represents an increase of about 80 million people each year.

Although world production of all grains fell over 3 per cent in 1972-73 the total volume was still the second highest on record and it was well in line with the increasing trend exhibited in recent years. Despite this fact world grain stocks have declined over the past three years. World consumption of grain has increased markedly as a result of not only population growth but also increases in the living standards of people. Countries which in the past cut back on consumption of food during periods of shortages and high prices did not do so in 1972-73.

Chart 1 indicates world grain production levels during the ten year period 1963-64 to 1972-73 and the relative importance of each type of grain grown in relation to the world production total. Coarse grains have generally accounted for nearly 50 per cent of world grain production while the shares of wheat and rice have been nearly equal. In recent years variations in all grain production levels have resulted primarily from changes in coarse grain production, and, to a lesser extent from changes in wheat production. Rice production has tended to level off in the past two years accounting for a lower proportion of the increase in grain output.

## WHEAT PRODUCTION

World wheat production in 1972-73 was 12,36




million bushels. This was 271 million bushels, or 2 per cent, below the record crop of the previous year and was due to lower yields rather than a reduction in the acreage sown. A comparison of the estimated world wheat production by geographic areas is shown in table 1.

**TABLE 1**

**WORLD WHEAT PRODUCTION BY AREAS**

| Geographic Areas | 1965-66 to 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | — million bushels — | | |
| U.S.S.R. | 3,019 | 3,662 | 3,629 | 3,153 |
| Asia | 2,275 | 2,651 | 2,800 | 3,094 |
| North America | 2,183 | 1,764 | 2,211 | 2,145 |
| Western Europe | 1,815 | 1,753 | 2,081 | 2,061 |
| Eastern Europe | 725 | 704 | 905 | 950 |
| Africa | 244 | 304 | 328 | 360 |
| South America | 331 | 319 | 358 | 353 |
| Oceania | 400 | 302 | 327 | 252 |
| TOTAL | 10,992 | 11,459 | 12,639 | 12,368 |

Source: International Wheat Council, REVIEW OF THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION 1972-73, Appendix Table 1, pp. 92-93.

## WORLD WHEAT PRODUCTION BY AREAS

Though world wheat production in 1972-73 was just slightly below the volume of the previous year, crop conditions varied from area to area. A review of wheat production by country and geographic areas follows.

### U.S.S.R.

The Soviet Union's total wheat crop declined sharply from 3,629 million bushels in 1971-72 to 3,153 million bushels in 1972-73. As a result of unfavourable weather conditions the area harvested and yield for winter wheat dropped considerably. The subsequent decline in winter wheat production was only partially offset by a slightly larger spring area and higher spring yields than in 1971-72.

An inadequate snow cover resulted in extensive winterkill in the winter wheat areas of the Ukraine and Northern Caucasus, and dry weather during the growing season also had detrimental effects. Dry weather also affected some spring

wheat areas of the Volga, although the crop was good in some other spring areas, particularly Northern Kazakhstan and Western Siberia. As a result of the sharp decline in production of not only wheat but other grains as well, large imports of grain were necessary to prevent a cut-back in the expansion of livestock production, part of the current policy of the Soviet Union.

## Asia

In 1972-73 Asia was the area that recorded the largest increase in production from its 1971-72 volume. The 1972-73 wheat crop in this area was 3,094 million bushels, an increase of 294 million bushels. A slight increase in total acreage and higher yields, particularly in the Near East, led to the larger aggregate production. The largest production increases occurred in India. With larger wheat acreage and higher yields, its wheat crop totalled 973 million bushels, an increase of 97 million bushels from the previous year. In most of the Near East weather conditions were much better, as the drought of the previous two years did not recur. In Iraq a two-fold area increase as well as considerably higher yields resulted in a record crop of 91 million bushels, about three times that of the previous year. Iraq was therefore able to enter the market as a net exporter in 1972-73. The Syrian Arab Republic reported a similar increase in its wheat production in 1972-73, from 24 million to 66 million bushels. Significantly higher yields as a result of abundant rainfall accounted for this increase. Iran increased its production 31 million bushels to 167 million, solely through an increase in yields. Turkey incurred the largest decrease in production in the area. Its crop fell 39 million bushels to 448 million, but it was a net exporter of wheat. Despite dry conditions reported in parts of the People's Republic of China immediately before and during harvest, its wheat crop was significantly above the 1971-72 crop of 882 million bushels.

## North America

Canada's 1972-73 wheat crop, at 533 million bushels, was marginally above that of 1971-72. Although seeded acreage was about 10 per cent higher than in 1971-72 very dry conditions in the spring and mid-summer and an early onset of wintry conditions in late September and Octobe reduced yields significantly.

The 1972-73 wheat crop in the United State totalling 1,545 million bushels, was 73 millio bushels below that of 1971-72. The area seede to winter wheat was the largest since 1969. Hov ever, a Voluntary Diversion Program, additional t the 1972 Wheat Program of July 1971, was intro duced in January 1972, and this resulted in relatively high rate of abandonment of winte wheat acreage. It also led producers to reduc spring seedings sharply. Therefore the total ha vested area was nearly 3 per cent less than i 1971. This, together with somewhat lower yield in both the winter and spring areas, resulted i the lower production level. In 1972-73 the pro duction of Hard Spring and Durum wheat classe showed the largest decreases, 25 per cent and 2 per cent, respectively, relative to 1971-72. Th Soft Red Winter Wheat crop increased 7 per cen while other classes showed minor increases.

Mexico's wheat crop of 66 million bushels i 1972-73 was only 4 million more than the previou year, despite a considerable increase in area Domestic consumption continued to rise and Mex co, previously an exporter, remained a net im porter of wheat for the second consecutive yea

## Australia

The Australian wheat crop, totalling 239 millio bushels, was 74 million bushels below 1971-72. third consecutive year of drought during seedin and excessive rain during harvesting, once agai led to a shortage of Prime Hard wheat.

## Western Europe

Weather conditions in parts of Wester Europe were not as favourable as in previous yea and the overall yield and the wheat are were less than in 1971-72. As a result wheat pro duction in this area, which includes countries in side and outside the European Economic Com munity, totalled 2,061 million bushels, a decreas of 20 million bushels from the previous year. Th nine member states of the European Economi Community harvested 1,523 million bushels com pared to 1,472 million bushels in 1971-72. An in crease of 97 million bushels in the French cro more than offset the decline in outturn of the eigh

other importing countries together. Substantial decreases in production occurred in Italy and the Federal Republic of Germany.

## Eastern Europe

Wheat production in this area, totalling 950 million bushels in 1972-73, increased by 45 million bushels. In the grain importing countries of Eastern Europe the quality of grain was below average with harvest losses larger than usual because of storms which caused heavy lodging. However, increases in sown acreages in all countries but Poland offset individual yield decreases. Poland produced 191 million bushels, about 9 million less than in 1971-72. The Czechoslovakian crop showed a 6 million bushel increase to 148 million bushels. In spite of severe rainstorms the crop in the German Democratic Republic increased 9 million bushels, to 101 million bushels.

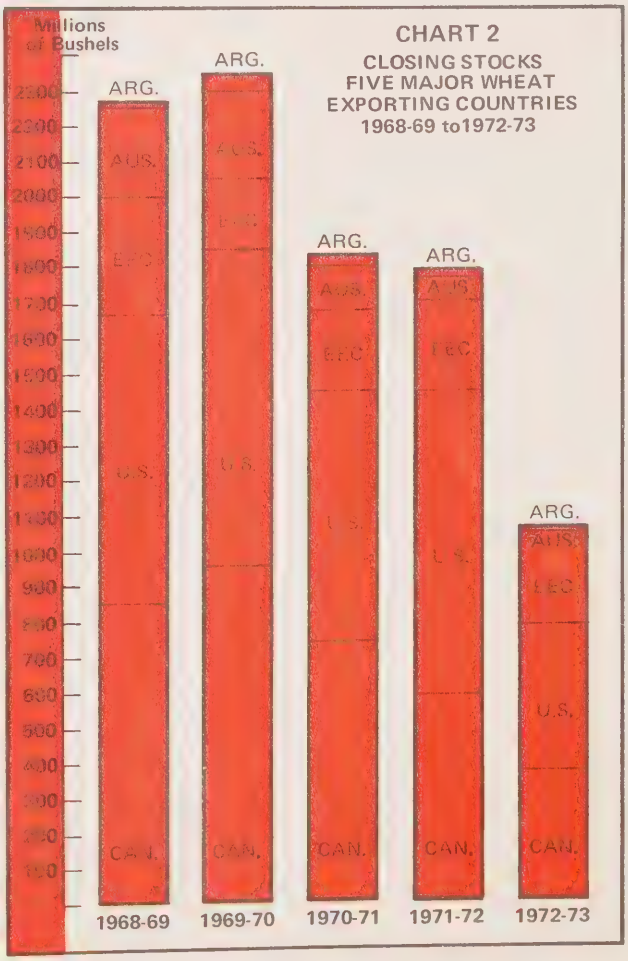
The crop year 1972-73 was the second consecutive one in which all of the exporting countries of Eastern Europe harvested record crops. In Bulgaria substantially higher yields more than offset a marginal decline in area, resulting in a crop of 131 million bushels, 17 million above 1971-72. In Hungary both area and yields increased slightly and that country produced 150 million bushels. A slight increase in yields in Romania resulted in an increase in production of 16 million bushels, to 222 million bushels in 1972-73.

## Africa

Both the area and the production of wheat increased in Africa in 1972-73. Most countries in the area shared in these increases, with the exceptions of the Arab Republic of Egypt and Morocco. In the Arab Republic of Egypt smaller acreage was not offset by record yields so that production declined 5 million bushels, to 59 million bushels. In Morocco lower yields more than offset a larger area and resulted in a smaller crop of 79 million bushels. Algeria experienced the largest increase in production, from 45 million bushels in 1971-72 to 72 million bushels in 1972-73. The South African crop increased 5 million bushels to 65 million. All other countries in the area experienced only minor changes.

## South America

Wheat production in South America totalled 353 million bushels in 1972-73, 6 million below the previous year. Argentina and Brazil experienced offsetting changes in production while those in other countries were slight. Due to rain, frost and pest problems the Brazilian crop was less than one third of the 1971-72 record of 74 million bushels. In Argentina, favourable seeding conditions and price incentives resulted in significantly higher acreage in 1972-73. However, cold weather at harvest time reduced yields and resulted in a crop of 262 million bushels, about 53 million above that of the previous year.



## WHEAT TRADE

The volume of wheat and wheat flour traded internationally in 1972-73 totalled a record 2,472 million bushels, an increase of 28 per cent from the 1971-72 volume of 1,927 million bushels. As wheat production in 1972-73 was less than in the previous year the high level of trade was sustained in part by a heavy withdrawal from stocks, particularly in the major exporting countries.

As Chart 2 indicates, the closing wheat stocks in the five major exporting countries (Canada, the U.S.A., Australia, Argentina, and the E.E.C.) fell over 730 million bushels during 1972-73. Most of the decrease occurred in the United States and Canada. The United States reduced its carryover nearly 50 per cent to 438 million bushels. Canada's carryover dropped nearly 38 per cent to 365 million bushels. The E.E.C. incurred a reduction of 12 per cent in its stocks, to 243 million bushels. The decreases in carryover stocks in Australia and Argentina were much lower in terms of absolute volume but higher in percentage terms as each country reduced its stocks to a minimum.

A two year comparison of the wheat and flour exports by the major exporting countries is shown in Table 2. The phenomenal increase in trade was primarily due to the enormous Soviet purchases which accounted for nearly one quarter of the volume of world trade during the crop year. The U.S.S.R.'s export volume declined 76 per cent, to 48 million bushels in 1972-73. Australia was the only major exporter which incurred a decrease in its shipments in 1972-73. The United States, Canada, Argentina, and the European Economic Community all recorded substantial increases compared to 1971-72. A country by country review of the wheat trade follows.

**TABLE 2**

**WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR EXPORTS IN 1971-72 AND 1972-73, BY MAJOR EXPORTING COUNTRIES**

| Country | 1971-72* | 1972-73* | Percentage Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| | — million bushels — | | |
| United States | 633 | 1,184 | +87 |
| Canada | 504 | 577 | +15 |
| Australia | 321 | 204 | —36 |
| U.S.S.R. | 201 | 48 | —76 |
| E.E.C. | 171 | 232 | +36 |
| Argentina | 49 | 129 | +163 |

* Canada, August-July; Others, July-June.

Source: International Wheat Council, WORLD WHEAT STATISTICS 1973; I.W.C., REVIEW OF THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION 1972-73, Appendix Table II, pp. 94-95; Canadian Grain Commission, CANADIAN GRAIN EXPORTS 1972-73; and United States Department of Agriculture, WHEAT SITUATION (Washington, November 1973, p. 40).

## MAJOR EXPORTING COUNTRIES

### Canada

Canada's wheat and flour exports rose from 504 million bushels in 1971-72 to 577 million bushles in 1972-73. The rise in exports was a result of increased sales to Eastern Europe, Asia and South America. The U.S.S.R. and the People's Republic of China, in particular, accounted for the major portion of increased shipments to their respective geographic areas. Other significant increases occurred to Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Brazil and Albania.

In contrast, however, Canadian wheat exports to the enlarged European Economic Community and other non-E.E.C. West European countries decreased for the second consecutive year. Exports to Africa, Asia and Oceania (excluding the People's Republic of China), and Central America and the Caribbean also fell significantly from 1971-72 levels because many countries in these areas experienced improved wheat crops in 1972-73.

### United States

With shipments of 1,184 million bushels of wheat and flour the United States accounted for about 48 per cent of world trade in 1972-73. This was 37 per cent above that country's record export volume of 1965-66 and 87 per cent above its export total in 1971-72. This increase was primarily a result of adverse weather conditions and lower production levels in several major importing countries which created a strong demand for wheat, and of the devaluation of the American dollar relative to other currencies.

Shipments to relatively new communist customers accounted for nearly 70 per cent of the increase. Exports of United States wheat and flour

increased to all geographic areas, except Near East Asia and Africa. The Soviet Union, which in 1971-72 took no wheat from the United States, was by far the largest single destination for exports of U.S. wheat in 1972-73. The total volume shipped to the U.S.S.R. in 1972-73, including some for re-export to Eastern Europe, was approximately 385 million bushels—nearly one-third of all wheat and flour exports by the United States.

Apart from the Soviet Union, Western Europe showed the greatest proportional increase in trade with the U.S. In 1972-73 exports to that area rose 51 million bushels, to 132 million bushels, mainly as a result of lower Canadian shipments to this area, the absence of Soviet shipments, and the increased import requirements of the several E.E.C. member states and Yugoslavia. Shipments to the Federal Republic of Germany were 17 million bushels higher. Those to the Netherlands increased by 14 million bushels. Exports to Yugoslavia and Italy were higher by 11 million and 6 million bushels, respectively. Approximately 43 million bushels of wheat were sold to East European countries, compared to none in 1971-72. Poland took 22 million bushels and Romania one million. The German Democratic Republic bought 7 million bushels, its first purchase of American wheat since 1965-66.

Shipments of U.S. wheat to Far East Asia, Central America and South America each increased 30 per cent. Japan, the second largest customer for U.S. wheat, took 124 million bushels. This was 44 million bushels above its 1971-72 volume which was relatively low due to the U.S. dock strike in the first half of that crop year. The People's Republic of China purchased 22 million bushels in 1972-73. This was a significant development, not so much for its volume, but because it was the first time in twenty years that the United States had sold wheat to this destination. Other Asian countries that significantly increased their imports from the U.S. were Bangladesh, Indonesia and the Republic of China. Exports to India decreased 10 million bushels, to 18 million in 1972-73, with the major portion being purchased on cash terms rather than under the P.L. 480 and barter programs as in previous years. The increase in U.S. shipments to Central America and South America was due to higher exports to Mexico and Brazil. After the most severe crop failure in its history Brazil imported 45 million bushels of U.S. wheat, nearly three times its 1971-72 volume. The Arab Republic of Egypt bought 10 million bushels of U.S. wheat, the first purchase since 1966-67.

As shown in Table 3, which lists the export totals under the major U.S. programs, there was a major change in the terms under which the increased wheat export volume was sold. The majority of it was sold for cash and C.C.C. credit while exports under the long term credit and aid programs decreased. Sales for cash and C.C.C. credit rose 660 million bushels and accounted for 82 per cent of the export total, compared to 50 per cent in the previous year. Sales under P. L. 480 fell 86 million bushels; no sales for foreign currency were made under the program in 1972-73. Barter sales and donations also decreased significantly.

**TABLE 3**

**UNITED STATES WHEAT EXPORT PROGRAMS IN CROP YEARS 1971-72 AND 1972-73 AND THE AVERAGE FOR 1966-67 TO 1970-71**

| Transaction | Average 1966-67 to 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | — million bushels — | | |
| Cash and C.C.C. Credit[1] | 315 | 915 | 975 |
| Long Term Credit[2] | | | |
| Dollars | 114 | 154 | 91 |
| Foreign Currency | 127 | 23 | — |
| Barter | 71 | 79 | 58 |
| Donations[2] | 50 | 61 | 58 |
| Others | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| TOTAL | 678 | 633 | 1,184 |

[1] Involves only export subsidy and short-term credit.
[2] Authorized under P.L. 480.
Source: United States Department of Agriculture, WHEAT SITUATION (Washington, November, 1973, p. 40).

## Australia

Australia was the only major exporter whose wheat export volume declined from its 1971-72 level, primarily due to reduced availability caused by a production setback. In 1972-73 that country's wheat and flour exports totalled 204 million bushels, about 64 per cent of its 1971-72 level. The largest importers of Australian wheat were the Soviet Union, Arab Republic of Egypt, and Japan

which took 33 million, 27 million and 26 million bushels, respectively. The largest decrease, of 54 million bushels, was in shipments to Africa. The Arab Republic of Egypt took 39 million bushels less than in 1971-72. Shipments to Near East Asia and Far East Asia were lower by 31 million and 28 million bushels, respectively. The reduction of 28 million bushels in exports to Japan, and in exports to some other Far East destinations was partially offset by exports of 12 million bushels to the People's Republic of China, which took no Australian wheat in 1971-72. Shipments to Western Europe declined 19 million bushels, to the 20 million bushel level in 1972-73 as the Federal Republic of Germany, Norway and the United Kingdom reduced their purchases. South America was the only geographic area that recorded an increase, although minor, in purchases of Australian wheat. Shipments to that area totalled 21 million bushels as Chile increased its purchases by 7 million bushels, to 18 million bushels in 1972-73.

### Argentina

In contrast with the previous four years, Argentine shipments increased to 129 million bushels in 1972-73. This was 80 million bushels above the previous year's level, the lowest in over 15 years, and was a result of a better wheat crop and hence increased availability. The traditional Argentine wheat importers, Brazil and Chile, more than doubled their purchases to 50 million and 15 million bushels, respectively. Nearly 40 million bushels were shipped to Asian destinations that received no Argentine wheat in the previous year. These included Bangladesh, India, Japan, Pakistan, and the People's Democratic Republic of Korea.

## IMPORTING AND EXPORTING COUNTRIES

### U.S.S.R.

The Soviet Union, the largest wheat producer in the world, is frequently both an importer and exporter of wheat. The quantities imported vary according to its own production and its external commitments. In 1972-73 the U.S.S.R. experienced a severe reduction in its wheat crop and relatively low production levels in other grains as well. Consequently, Russian wheat exports totalled only 48 million bushels, less than one-quarter their 1971-72 level of 201 million bushels. Over 60 per cent of this lower figure went to East European countries and the remainder to Cuba and the Republic of Vietnam. Exports of wheat to Western European countries were negligible.

In contrast, as a result of its short crop record grain imports were necessary in 1972-73 in order to prevent a cut-back in the expansion of livestock production. Imported wheat was used primarily for milling purposes while much of the domestic crop of lower quality due to weather damage, was fed to livestock. Purchases of wheat alone totalled nearly 584 million bushels including quantities bought to fulfill its commitments to Eastern Europe and Cuba. This was well over four times its 1971-72 level of 125 million bushels. The bulk of this total, about 348 million bushels, was imported from the United States, the first major purchase of wheat from that country since 1963-64. All of the U.S. wheat was purchased early in the crop year at subsidized prices that proved to be low relative to those which the sale precipitated. Approximately 163 million bushels were imported from Canada, 48 per cent above 1971-72. Imports from Australia at 33 million bushels in 1972-73, were 81 per cent higher than in the previous crop year. Those from the European Economic Community were 26 million bushels compared to a negligible amount in 1971-72. Other exporters accounted for the remainder.

### The European Economic Community

Total exports of wheat and wheat flour from the E.E.C. increased 61 million bushels, to 232 million bushels in 1972-73. Wheat flour exports accounted for 97 million bushels (wheat equivalent) of this total. From July through mid-September the Community's system of export restitutions or subsidies, provided incentive for its exports of both wheat and flour. Sales were made to the Arab Republic of Egypt, the U.S.S.R., and Yugoslavia. However, as a result of the rise in world prices that followed the heavy Russian purchases from all sources the Community first withdrew all export restitutions on unprocessed cereals in mid-September, 1972, then established a token amount

or technical reasons, and then at the end of October raised the restitutions on export to the new E.E.C. member states (Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom) and to Switzerland and Austria. On May 30, 1973, the Community abolished export restitutions for all cereals and processed grains as world import prices were already well above E.E.C. internal price support levels.

Wheat exports from the original six member states of the E.E.C. (France, Italy, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg) to the new members were up significantly from their level in 1971-72. Shipments to the United Kingdom accounted for most of the increase.

Shipments to non-E.E.C. destinations totalled 204 million bushels, 58 million above the comparable figure for 1971-72. The countries of Africa took 110 million bushels in 1972-73, an increase of 46 million over 1971-72. The Arab Republic of Egypt, which imported 60 million bushels, accounted for the majority of the increase. Exports to the U.S.S.R. also increased tremendously, from less than a million bushels in 1971-72 to 26 million in 1972-73. Imports by non-E.E.C. West European countries increased marginally. Those by South American countries remained the same, while those of Central America decreased slightly. Community exports to Eastern Europe declined sharply, from 22 million bushels in 1971-72 to 2 million in 1972-73. Poland's imports from the E.E.C., at 1 million bushels, were 12 million less than in 1971-72. Czechoslovakian imports, at 8 million bushels in that year, were negligible in 1972-73.

The enlarged E.E.C.'s wheat imports from non-member countries, totalling 230 million bushels, fell by 9 million bushels. France, Ireland, Italy, and the Netherlands each increased their imports from third country sources by approximately 4 million bushels, while those of the United Kingdom fell by 18 million bushels.

## MAJOR WHEAT IMPORTING COUNTRIES

World trade in wheat and wheat flour in 1972-73 was a record 2,472 million bushels. As Table 4 and Chart 3 show, this was 550 million bushels above 1971-72, an increase of 29 per cent.

**TABLE 4**

**TOTAL WHEAT AND FLOUR EXPORTS IN 1971-72 AND 1972-73 TO MAJOR IMPORTING COUNTRIES[1]**

| Country | 1971-72 | 1972-73 |
|---|---|---|
| | — million bushels — | |
| U.S.S.R. | 125 | 584 |
| Japan | 185 | 204 |
| People's Republic of China | 109 | 194 |
| United Kingdom | 141 | 116 |
| Arab Republic of Egypt | 101 | 112 |
| Brazil | 54 | 112 |
| Bangladesh | 41 | 64 |
| Republic of Korea | 77 | 60 |
| Pakistan | 39 | 49 |
| India | 53 | 42 |
| Netherlands | 37 | 41 |
| Italy | 34 | 38 |
| German Democratic Republic | 72 | 35 |
| Poland | 57 | 32 |
| Cuba | 30 | 30 |
| Others | 767 | 759 |
| TOTAL | 1,922 | 2,472 |

[1] July-June crop year.

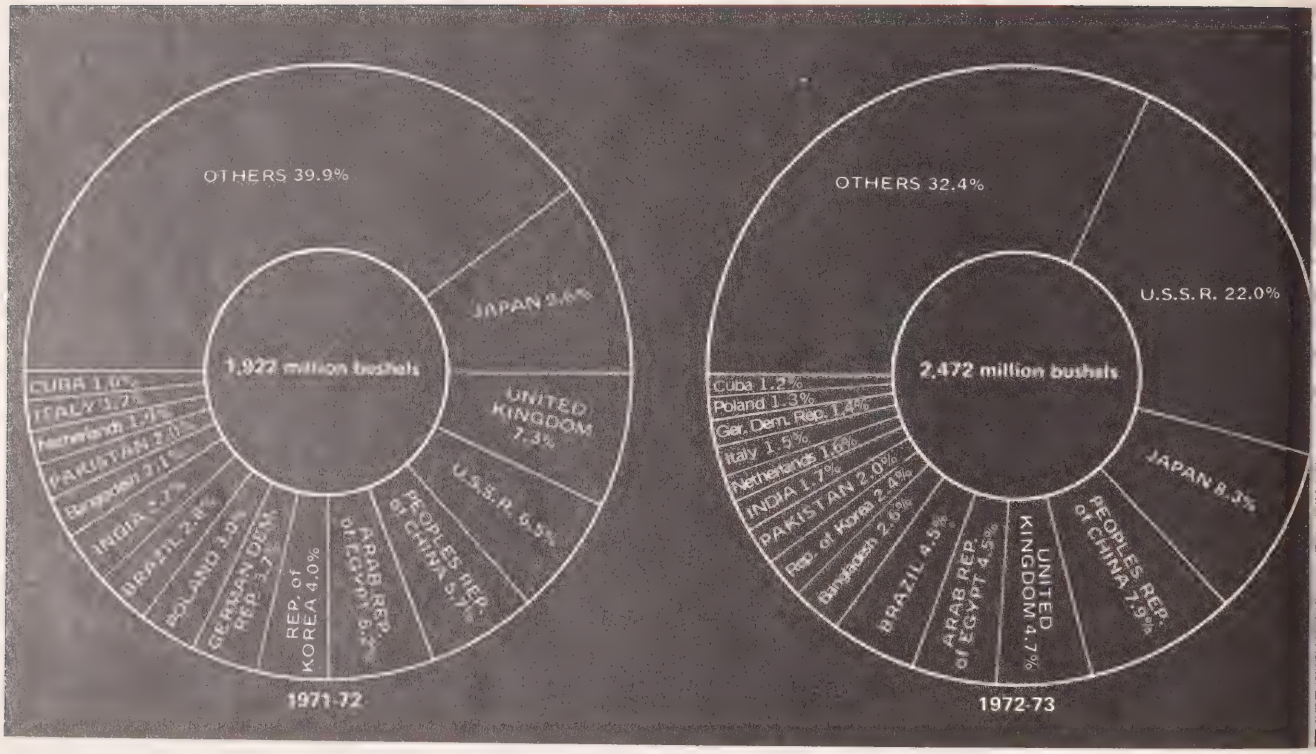
Source: International Wheat Council, WORLD WHEAT STATISTICS 1973, and I.W.C., REVIEW OF THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION 1972-73, Appendix Table II, pp. 94-95.

### The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

The Soviet Union replaced Japan as the largest wheat buyer in 1972-73. Soviet imports of wheat and flour were a record 584 million bushels, compared to 125 million in 1971-72. This unprecedented import volume was a result of four factors: (1) In 1970-71 Soviet exports to Eastern Europe were high and may have caused the U.S.S.R. to draw on her reserves. (2) Lower domestic crops of feed grains necessitated the utilization of large quantities of home-grown wheat for feed in 1971-72. (3) In 1972-73 the U.S.S.R. had a disastrous wheat crop, both in terms of quantity and quality, and a second consecutive year of relatively low feed grain production. (4) Despite these setbacks the U.S.S.R. continued to place greater emphasis on domestic livestock production.

## CHART 3

## TOTAL WHEAT AND FLOUR EXPORTS TO MAJOR IMPORTING COUNTRIES (1971-72 AND 1972-73)




### Japan

Japanese imports continued their steady upward trend. In 1972-73 that country imported 204 million bushels of wheat, compared to 185 million in 1971-72. The United States was the largest supplier and accounted for 61 per cent of the market. Canada's share was 25 per cent while Australia's share was 13 per cent. The United States increased its market share primarily at the expense of Australia.

### The People's Republic of China

The People's Republic of China received 194 million bushels of wheat in 1972-73, nearly double its 1971-72 level of imports. This occurred despite the fact that unofficial estimates indicated it had a higher wheat crop in 1972-73 than in the previous year. The major supplier of wheat to the People Republic of China was Canada, increasing its shi ments 52 million bushels, to 161 million in 1972-7 This accounted for 83 per cent of Chinese r quirements. Exports by Australia were 12 millio bushels compared to none in the previous yea The United States shipped 22 million bushels, i first wheat exports to the People's Republic China in 20 years.

### United Kingdom

The United Kingdom imported 116 million bush els of wheat from all sources in 1972-73. This wa 25 million bushels less than in the previous yea Imports by the U.K. from other E.E.C. membe states were 26 million bushels, compared to 2

million in 1971-72. Purchases from non-E.E.C. sources totalled 90 million bushels, 28 million bushels less than in the previous year.

### India, Pakistan and Bangladesh

Wheat imports by India fell for the fifth consecutive year as a result of increased domestic production. Imports in 1972-73 totalled 42 million bushels compared to 53 million bushels in the previous year and 81 million in 1970-71. In 1972-73 the Rabi (spring-harvested) crop was a good one. However, the Kharif (autumn-harvested) crop was affected unfavourably in June and July, 1972, by the monsoon failure and wheat stocks were drawn down to meet domestic requirements. Imports of wheat were resumed early in the 1973 calendar year. Imports by Bangladesh, at 64 million bushels, were 23 million bushels above 1971-72 while those of Pakistan rose 10 million bushels, to 49 million in 1972-73.

### African Countries

Wheat shipments to Africa were 260 million bushels in 1972-73, about the same as in the previous year. The Arab Republic of Egypt, the largest African market, increased her imports from 99 million bushels in 1971-72 to 112 million bushels in 1972-73. Libya, Senegal and Angola each recorded nearly a 2 million bushel increase in imports, to 11 million, 5 million and 4 million bushels, respectively. Minor increases in wheat imports also occurred in the Congo, Mali, Zaire and South Africa. Algeria's imports dropped by 8 million bushels, to 24 million bushels. Those of the Sudan fell 6 million bushels, to 4 million in 1972-73. Tunisian imports fell for the fourth consecutive year to 9 million bushels. Other countries that experienced significant decreases in their import requirements were Ethiopia, Kenya, Morocco, Nigeria and Tanzania.

### Eastern Europe

Imports of wheat by the countries of Eastern Europe were 82 million bushels in 1972-73, less than one-half their level in the previous year. Import requirements in 1971-72 were unusually high because poor crops in 1970-71 had led to a reduction in stocks, and domestic feed requirements in the following year were relatively high. Czechoslovakia imported 11 million bushels, less than one-quarter its 1971-72 level. Imports by the German Democratic Republic and Poland totalled 35 million and 32 million bushels respectively, each slightly over one-half their individual levels in the previous year. Hungary's imports were negligible in 1972-73 compared to 5 million bushels in the previous year. Bulgaria imported no wheat in 1972-73, while Albania's imports, at 2 million bushels, remained the same as in 1971-72. Romania abandoned her traditional position as a net exporter as she imported one million bushels in 1972-73.

### South America

Wheat imports by South American countries increased 72 million bushels, to 234 million bushels in 1972-73. A disastrous crop failure led Brazil to reverse its declining trend in wheat imports; it purchased 112 million bushels, over double its 1971-72 volume. Chile experienced a similar problem and increased its imports to 34 million bushels, 15 million above the previous year.

## FEED GRAINS PRODUCTION

In 1972-73 world production of feed grains, at 602.1 million metric tons, was 17.6 million tons below the output of the previous year. This includes corn, barley, oats, sorghum, millets and mixed grains. The decrease was due to substantially lower crops in North America, Latin America, Oceania and Asia, and a significant decline in the U.S.S.R. While the reductions were concentrated in the main exporting countries of Canada, the United States, Argentina, and Australia, smaller crops were also harvested in importing countries such as India, Pakistan, the People's Republic of China and most of Central America.

Table 5 shows feed grain production by the major exporters for the five year period 1968-69 to 1972-73.

## TABLE 5

## FEED GRAIN PRODUCTION IN THE MAJOR EXPORTING COUNTRIES 1968-69 TO 1972-73 (JULY-JUNE)

| | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | — millions of metric tons — | | |
| **Canada** | | | | | |
| Barley | 7.1 | 8.2 | 9.1 | 13.1 | 11.3 |
| Oats | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 4.6 |
| Corn | 2.1 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 2.5 |
| | 14.8 | 15.8 | 17.3 | 21.6 | 18.4 |
| **United States** | | | | | |
| Barley | 9.2 | 9.2 | 8.9 | 10.1 | 9.2 |
| Oats | 14.5 | 14.7 | 14.0 | 13.6 | 10.7 |
| Corn | 111.6 | 116.4 | 104.1 | 143.3 | 141.1 |
| Sorghum | 18.8 | 19.0 | 17.7 | 22.2 | 20.9 |
| | 154.1 | 159.3 | 144.7 | 189.2 | 181.9 |
| **France** | | | | | |
| Barley | 9.1 | 9.5 | 8.0 | 9.0 | 10.4 |
| Oats | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 2.5 |
| Corn | 5.4 | 5.7 | 7.6 | 8.8 | 8.6 |
| | 17.0 | 17.5 | 17.7 | 20.2 | 21.5 |
| **Argentina** | | | | | |
| Barley | .6 | .6 | .6 | .4 | .6 |
| Oats | .5 | .4 | .4 | .4 | .5 |
| Corn | 6.6 | 6.9 | 9.4 | 9.9 | 5.9 |
| Sorghum | 2.3 | 2.8 | 3.8 | 4.7 | 2.4 |
| | 10.0 | 10.7 | 14.2 | 15.4 | 9.4 |
| **South Africa** | | | | | |
| Corn | 5.3 | 5.3 | 6.1 | 8.6 | 9.6 |
| **Australia** | | | | | |
| Barley | 1.6 | 1.7 | 2.5 | 3.1 | 1.7 |
| Oats | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.4 | .7 |
| Corn | .2 | .2 | .2 | .2 | .2 |
| Sorghum | .5 | .3 | .6 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| | 4.0 | 3.7 | 4.9 | 6.0 | 3.8 |

One metric ton = 45.930 bushels barley
= 64.842 bushels oats
= 39.368 bushels sorghum and millet
= 39.368 bushels corn

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, PRODUCTION YEARBOOK 1971; F.A.O., REPORT OF THE SIXTEENTH SESSION OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL GROUP ON GRAINS TO THE COMMITTEE ON COMMODITY PROBLEMS, CCP 73/11, October, 1973; F.A.O., MONTHLY BULLETIN OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS; United States Department of Agriculture, CROP PRODUCTION; U.S.D.A., FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR, FG 11-73, August, 1973; U.S.D.A., AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS 1972; Statistics Canada, FIELD CROP REPORTING SERIES NO. 20, November 16, 1973.

## TRADE IN FEED GRAINS

The international feed grain market continues to expand in response to consumer demands for increased animal protein in both developed and developing nations. World trade in feed grains has increased dramatically over the last decade. Table 6 shows annual world feed grain exports by type of grain for 1961-62 and the five year period 1968-69 to 1972-73.

## TABLE 6

## ANNUAL WORLD FEED GRAIN EXPORTS BY TYPE OF GRAIN 1961-62 AND 1968-69 TO 1972-73 (JULY-JUNE)

| | 1961-62 | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73[1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | — millions of metric tons — | | | |
| Corn | 16.3 | 27.0 | 28.1 | 25.6 | 28.6 | 37.7 |
| Barley | 7.1 | 6.2 | 8.2 | 8.8 | 11.7 | 9.6 |
| Sorghum and Millet | 3.2 | 4.6 | 5.3 | 7.4 | 5.6 | 7.1 |
| Oats | 1.4 | 1.1 | .9 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.2 |
| WORLD TOTAL | 28.0 | 38.9 | 42.5 | 43.6 | 47.6 | 55.6 |

[1] Estimated.

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 1971 TRADE YEARBOOK; F.A.O., MONTHLY BULLETIN OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS; International Wheat Council, REVIEW OF THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION 1972-73, Table 26, p. 75.

According to the preliminary estimates, total feed grain exports by the six major exporters, the United States, Canada, Australia, Argentina, France and South Africa, increased in the 1972-73 crop year by more than 20 per cent over 1971-72. The U.S. corn crop was good, and massive purchases from it by the Soviet Union accounted for most of the increase in feed grain exports. With the exception of South Africa total exports by countries other than the United States declined in 1972-73. Canadian exports, consisting almost entirely of barley, fell from a record 4.6 million tons in 1971-72 to 3.5 million tons in 1972-73. Feed grain exports by major exporters in the five year period 1968-69 to 1972-73 are shown in Table 7.

On the import side, Japan resumed its upward trend in imports, which had been interrupted in 1971-72 when large quantities of rice were channelled into feed use, and purchased 12.1 million tons of feed grains in 1972-73. The People's Republic of China, formerly not an importer, purchased 0.8 million tons, while other Asian countries increased their total import volume to 5.7 million tons in 1972-73, primarily because of reductions in their domestic food grain crops, particularly rice. Imports of feed grains by the U.S.S.R increased by 0.6 million tons to 4.9 million tons in 1972-73. Non-E.E.C. West European countries took 6.7 million tons, an increase of 1.1 million tons compared to 1971-72. Imports by East European countries declined by 0.7 million metric tons, to 2.8 million tons in 1972-73. Table 8 tabulates total world feed grain imports for the crop years 1968-69 through 1972-73.

## TABLE 7

## FEED GRAIN EXPORTS BY MAJOR EXPORTERS
## 1968-69 TO 1972-73[1]

| | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73[2] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | — millions of metric tons — | | | | |
| **Canada** | | | | | |
| Barley | .57 | 1.92 | 3.82 | 4.42 | 3.41 |
| Oats | .04 | .08 | .20 | .18 | .11 |
| | .61 | 2.00 | 4.02 | 4.60 | 3.52 |
| **United States** | | | | | |
| Barley | .3 | .3 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 1.4 |
| Oats | .1 | — | .2 | .3 | .3 |
| Corn | 13.0 | 15.9 | 12.9 | 16.8 | 29.2 |
| Sorghum | 2.7 | 3.0 | 4.2 | 2.7 | 4.9 |
| | 16.1 | 19.2 | 18.9 | 20.9 | 35.8 |
| **Argentina** | | | | | |
| Barley | .2 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 |
| Corn | 4.0 | 4.3 | 5.3 | 4.8 | 2.8 |
| Sorghum | 1.3 | 1.5 | 2.2 | 1.3 | 1.1 |
| | 5.5 | 5.9 | 7.6 | 6.2 | 4.0 |
| **France** | | | | | |
| Barley | 3.5 | 3.6 | 2.0 | 3.9 | 4.2 |
| Oats | .1 | .1 | .1 | .2 | .2 |
| Corn | 2.4 | 2.2 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 2.9 |
| | 6.0 | 5.9 | 5.5 | 7.8 | 7.3 |
| **South Africa** | | | | | |
| Corn | 1.4 | .8 | .7 | 2.7 | 3.2 |
| Sorghum | .1 | — | .1 | .3 | .2 |
| | 1.5 | .8 | .8 | 3.0 | 3.4 |
| **Australia** | | | | | |
| Barley | .5 | .6 | 1.1 | 1.8 | .8 |
| Sorghum | — | .1 | .5 | 1.0 | .7 |
| | .5 | .7 | 1.6 | 2.8 | 1.5 |
| TOTAL | | | | | |
| Barley | 5.07 | 6.52 | 8.62 | 11.32 | 9.91 |
| Oats | .24 | .18 | .50 | .68 | .61 |
| Corn | 20.80 | 23.20 | 22.30 | 28.00 | 38.10 |
| Sorghum | 4.10 | 4.60 | 7.00 | 5.30 | 6.90 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 30.21 | 34.50 | 38.42 | 45.30 | 55.52 |

[1] July-June crop years for all countries except Canada and France which are August-July.
[2] Estimated.

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 1971 TRADE YEARBOOK; F.A.O., MONTHLY BULLETIN O AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS; International Wheat Council, REVIEW OF THE WORLD WHEA SITUATION, 1972-73, Table 26, p. 75.

## TABLE 8
## WORLD IMPORTS OF FEED GRAINS
## 1968-69 TO 1972-73
## (JULY-JUNE)

| Geographic Areas and Countries | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | — million metric tons — | | |
| WESTERN EUROPE | | | | | |
| E.E.C.[1] | 15.5 | 15.2 | 19.6 | 15.8 | 15.4 |
| Other Western Europe | 4.6 | 4.5 | 5.2 | 5.6 | 6.7 |
| TOTAL WESTERN EUROPE | 20.1 | 19.7 | 24.8 | 21.4 | 22.1 |
| ASIA | | | | | |
| Japan | 8.3 | 10.0 | 10.4 | 10.2 | 12.1 |
| China, People's Republic of | — | — | — | — | 0.8 |
| Other Asia | 1.8 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 4.8 | 5.7 |
| TOTAL ASIA | 10.1 | 13.1 | 13.5 | 15.0 | 18.6 |
| EASTERN EUROPE[2] | 1.2 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 3.5 | 2.8 |
| U.S.S.R. | 0.4 | — | 0.3 | 4.3 | 4.9 |
| OTHERS | 2.8 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 6.4 |
| TOTAL WORLD[2] | 34.6 | 38.1 | 43.7 | 47.1 | 54.8[3] |

E.E.C. and its nine member states. Up to 1971-72 excluding intra-trade of the six original member states only.
Excluding trade between centrally-planned countries.
The difference between the export total in Table 6 and the import total in Table 8 is a statistical discrepancy due to the change in reporting necessitated by the enlargement of the E.E.C.
ource: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, REPORT OF THE SIXTEENTH SESSION OF THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL GROUP ON GRAINS TO THE COMMITTEE ON COMMODITY PROBLEMS (C.C.P.: 73/11, October, 1973); International Wheat Council, REVIEW OF THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION 1972-73, Table 25, p. 74.

## HE INTERNATIONAL WHEAT AGREEMENT 1971

The International Wheat Agreement 1971 .W.A.) came into effect on July 1, 1971 to cover e period through June 30, 1974. It consists of /o legal instruments—a Wheat Trade Convention id a Food Aid Convention. The International heat Council (I.W.C.) established in London, ngland by the International Wheat Agreement 49, continued in being for the purpose of ad-inistering the Wheat Trade Convention and pro-ding service to the Food Aid Committee, the dy established to administer the Food Aid nvention. The International Grains Arrangement 67 (I.G.A.), the events that led to the Inter-tional Wheat Agreement 1971, and its provi-ns, were described in the 1970-71 and 1971-72 nual Reports of the Canadian Wheat Board.

### (i) The Wheat Trade Convention

The Wheat Trade Convention 1971 has three main features. The International Wheat Council continues as a forum for international consultation and co-operation, and as an agency for the collection and dissemination of information on the world wheat situation. Secondly, it provides for continuous review of the world wheat market situation through the medium of the Advisory Sub-committee on Market Conditions. Finally, it does not contain any price provisions or related rights and obligations.

However, under Article 21 there is a requirement that the Council examine at an appropriate time the questions of prices and related rights and obligations, and, when it judges these matters capable of successful negotiation with the object of bringing them into effect within the life of this

Convention, to request the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) to convene a negotiating conference.

At both its November 1971 and July 1972 sessions the Council considered the possibility of action under Article 21 but did not judge the issues as being capable of negotiation at either of those times. Technical difficulties remained the paramount problem. However, the Council reaffirmed its objective to implement substantive economic provisions within the life of the present Convention, and directed the Executive Committee to keep the matter under continuous review and to report on it at each session of Council.

In November 1972 the Council again discussed the question of bringing prices and related rights and obligations into effect within the life of the Convention, but concluded that because of the time factors involved this was no longer possible.

At its next session, in June 1973, the Council considered future action to provide for the continuation of international co-operation in wheat matters after the Wheat Trade Convention 1971 expires on June 30, 1974. As the majority of members expressed their desire that international co-operation in wheat matters should be continued after that date, the Council therefore decided that preparatory work should be undertaken for a possible extension of the Convention by protocol.

Despite the absence of price provisions and related rights and obligations, the International Wheat Council continued operating within the framework of the I.W.A. During the 1972-73 crop year (July-June) the I.W.A. had 37 importing countries and 9 exporting countries plus the European Economic Community (E.E.C. and its nine member states) participating in the Agreement. The E.E.C., which regularly engages in both import and export activities, is listed simultaneously in the Convention as an exporting country and as an importing country.

I.W.A. member countries are involved, either as importers or exporters, in over 90 per cent of the total world trade, commercial and non-commercial, of wheat and flour. However, only commercial sales between members are explicitly subject to the terms of the Wheat Trade Convention. Commercial sales by member exporting countries to member importing countries in 197 73 amounted to 946 million bushels. This was 3 per cent of total world trade in wheat and flou Quantities sold commercially by member exportir countries to member importing countries in 197 73, and their percentages of the total are show in Table 9. Member importing countries purchase over 98 per cent of their import requirements fro other member countries in 1972-73.

**TABLE 9**

**COMMERCIAL WHEAT AND FLOUR SALES BY MEMBER EXPORTING COUNTRIES TO MEMBE IMPORTING COUNTRIES IN THE 1972-73 CROP YEAR**

| Exporting Member | Quantities | Percent Total |
|---|---|---|
| | — thousand bushels — | |
| United States | 468,227 | 49.5 |
| Canada | 174,693 | 18.5 |
| E.E.C. | 121,987 | 12.9 |
| Australia | 88,651 | 9.4 |
| Argentina | 80,885 | 8.5 |
| Sweden | 9,454 | 1.0 |
| Spain | 2,358 | 0.2 |
| U.S.S.R. | 92 | — |
| Kenya | — | — |
| Mexico | — | — |
| Greece | — | — |
| TOTAL | 946,347 | 100.0 |

Source: International Wheat Council, RECORD OF OPERA TIONS 1972-73.

### (ii) The Food Aid Convention

Eight countries plus the enlarged E.E.C. wer members of the Food Aid Convention. Overa commitments (including in some cases cash cor tributions or ocean freight contributions) represen ed the equivalent of approximately 4,100,000 ton of wheat in 1972-73. Canada's contribution wa 216,802 tons (8.0 million bushels) in excess of he obligation of 495,000 metric tons (18.2 millio bushels). Members of the Food Aid Convention an their 1972-73 obligations are shown in Table 1( Commodities shipped under the Food Aid Cor

vention were wheat, wheat flour, bulgur, corn, cornmeal, sorghum, rolled oats, rolled wheat, corn-soya mix, wheat-soya blend, oats, barley, and rice, as well as agricultural materials.

## TABLE 10

## FOOD AID CONVENTION MEMBERS AND OBLIGATIONS

| Donor Country | 1972-73 Obligation | Performance[2] |
|---|---|---|
| | — metric tons — | |
| Argentina | 23,000 | — |
| Australia | 225,000 | 219,759 |
| Canada | 495,000 | 711,802 |
| E.E.C. | 1,161,000 | 586,759 |
| Finland | 14,000 | 10,653 |
| Sweden | 35,000 | 33,597 |
| Switzerland | 32,000 | 25,000 |
| United States | 1,890,000 | 1,891,032 |
| TOTAL | 3,875,000 | 3,478,602 |
| | (U.S. Dollars) | |
| Japan | $14,302,489[1] | $4,965,616 |

[1] Cash contribution equals 225,000 metric tons wheat equivalent at the rate of U.S. $1.73 per bushel.

[2] Shipments notified up to November 15, 1973.

Source: Food Aid Committee, DRAFT REPORT ON THE PERFORMANCE OF MEMBER COUNTRIES IN RELATION TO THEIR 1972-73 OBLIGATIONS [London: FA15/7 Add. 1 (Rev. 1), November, 1973].

During the 1972-73 crop year, the Secretariat of the International Wheat Council, in co-operation with all the members of the Council, undertook a major task. For the first time in the history of the I.W.C., it prepared, and continuously up-dated, a forecast of the supply and demand situation for wheat in the up-coming crop year, 1973-74. This was done in order to provide all members, and non-members as well, with an early assessment of the prospects for 1973-74. The widespread acceptance of this as an authentic assessment of the world wheat outlook is a tribute to the major contribution made by the Council and its Secretariat.

In the June, 1973, session of the International Wheat Council the representative of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (F.A.O.) elaborated on a proposal set forth earlier in the month by the Director-General of the F.A.O. At that time the Director-General felt that, although measures had been taken to expand output in major exporting and importing countries, it would take more than one season to obtain a substantial replenishment of food grain stocks. In the meantime the world was inadequately protected against crop failure. In the view of the Director-General, this danger had emerged because there was at that time no acceptance by the international community of the concept of a minimum safe level of basic food stocks for the world as a whole, or of a joint responsibility in this regard.

The Director-General therefore made a specific proposal to meet this problem. It contained four main elements: (1) All producing and consuming countries should co-operate in drawing up an acceptable concept of minimum world food security aimed to assure, through national stockholding, the availability at all times of sufficient supplies of cereals to avoid acute shortages. (2) Regular inter-governmental consultations should be held to determine the adequacy of world food stocks to meet minimum needs, and to recommend action if stocks are insufficient. (3) Voluntary guidelines for national stock policies would be recommended to governments to contribute to world food security. (4) The specific position of developing countries would be recognized, and an international program would be drawn up to expand and co-ordinate assistance to developing countries wishing to establish national food stocks. Detailed proposals were to be formulated for consideration of the F.A.O. at its meetings in October and November 1973.

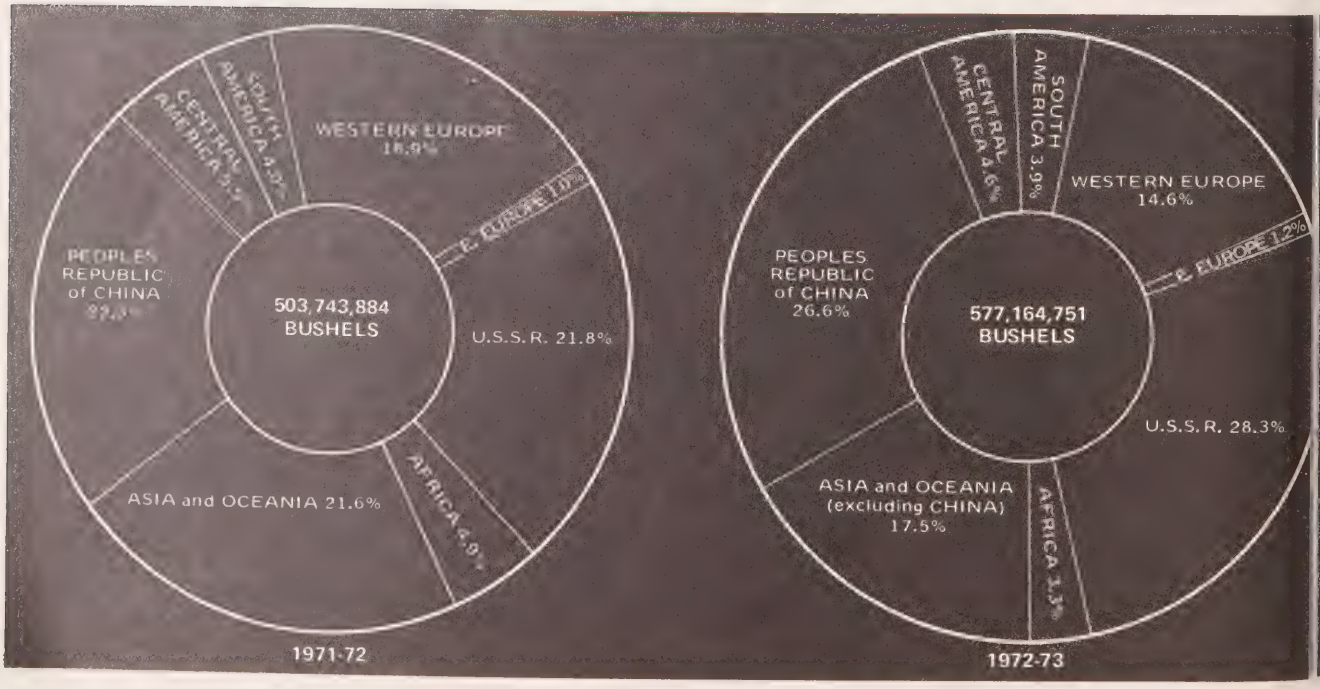
# PART II SALES AND PRICING OF CANADIAN GRAIN

A significant decline in grain production, record levels of world trade, a steep rise in prices and a substantial reduction in carryover stocks of all grains, were the main features of the 1972-73 crop year. Short crops in some major wheat growing areas of the Soviet Union, which necessitated massive purchases of grain by that country, together with lower grain production levels in several major producing countries, considerably distorted the traditional pattern in the world trade of wheat and coarse grains. Short supplies and high prices of other agricultural commodities, in particular rice and protein feeds also contributed to the extraordinary rise in exports. The United States and the European Economic Community, which traditionally sold their export wheat and/or barley at prices below their internal support prices through the use of export subsidy schemes, abandoned these systems. These events and the persistent instability of the international moneta situation led international prices of all grains ar oilseeds to rise to unprecedented levels. The u abated world demand could be met only by larg reductions in the stocks of the major exportir countries, particularly in the wheat sector.

Canada participated in this extraordinary surg in demand for grain by increasing her all gra export volume to a record 833 million bushel This was 8 million bushels above that of the pr vious year. Shipments of wheat and flour increase substantially, from 504 million bushels in 1971-7 to 577 million in 1972-73. As part of the gener decline in the world barley trade in 1972-73, Can dian barley exports declined 65 million bushel to 165 million bushels. A tight domestic supp situation kept oats exports at about 7 million bush els, 4 million below the 1971-72 level.

CHART 4

CANADIAN WHEAT AND FLOUR EXPORTS
BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA
1971-72 AND 1972-73



## WHEAT

### Exports of Wheat and Flour

Canadian exports of wheat and flour totalled 577.2 million bushels in the 1972-73 crop year. This was an increase of 73.5 million bushels over the 1971-72 exports of 503.7 million bushels.

Chart 4, which compares Canadian exports by geographic areas for the two crop years—1971-72 and 1972-73—shows that sales of Canadian wheat and flour increased substantially to Eastern Europe and Asia and Oceania. The major participants in the higher shipments to these areas were the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the People's Republic of China. South America imported slightly more Canadian wheat in 1972-73. Exports decreased to the other market areas.

A detailed comparison, showing sales of wheat and flour (including durum) to individual countries during the last two crop years is given in Table 11. This shows that some major changes in the pattern of Canadian exports took place during the 1972-73 crop year.

### TABLE 11

### CANADIAN WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR EXPORTS BY AREAS AND COUNTRIES (CROP YEARS 1971-72 AND 1972-73)

| Geographic Areas and Countries | Crop Year 1972-73 | | | Crop Year 1971-72 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wheat | Flour (Wheat Equivalent) | Total | Total |
| | | — Bushels — | | |
| **EUROPE** | | | | |
| United Kingdom | 43,596,772 | 1,204,098 | 44,800,870 | 48,899,957 |
| Italy | 15,192,365 | — | 15,192,365 | 14,431,413 |
| Germany, Federal Republic of | 8,373,574 | 3,178 | 8,376,752 | 10,510,999 |
| Belgium - Luxembourg | 5,210,133 | 265 | 5,210,398 | 4,858,510 |
| Netherlands | 4,568,051 | — | 4,568,051 | 9,729,757 |
| Switzerland | 2,876,843 | — | 2,876,843 | 3,348,352 |
| Ireland | 1,871,389 | 3,606 | 1,874,995 | 542,044 |
| Portugal | 492,800 | 35,995 | 528,795 | 38,449 |
| France | 387,298 | — | 387,298 | 598,935 |
| Malta | 326,811 | — | 326,811 | 945,168 |
| Finland | 146,982 | — | 146,982 | — |
| Austria | 84,515 | — | 84,515 | — |
| Sweden | 44,095 | — | 44,095 | 77,097 |
| Gibraltar | — | 3,461 | 3,461 | 7,857 |
| Norway | — | 345 | 345 | 1,086,515 |
| Iceland | — | 7,220 | 7,220 | 36,439 |
| Greece | — | 58,742 | 58,742 | 50,517 |
| Denmark | — | 253 | 253 | — |
| TOTAL WESTERN EUROPE | 83,171,628 | 1,317,163 | 84,488,791 | 95,162,009 |
| U.S.S.R. | 163,163,704 | — | 163,163,704 | 109,560,889 |
| Albania | 3,997,729 | — | 3,997,729 | 1,638,792 |
| Poland | 2,704,999 | — | 2,704,999 | 2,838,847 |
| Czechoslovakia | — | — | — | 584,752 |
| TOTAL EASTERN EUROPE | 169,866,432 | — | 169,866,432 | 114,623,280 |
| TOTAL EUROPE | 253,038,060 | 1,317,163 | 254,355,223 | 209,785,289 |

TABLE 11 CONTINUED

| Geographic Areas and Countries | Crop Year 1972-73 Wheat | Flour (Wheat Equivalent) | Total | Crop Year 1971-72 Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **AFRICA** | | | | |
| Algeria | 8,752,442 | — | 8,752,442 | 11,474,28 |
| Nigeria | 3,372,784 | — | 3,372,784 | 2,885,42 |
| Ghana | 1,738,824 | — | 1,738,824 | 2,696,13 |
| Tunisia | 1,194,550 | — | 1,194,550 | 2,124,84 |
| Egypt, Arab Republic of | — | 1,119,691 | 1,119,691 | 1,830,28 |
| Morocco | 767,876 | — | 767,876 | 1,082,97 |
| Zambia | 595,765 | — | 595,765 | — |
| Sudan | — | 481,261 | 481,261 | 418,63 |
| Liberia | — | 263,584 | 263,584 | 218,69 |
| Portuguese Africa, nes | — | 169,395 | 169,395 | 150,02 |
| Togo | — | 151,871 | 151,871 | 164,71 |
| Somalia | — | 148,732 | 148,732 | 55,20 |
| French Africa, nes | — | 103,951 | 103,951 | 392,50 |
| Ivory Coast | 49,860 | 25,228 | 75,088 | 99,49 |
| Dahomey | 41,961 | 31,830 | 73,791 | 29,67 |
| Gambia | — | 36,972 | 36,972 | 51,23 |
| Zaire | — | 35,026 | 35,026 | 42,89 |
| Mozambique | — | 14,405 | 14,405 | 20,73 |
| Cameroons | — | — | — | 117,92 |
| Mauritania | — | — | — | 100,66 |
| South Africa, Republic of | — | — | — | 719,78 |
| Malawi | — | 12,657 | 12,657 | 32,00 |
| Sierra Leone | — | 8,602 | 8,602 | 5,99 |
| Guinea | — | 6,702 | 6,702 | 52,86 |
| Tanzania | — | 1,840 | 1,840 | 11,24 |
| TOTAL AFRICA | 16,514,062 | 2,611,747 | 19,125,809 | 24,778,21 |

TABLE 11 CONTINUED

| Geographic Areas and Countries | Crop Year 1972-73 Wheat | Flour (Wheat Equivalent) | Total | Crop Year 1971-72 Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | — Bushels — | | |
| **ASIA & OCEANIA** | | | | |
| China, People's Republic of | 153,308,883 | — | 153,308,883 | 111,739,467 |
| Japan | 50,737,860 | 12,445 | 50,750,305 | 50,606,282 |
| India | 16,225,644 | — | 16,225,644 | 22,971,818 |
| Bangladesh | 7,308,263 | — | 7,308,263 | 5,040,146 |
| Pakistan | 6,959,922 | — | 6,959,922 | 2,717,900 |
| Saudia Arabia | 5,934,174 | 119,253 | 6,053,427 | 235,681 |
| Lebanon | 2,110,504 | 280,984 | 2,391,488 | 1,596,047 |
| Indonesia | 1,810,395 | — | 1,810,395 | 1,386,300 |
| Syria | 1,690,463 | — | 1,690,463 | 9,295,446 |
| Burma | 957,679 | 344,726 | 1,302,405 | — |
| Singapore | 729,120 | 4,600 | 733,720 | 415,827 |
| Hong Kong | 647,733 | 163,615 | 811,348 | 1,082,385 |
| Malaysia | 630,186 | — | 630,186 | 583,524 |
| Israel | 624,348 | — | 624,348 | — |
| Afghanistan | 517,927 | 1,311 | 519,238 | 471,487 |
| Philippines | 392,000 | 10,090 | 402,090 | 6,364,107 |
| Yemen | 38,580 | 141,984 | 184,564 | 4,614 |
| Taiwan | — | 63 | 63 | 2,762,853 |
| Korea, People's Dem. Repub. of | — | — | — | 1,180,666 |
| Thailand | — | 85,445 | 85,445 | 291,312 |
| Bahrain | — | 74 | 74 | 200 |
| Cyprus | — | 1,221 | 1,221 | 24,186 |
| Emirates | — | 8,513 | 8,513 | — |
| Iran | — | 2,689 | 2,689 | 5,009 |
| Jordan | — | 58,747 | 58,747 | 61,242 |
| Qatar | — | 952 | 952 | 1,874 |
| Sri Lanka | — | 2,099,838 | 2,099,838 | 1,506,590 |
| Australia | — | 1,803 | 1,803 | 1,895 |
| British Oceania, nes | — | 3,680 | 3,680 | 920 |
| Fiji | — | 2,300 | 2,300 | 1,380 |
| United States Oceania | — | 2,818 | 2,818 | 143,862 |
| Trucial States | — | — | — | 4,490 |
| TOTAL ASIA & OCEANIA | 250,623,681 | 3,347,151 | 253,970,832 | 220,497,510 |

TABLE 11 CONTINUED

| Geographic Areas and Countries | Crop Year 1972-73 Wheat | Flour (Wheat Equivalent) | Total | Crop Year 1971-72 Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | — Bushels — | | |
| **SOUTH AMERICA** | | | | |
| Brazil | 15,613,383 | — | 15,613,383 | 13,588,006 |
| Peru | 6,544,114 | — | 6,544,114 | 6,064,111 |
| Venezuela | 457,820 | 368 | 458,188 | 356,039 |
| Surinam | — | 23,058 | 23,058 | 29,475 |
| Guyana | — | 22,432 | 22,432 | 21,222 |
| TOTAL SOUTH AMERICA | 22,615,317 | 45,858 | 22,661,175 | 20,058,853 |
| **CENTRAL AMERICA & CARIBBEAN** | | | | |
| Cuba | 7,185,633 | 13,650,904 | 20,836,537 | 21,141,338 |
| Haiti | 2,022,433 | 440,749 | 2,463,182 | 1,819,873 |
| Trinidad & Tobago | 363,500 | 482,133 | 845,633 | 581,051 |
| Leeward & Windward Is. | — | 791,991 | 791,991 | 759,336 |
| Jamaica | 420,107 | 173,579 | 593,686 | 1,722,679 |
| Barbados | 170 | 374,990 | 375,160 | 327,091 |
| Bahamas | — | 200,976 | 200,976 | 200,961 |
| Dominican Republic | — | 161,971 | 161,971 | 314,061 |
| Bermuda | — | 131,741 | 131,741 | 125,573 |
| Guatemala | 37,333 | — | 37,333 | — |
| Netherland Antilles | — | 28,522 | 28,522 | 57,424 |
| British Honduras | — | 26,491 | 26,491 | 33,281 |
| Honduras | — | 5,085 | 5,085 | 6,075 |
| French West Indies | — | 2,813 | 2,813 | 3,114 |
| St. Lucia | 167 | — | 167 | — |
| Costa Rica | — | — | — | 397,522 |
| Panama | — | — | — | 676 |
| TOTAL CENTRAL AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN | 10,029,343 | 16,471,945 | 26,501,288 | 27,490,055 |
| **NORTH AMERICA** | | | | |
| United States | 7,378 | 95,156 | 102,534 | 147,387 |
| St. Pierre & Miquelon | — | 26,756 | 26,756 | 27,041 |
| Greenland | — | 237 | 237 | — |
| TOTAL NORTH AMERICA | 7,378 | 122,149 | 129,527 | 174,428 |
| TOTAL BULK WHEAT AND FLOUR | 552,827,841 | 23,916,013 | 576,743,854 | 502,784,884 |
| BAGGED SEED WHEAT | 420,897 | — | 420,897 | 959,534 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 553,248,738 | 23,916,013 | 577,164,751 | 503,743,884 |

Exports to Western Europe declined 10.7 million bushels, to 84.5 million bushels in 1972-73. Poor wheat crops in Italy and the Federal Republic of Germany, both members of the E.E.C., and lower outturns in Spain and Greece were nearly offset by a record French crop so that the total import requirements of Western Europe increased only one per cent. Canadian shipments to the enlarged E.E.C. decreased 9.0 million bushels as exports to the Netherlands and the United Kingdom fell 5.2 million and 4.1 million bushels, respectively.

Canadian wheat and flour exports showed a substantial increase to Eastern Europe, particularly to the U.S.S.R. Total shipments to Eastern Europe increased 55.3 million bushels, to 169.9 million bushels in 1972-73. The U.S.S.R., which received 163.2 million bushels, accounted for 53.6 million bushels of this increase.

Shipments to Asian destinations rose 33.4 million bushels principally because of increased exports to the People's Republic of China, in particular, and Pakistan and Saudi Arabia. Canadian exports to the People's Republic of China totalled 53.3 million bushels, 41.6 million above those in 1971-72. The People's Democratic Republic of Korea, which bought 1.2 million bushels in 1971-72, purchased no wheat in 1972-73.

Shipments to South America increased by 2.7 million bushels. Those to Brazil were 2.0 million bushels higher than in 1971-72 in part as a result of the disastrous Brazilian wheat crop. Exports to Central America and the Caribbean fell by 1.0 million bushels, to 26.5 million bushels in 1972-73.

Shipments to Africa declined to 19.1 million bushels, 5.7 million less than in 1971-72. Algeria, Ghana, Tunisia, and the Republic of South Africa all received less Canadian wheat in 1972-73 than in 1971-72.

Bagged and seed wheat exports to all destinations decreased from 1.0 million bushels in 1971-72 to 0.4 million bushels in 1972-73.

## Export of Wheat Flour

A total of 23.9 million bushels of flour (wheat equivalent) was exported in 1972-73, nearly the same quantity as in the previous year. Cuba was again the main outlet for Canadian flour, accounting for over one-half of all Canadian flour shipments. Nearly all the Canadian flour for Cuba was purchased by the U.S.S.R.

## Exports of Durum Wheat

Canadian exports of durum wheat totalled 60.0 million bushels in 1972-73, a decrease of 3.7 million bushels from the previous year. As shown in Table 12 the decrease was due to lower sales of durum to the U.S.S.R., the People's Republic of China, and the Netherlands. Countries recording significant increases included the Federal Republic of Germany, Bangladesh and Lebanon.

### TABLE 12

### CANADIAN DURUM WHEAT EXPORTS TO MAJOR DESTINATIONS IN 1971-72 AND 1972-73

| Destination | 1971-72 | 1972-73 |
|---|---|---|
| | million bushels | |
| U.S.S.R. | 18.3 | 15.3 |
| China, People's Republic of | 11.7 | 9.2 |
| Algeria | 8.4 | 8.8 |
| Germany, Federal Republic of | 3.7 | 6.1 |
| Italy | 5.8 | 4.9 |
| Bangladesh | .8 | 2.7 |
| Poland | 2.8 | 2.5 |
| Lebanon | 1.1 | 2.1 |
| Netherlands | 3.6 | 1.8 |
| Switzerland | 1.5 | 1.8 |
| Tunisia | 2.1 | 1.2 |
| Belgium & Luxembourg | — | .8 |
| United Kingdom | — | .6 |
| Ireland | — | .6 |
| Others | 3.9 | 1.6 |
| TOTAL | 63.7 | 60.0 |

Source: Canadian Grain Commission, CANADIAN GRAIN EXPORTS (Crop Years 1971-72 and 1972-73).

## Credit Sales

Exports of wheat and flour under medium-term and long-term credit arrangements totalled a record 200.2 million bushels in 1972-73. This was 40.8 million bushels above the previous high of 159.4 million bushels in 1971-72.

## Medium-Term Credit

The responsibility for administering all new sales of Board grains under medium-term credit was transferred to the Canadian Wheat Board by the federal government in October, 1970, although the federal government still continued to guarantee such loans. Medium-term indicates credit sales under which the buyer has a period of three years or less within which to repay his debt. Prior to October, 1970, such sales were either insured under Section 27 of the Export Development Corporation Act or they were contracted under special credit guarantees extended by the Government of Canada.

Total exports of wheat and wheat flour under the Canadian Wheat Board medium-term credit agreements were 186.0 million bushels in 1972-73, 51.8 million bushels above those in 1971-72. This included shipments of 158.1 million bushels to the People's Republic of China, 8.1 million to Algeria, 7.2 million to Peru, 5.9 million to the Philippines, 3.6 to Brazil, 1.3 to Haiti, 0.6 to Zambia, and 0.4 million bushels to Trinidad. The only sale of flour under medium-term credit, 0.8 million bushels (wheat equivalent) to Sri Lanka, was also part of this total. Shipments in the 1972-73 crop year under medium-term credit sales made prior to October, 1970, and therefore insured by the Export Development Corporation, amounted to only 1.7 million bushels, all to Syria, compared to 12.1 million bushels in 1971-72. Altogether, 1972-73 wheat and flour exports under the medium-term credit facilities of both the Canadian Wheat Board and the Export Development Corporation totalled 187.7 million bushels. There were no sales of barley, other grains or oilseeds under medium-term credit arrangements in 1972-73.

## Long-Term Credit

Long-term credit sales involve repayment periods in excess of three years and are insured by the Government of Canada through the Export Development Corporation. Shipments in 1972-73 under long-term credit arrangements amounted to 12.5 million bushels, all to Brazil. This was 0.6 million bushels less than in 1971-72.

Table 13 shows the quantities of wheat and flour that have been shipped under the various credit programs in the last five crop years.

### TABLE 13

### CANADIAN EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND FLOUR UNDER MEDIUM-TERM AND LONG-TERM CREDIT AGREEMENTS (CROP YEARS 1967-68 TO 1972-73)

| | Medium-Term Credit | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Export Development Act | Canadian Wheat Board | Total Medium-Term Credit | Long-Term Credit | Total Credit |
| | — million bushels — | | | | |
| 1967-68 | 6.8 | 53.9 | 60.7 | — | 60.7 |
| 1968-69 | 7.1 | 83.1 | 90.2 | — | 90.2 |
| 1969-70 | 19.2 | 66.5 | 85.7 | — | 85.7 |
| 1970-71 | 38.1 | 94.9 | 133.0 | 16.4 | 149.4 |
| 1971-72 | 12.1 | 134.2 | 146.3 | 13.1 | 159.4 |
| 1972-73 | 1.7 | 186.0 | 187.7 | 12.5 | 200.2 |

## Food Aid Programs

Canadian grain exports in terms of aid, some of which are used to fulfill Canadian obligations under the Food Aid Convention, were 32.8 million bushels in 1972-73, a decrease of 12.7 million bushels from the previous year. The bulk of Canada's food aid was in the form of wheat and wheat flour and was shipped under the Canadian International Food Aid Program (see Table 14). Bangladesh and Pakistan were the largest recipients of wheat and flour. Other countries receiving bilateral aid shipments of these commodities were Ghana, Indonesia, Morocco, Sri Lanka, Burma, Tunisia, Algeria, Afghanistan, Niger, Nepal and Upper Volta. Over 5.7 million bushels of rapeseed and a small quantity of barley were also shipped under the Canadian International Food Aid Program in 1972-73.

Canadian contributions to the F.A.O. World Food Program, a multilateral aid program, were 1.8 million bushels of wheat and wheat flour. Those to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency were 247 thousand bushels of wheat.

## TABLE 14

## CANADIAN GRAIN DONATIONS IN 1972-73 BY TYPE OF GRAIN, RECIPIENT COUNTRY AND PROGRAM

| Country or Agency | Canadian International Food Aid Program[1] | | | World Food Program[2] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wheat and Wheat Flour | Barley | Rapeseed | Wheat and Wheat Flour | Total |
| | — thousand bushels — | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 7,679 | — | 2,224 | — | 9,903 |
| Pakistan | 6,960 | — | — | — | 6,960 |
| India | — | — | 3,520 | — | 3,520 |
| Ghana | 2,076 | — | — | — | 2,076 |
| Indonesia | 1,810 | — | — | — | 1,810 |
| Morocco | 768 | 628 | — | 51 | 1,447 |
| Sri Lanka | 1,263 | — | — | — | 1,263 |
| Burma | 1,198 | — | — | — | 1,198 |
| Tunisia | 1,195 | — | — | — | 1,195 |
| Egypt, Arab Republic of | — | — | — | 1,097 | 1,097 |
| Algeria | 622 | — | — | — | 622 |
| Afghanistan | 428 | — | — | 90 | 518 |
| Sudan | — | — | — | 279 | 279 |
| Niger | 147 | — | — | — | 147 |
| Yemen, Arab Republic of | — | — | — | 135 | 135 |
| Nepal | 99 | — | — | — | 99 |
| Yemen, People's Republic of | — | — | — | 95 | 95 |
| Somalia | — | — | — | 82 | 82 |
| Upper Volta | 50 | — | — | — | 50 |
| Guinea | — | — | — | 7 | 7 |
| Burundi | — | — | — | 7 | 7 |
| Guyana | — | — | — | 4 | 4 |
| Lebanon | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| | 24,295 | 628 | 5,744 | 1,848 | 32,515 |
| United Nations Relief and Works Agency | | | | | 247 |
| TOTAL | | | | | 32,762 |

[1] A bilateral aid program
[2] A multilateral aid program

### icing of Canadian Grain

The objective of the Wheat Board's pricing olicy, as set out in clause 1 and section 5 of the anadian Wheat Board Act, is: "Subject to regula- ons, the Board shall sell and dispose of grain quired by it pursuant to its operation under is Act for such prices as it considers reasonable th the object of promoting the sale of grain oduced in Canada in world markets."

Although this clause is very broad in scope, it is important for two reasons. First, the opening phrase "Subject to regulations, . . . " is of great importance because of its application to changes in domestic pricing policies for milling wheat and feed grains, covered later in this report. Secondly, the clause instructs the Board to sell the grains under its authority competitively with the object

of promoting the sale of them. A world divided between those who buy and sell, where competition is intense, does not provide assurance that competitive price levels will always be high enough to give producers a satisfactory return. In order to promote the sale of grain the onus for maintaining farm income must rest on agencies other than the one which has the responsibility to market Western Canadian grains in the export market under ever-changing market circumstances and conditions. The Wheat Board must be free to price as the markets dictate.

In order to do this and be effective in its sales efforts the Board must consider many factors when pricing its grain on the export market. Some of the more important ones are below.

— It must consider competitors' export prices. Under most market conditions those of the United States are of prime importance. However, there are exceptions to this depending on the Board's own assessment of existing conditions. Prices established by Australia, Argentina, the European Economic Community and other exporters must also be considered closely when they are competitive factors in certain markets.

— The Board must consider its objective with regard to a particular market. If its objective is long term in nature, for example, to establish a foothold in a specific market as a basis for longer term market development, then it may price very competitively.

— It must consider the possible reactions of competitors to its pricing actions. A "soft" pricing policy can precipitate generally lower international price levels without increasing sales.

— The subsidy systems of importing and exporting nations are also important. Prior to the sharp climb in international prices in 1972-73 the export subsidies of the United States and the European Economic Community, as well as the import levies of the E.E.C., had a major influence on world prices.

— The total exportable supplies of Canadian and other wheat must be considered, especially when world supplies are tight. At a particular time the quantity of grain already committed for sale and the amount remaining for additional sales are very important, especially in planning future sales strategy. Of major importance is Canada's reputation as a reliable supplier.

— The relative supplies of each grain by type, grades and qualities must be considered in order to establish price differentials for a particular grain, be it wheat, barley or oats.

— The Board must consider variations in ocean freight rates which can alter the relationship between the delivered cost of Canadian wheat to a major overseas market area and the laid-down cost from other sources of supply.

— Foreign exchange rate variations must be considered and adjustments made when necessary to offset changes in the competitive position of Canadian grain caused by changes in the relative values of currencies.

## Pricing of Wheat

In 1970 a major revision was made to the Canada Grain Act, one of the purposes of which was to provide for grades of red spring wheat which would more adequately reflect customer requirements, particularly relating to protein content. After extensive research and close consultation with the Canadian Wheat Board, the Canadian Grain Commission recommended changes to the existing grades of red spring wheat, No. 1 Manitoba Northern to No. 4 Manitoba Northern, and No. 5 Wheat. These five grades were restructured to provide for three new grades of red spring wheat, No. 1 Canada Western Red Spring Wheat, No. 2 Canada Western Red Spring Wheat and No. 3 Canada Western Red Spring Wheat.

At the beginning of the 1971-72 crop year the grades No. 1 and No. 2 Manitoba Northern were replaced by a single new top grade, No. 1 Canada Western Red Spring Wheat (No. 1 C.W. Red Spring). This grade was segregated on receipt at eastern terminal elevators to provide for specific minimum guaranteed protein levels. Segregation of No. 1 C.W. Red Spring Wheat for shipment from the Pacific Coast began January 1, 1972. The grades No. 3 and No. 4 Manitoba Northern continued in effect until the end of the 1971-72 crop year.

At the beginning of the 1972-73 crop year the grades No. 2 C.W. and No. 3 C.W. Red Spring were introduced. No. 2 C.W. Red Spring Wheat was composed of No. 3 Manitoba Northern and the best portion of No. 4 Manitoba Northern. At Thun-

r Bay and Eastern positions, but not at the cific Coast, it was segregated to provide for otein levels similar to those for No. 1 C.W. Red ring Wheat. No. 3 C.W. Red Spring Wheat was mposed of the lower portion of No. 4 Manitoba rthern and No. 5 Wheat and was not marketed a protein basis.

During the 1971-72 crop year and the first two d one-half months of 1972-73 the Board offered . 1 C.W. Red Spring Wheat with minimum guarteed protein levels of 14.5, 14.0, 13.0 and 12.0 r cent for shipment from the Thunder Bay and stern positions. In addition to these levels, the ard, on October 13, 1973, began to offer No. 1 W. Red Spring Wheat with guaranteed minimum otein levels of 13.5, 12.5 and 11.5 per cent for ipment from the same positions. On that date so they commenced offering No. 2 C.W. with the me minimum guaranteed protein levels for shipnt from the same positions. The Board began ering Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Utility Wheats on July 26, 72 for shipment from the Lakehead and this conued through the 1972-73 crop year.

No. 1 C.W. Red Spring Wheat was offered with nimum guaranteed protein levels of 14.5, 14.0 d 13.5 per cent for shipment from the Pacific ast during the latter half of 1971-72 and the tire 1972-73 crop year. During the 1972-73 crop ar the Board offered No. 2 C.W. Red Spring heat for shipment from the Pacific Coast, but th no minimum protein guarantee.

During the 1972-73 crop year export prices se to record levels as an unprecedented world mand for wheat, coarse grains and oilseeds incided with relatively low exportable supplies all these grains. The close inter-relationship of ese grains in both food diets and animal feed ions was revealed clearly as the acute supply/ mand situations in rice and protein feeds put ditional pressures on the wheat and coarse grain arkets. International wheat prices, however, were ld in check by U.S. actions early in the crop ar, and again in January and February. This was complished through the use of high U.S. export bsidies in the first quarter of 1972-73, and later ough the release of government-held grain cks early in the second half of the crop year. spite these actions the tight grain supply/dend situation caused prices of wheat to reach very high levels by early January, 1973 and although some prices fell during the months of February and March, by the end of the crop year they were equal to, or in some cases in excess of, their January levels.

The most important single influence on world export prices was the massive purchases of grain, mainly wheat, by the Soviet Union. As a result of a severely reduced crop, especially in wheat, the U.S.S.R. purchased large volumes of wheat not only from Canada, Australia, France and Sweden but also from the United States. In a period of slightly over one month the Soviet Union bought over one-third of the United States exportable wheat supplies.

Other factors also kept prices moving upward during most of 1972-73. There were unofficial reports of a shortfall in the grain harvest of the People's Republic of China and that country was an active buyer of wheat from Canada, Australia, and for the first time in twenty years, the United States. There was also a strong demand for wheat from other countries, due to unfavourable weather conditions and lower production. A sharp reduction occurred in India's autumn-harvested kharif crop, and there were poor rice and grain harvests in other South and South-East Asian countries, as well as in Brazil and Chile.

This surge in import demand came at a time when available wheat supplies among the five major exporters had already undergone a major decline. Carryover stocks of wheat in Canada, the United States, Australia, Argentina and the European Economic Community had fallen by nearly 600 million bushels in the last three crop years, to a level slightly under 1.8 billion bushels at the end of 1971-72. It soon became apparent that by the end of 1972-73 the carryover stocks of wheat in the five major exporting countries would decline even further, to the lowest level in twenty years.

This series of events resulted in a continuous, but not un-interrupted, upward movement in prices. In the United States this sudden and heavy demand for export wheat created a number of problems. In order to keep its wheat price more competitive on the international market, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (U.S.D.A.) used to set export subsidies to offset the difference between the relatively high domestic price of U.S. wheat and

the lower international market price. After the volume of Soviet purchases became known U.S. domestic market prices rose faster than international wheat prices. Export houses that made huge sales to the U.S.S.R had been assured by the U.S.D.A., prior to entering into the sales contracts, that the Department would protect them on unchanged net export prices through subsidy adjustments that compensated for the widening gap between U.S. domestic and international prices. American export subsidies rose from $U.S. 0.01 per bushel on July 1, 1972 to as much as $U.S. 0.47 per bushel on August 25, 1972. On this date the U.S.D.A. introduced a two-tier system of export subsidization giving exporters a specific time period in which to book subsidy at rates that reflected higher world prices. Under this system subsidies were as high as $U.S. 0.53 per bushel.

**CHART 5**

**UNITED STATES WHEAT PRICES, DARK NORTHERN SPRING 14.0 PER CENT PROTEIN, F.O.B. ST. LAWRENCE**

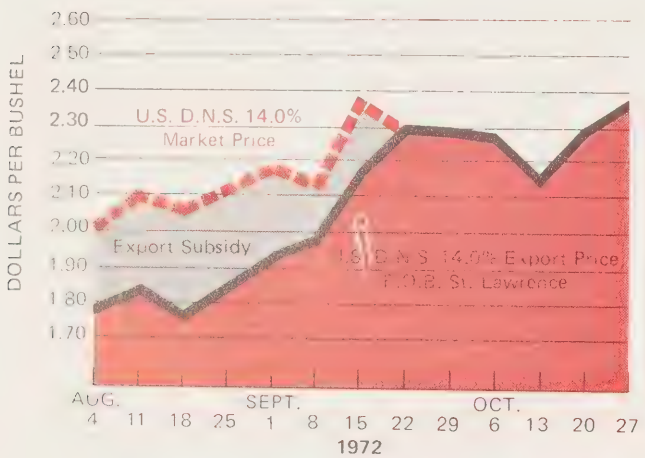
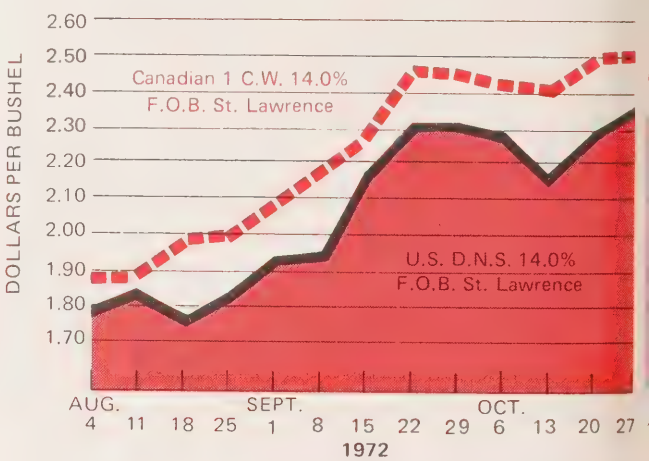



**CHART 6**

**UNITED STATES AND CANADIAN EXPORT WHEAT PRICES, F.O.B. ST. LAWRENCE**




The United States export subsidy system was designed to keep its wheat prices more competitive on the world market. On this occasion, however, it held international wheat prices in check in the face of very strong demand for U.S. wheat. Charts 5 and 6 indicate this. Chart 5 shows prices for U.S. Dark Northern Spring Wheat 14.0 per cent protein, at the St. Lawrence. The lower line shows F.O.B. export prices for that grade in the St. Lawrence. The upper line indicates its actual delivered price in the St. Lawrence based on the Minneapolis market price plus the cost of moving it from Duluth to St. Lawrence ports. The shaded area, showing the difference between the two, represent the approximate level of export subsidy during this critical period. As Chart 6 shows, it was the lower price with which Canada had to compete.

The U.S. export subsidy payments on wheat were removed on September 22, 1972. This required export houses selling American wheat to more closely reflect futures markets in their export prices. The immediate effect was a sharp rise in U.S. export prices, by rather more than the amounts of export payments in effect just prior to their removal. This continued until mid-January, 1973. Canadian export prices rose gradually until mid-December, and then levelled off until the second week in January.

Early in January there were a number of

arish developments that were reflected in U.S. ain markets and U.S. domestic prices declined til mid-February. Congestion in American load- ports caused U.S. market prices to fall. The S. government, in an effort to halt escalating mestic food prices, eliminated mandatory set- de acreage requirements under the 1973 Wheat ogram, thereby freeing more acreage for the 73 spring crops. It decided not to extend gov- ment loans on 1972 and earlier crop wheat or ins beyond their maturity dates and to sell the ire stocks of grain owned by its Commodity edit Corporation, thereby forcing additional plies on the market. These factors together h profit-taking action by speculators caused S. domestic prices to fall until mid-February. e Wheat Board, convinced that the international rket would remain firm, did not follow suit with prices. In mid-January Canadian export wheat ces were raised to a slightly higher level where y remained until the middle of May.

The devaluation of the U.S. dollar on February and the subsequent uncertainties in the inter- tional monetary situation, marked the beginning a temporary reversal in the downward trend in S. domestic prices. However, this did not last d by the end of March U.S. futures prices had clined to their lowest level since late October, 72.

U.S. domestic prices, although at times fluctu- ng wildly, rose steadily from the beginning of ril to mid-June. Export demand and clearances ntinued at high levels. Purchases by the Peo- 's Republic of China, the international mone- y situation, corn and soybean prices rising idly in response to poor spring seeding condi- ns and the reluctance of farmers to sell their eat all had bullish effects on U.S. futures prices. mours about the possible implementation of S. government export controls, foreign buying istance and profit-taking by speculators also erted bearish pressures on U.S. futures markets. June 13, 1973, President Nixon's announcement licating he would seek new authority from ngress to impose export controls on grains and mal feedstuffs caused a temporary decline in ces. On June 27, 1973, a temporary embargo exports of soybeans and soybean products was imposed as preliminary figures reported by exporters showed the United States already heavily committed on export sales of not only these products but also corn and wheat. Nearly a week later it was replaced by an export licensing system that was not as restrictive. Canadian wheat prices, which had remained steady until the middle of May, moved sharply upward through the end of the crop year.

### The Asking Prices for Wheat (excluding Durum)

Table 15 indicates the average monthly Board asking prices for No. 1 C.W. Red Spring Wheat during the 1972-73 crop year. The Board did not commence quoting an asking price for No. 1 C.W. Red Spring 13.5 per cent protein for shipment from Eastern positions until October 13, 1972. Therefore, the prices shown for No. 1 C.W. Red Spring Wheat in store Thunder Bay, and in store St. Lawrence represent 14.0 per cent protein for the months of August, September and October and No. 1 C.W. Red Spring 13.5 per cent protein thereafter.

The average monthly price of No. 1 C.W. Red Spring Wheat 14.0 per cent protein basis in store Thunder Bay rose from $1.79½ per bushel in August, 1972 to $2.30⅞ per bushel in October. At Thunder Bay and Eastern positions its premium over No. 1 C.W. 13.5 per cent protein was consistently $0.02 per bushel throughout the 1972-73 crop year. In November the average price of No. 1 C.W. Red Spring 13.5 per cent protein in store Thunder Bay was $2.31⅞ per bushel. It rose sharply to an average price in January, 1973 of $2.65⅝ per bushel, the level near which it remained until the middle of May. At that time it began to move upward again and continued to do so, reaching a peak monthly average price of $3.56¾ per bushel in July.

Board asking prices for Canada Western Red Spring wheats in store Vancouver were higher than asking prices for similar grades in store Thunder Bay during the entire 1972-73 crop year. This was a result of the disparity in United States wheat prices, exit Pacific versus exit Atlantic/ Gulf, with which Canada had to compete. Asking prices for No. 1 Canada Western Red Spring Wheat 13.5 per cent protein in store Vancouver

## TABLE 15

## MONTHLY AVERAGE BOARD ASKING PRICES IN 1972-73, BY EXPORT POSITION, FOR NO. 1 CANADA WESTERN RED SPRING WHEAT

| Month | 1 C W. 13.5% in store Thunder Bay | 1 C W. 13.5% in store Vancouver | 1 C.W. 13.5% in store St. Lawrence Ports |
|---|---|---|---|
| | — cents per bushel — | | |
| August, 1972 | 179½ | 182⅞ | 197½ |
| September | 211½ | 218¼ | 229½ |
| October | 230⅞ [2] | 247¼ | 248⅞ |
| November | 231⅞ | 252⅜ | 249⅞ |
| December | 257¼ | 287 | 275¼ |
| January, 1973 | 265⅝ | 298 | 283⅝ |
| February | 265¾ | 297 | 283¾ |
| March | 266⅛ | 297⅜ | 284⅛ |
| April | 266½ | 298⅜ | 285⅛ |
| May | 279 | 305⅛ | 297⅝ |
| June | 318⅝ | 339¾ | 337⅜ |
| July | 356¾ | 373¾ | 375½ |

[1] Prices August-October are for No. 1 C.W. Red Spring Wheat 14.0 per cent protein. For the months thereafter they are fo No. 1 C.W. Red Spring Wheat 13.5 per cent protein.

[2] Commenced price quotation for No. 1 C.W. 13.5 per cent protein October 13, 1972.

## TABLE 16

## DISCOUNTS OF NOS. 2 AND 3 CANADA WESTERN RED SPRING WHEAT UNDER NO. 1 C.W. 13.5 PER CENT PROTEIN IN STORE THUNDER BAY OR VANCOUVER

| Date | No. 2 C.W. Red Spring Wheat 13.5% Protein | No. 3 C.W. Red Spring Whea |
|---|---|---|
| | — cents per bushel — | |
| | In Store Thunder Bay | |
| August 4, 1972[1] | 4 | 16 |
| November 2, 1972 | 4 | 14 |
| February 1, 1973 | 4 | 14 |
| May 3, 1973 | 4 | 14 |
| July 30, 1973 | 4 | 10 |
| | In Store Vancouver | |
| August 4, 1972[2] | 1 | 3 |
| November 2, 1972[2] | 1 | 3 |
| February 2, 1973 | 6 | 10 |
| May 3, 1973 | 6 | 10 |
| July 30, 1973 | 7 | 10 |

[1] Discounts at Thunder Bay are for No. 2 C.W. 14.0 per cent protein and No. 3 C.W. (no protein guarantee) under No. 1 C W 14.0 per cent on August 4, 1972. For the dates thereafter discounts are for No. 2 C.W. 13.5 per cent and No. 3 C.W. under No. C.W. 13.5 per cent protein.

[2] Discounts at Vancouver are for Nos. 3 and 4 Manitoba Northern wheat under No. 1 C.W. 13.5 per cent protein on August 4 1972 and November 2, 1972. For the dates thereafter discounts are for No. 2 C.W. (no protein guarantee) and No. 3 C.W. unde 1 C.W. 13.5 per cent protein.

eraged 4¼ cents per bushel above No. 1 C.W. d Spring Wheat 14.0 per cent protein in store under Bay at the start of the crop year. This ferential experienced minor fluctuations until e September. Thereafter it widened continusly to 15¼ cents per bushel in the middle of tober. In the latter half of October the price of ). 1 C.W. Red Spring Wheat 13.5 per cent protein store Vancouver averaged 20¼ cents per bushel ove No. 1 C.W. Red Spring 13.5 per cent protein store Thunder Bay. This differential increased to igh of 31⅞ cents per bushel early in April 1973, l to 16⅞ cents in May, rose again to 23¾ cents June, and then fell to 11¾ cents per bushel at e end of July.

The price differential for No. 1 C.W. Red Spring eat 14.0 per cent protein in store St. Lawrence rts over the same grade in store Thunder Bay as 18 cents per bushel from the beginning of the op year to the middle of October, when the ard began quoting prices for No. 1 C.W. Red ring 13.5 per cent protein at both positions. e price differential between these two positions r No. 1 C.W. Red Spring wheat 13.5 per cent pron was also 18 cents per bushel in October and remained at that level until early April 1973. ereafter it increased slightly to a peak of 18¾ nts per bushel during June and July. This differtial reflected the costs involved in moving wheat m Thunder Bay into St. Lawrence positions.

Early in the 1972 shipping season the Board king price for No. 1 C.W. Red Spring wheat 13.5 r cent protein for shipment from Churchill was cents per bushel above the price of No. 1 C.W. d Spring wheat 14.0 per cent protein at Thunder y. The differential between the two positions dened so that in the latter part of the season e differential between No. 1 C.W. Red Spring eat 13.5 per cent protein at Churchill and No. 1 W. Red Spring 13.5 per cent protein at Thunder y was 8 cents per bushel.

Table 16 shows the discounts of No. 2 Canada estern Red Spring wheat and No. 3 Canada estern Red Spring wheat under No. 1 C.W. Red ring wheat 13.5 per cent protein in store Thunr Bay, or in store Vancouver.

The 1972 red spring wheat crop, although ected by unfavourable weather conditions dur- the growing and harvesting seasons, was still relatively high in grade. However, the average protein content, at 13.0 per cent was 0.5 per cent below the 1971 figure and the lowest level since 1956. It was also significantly below the long-term average of 13.6 per cent for the 20-year period 1952-1971. Approximately 39 per cent of the 1972 crop qualified as No. 1 Canada Red Spring wheat while a further 36 per cent qualified for No. 2 C.W. Red Spring wheat. The balance fell into No. 3 C.W. Red Spring and lower grades. During 1972-73 crop year the Board made relatively minor adjustments in the price differentials between Nos. 2 and 3 C.W. Red Spring wheat and the dominant higher grade, No. 1 C.W. Red Spring wheat 13.5 per cent protein in store at either Thunder Bay or Vancouver.

### Asking Prices for Durum Wheat

Table 17 shows monthly average prices for No. 1 C.W. Amber Durum in store Thunder Bay, in store Vancouver, and in store St. Lawrence ports.

A comparison of Tables 15 and 17 shows that at the beginning of the 1972-73 crop year No. 1 C.W. Amber Durum was at a discount of 1⅜ cents per bushel compared to No. 1 C.W. Red Spring 14.0 per cent protein. During 1972-73 the export price movements of durum wheat generally followed the upward movements of bread wheat prices. Although world production of durum in 1972-73 reached a high of 694 million bushels, a record level of international trade due to the increased import requirements of the Soviet Union, in particular, the People's Republic of China and the E.E.C. led to a decrease in the stocks held by the three major exporters (Canada, the United States, and Argentina) at the end of the crop year. Export prices of Canadian durum rose faster than those of bread wheat early in the year and by November 1972 the average price of No. 1 C.W. Amber Durum was 15⅝ cents per bushel above No. 1 C.W. Red Spring Wheat 13.5 per cent protein at Thunder Bay. The premium for durum wheat remained close to this level until the end of May. Thereafter reports of lower seeded acreages and/or unfavourable weather conditions in Canada, the E.E.C. (particularly Italy), North Africa and Near East Asia caused the premium to increase to an average of 32⅜ cents per bushel in June. In July the average monthly price of No. 1 C.W.

Amber Durum rose to the extent that it was $1.15⅛ per bushel above that of No. 1 C.W. Red Spring 13.5 per cent protein.

### Deferred Pricing

In addition to sales made at its daily asking prices, the Canadian Wheat Board continued to provide a deferred pricing policy on export sales of wheat at the discretion of the purchaser. Deferred pricing on export sales allowed purchasers some flexibility in fixing final price. They could choose the Board quoted price on any day from the time of booking the wheat up to and including a specified number of market days after the calling of the grain for loading to vessels. The maximum number of days after the calling of the grain depended upon the port of shipment, and in the case of the West Coast ports, the destination of shipment. The number of days allowed are shown in Table 18.

If the purchaser does not declare his option prior to the expiry date, the market price prevailing on that date is automatically used as the final selling price.

### Domestic Wheat Prices

In accordance with the provisions of Order-in-Council P.C. 1971-1562 dated July 29, 1971, the Wheat Board continued to sell wheat, including durum, for human consumption in Canada on the basis of the minimum price set out in the International Grains Arrangement 1967. As a result, the price for No. 1 Canada Western Red Spring Wheat sold for human consumption in Canada was set at $1.95½ per bushel, basis in store Thunder Bay with appropriate relationships for other grades of wheat.

### Federal Government Two Price System

In January 1972 the federal government established a two price system for wheat used for human consumption in Canada. A base price of $3.00 per bushel, basis No. 1 Canada Western Red Spring Wheat in store Thunder Bay, was established for all wheat so used. The price paid by processors was to continue at $1.95½ per bushel with the difference of $1.04½ per bushel being paid to farmers direct from the federal treasury

## TABLE 17

## MONTHLY AVERAGE BOARD ASKING PRICES FOR NO. 1 C.W. AMBER DURUM, IN STORE THUNDER BAY, IN STORE VANCOUVER, AND IN STORE ST. LAWRENCE PORTS

| Month | In Store Thunder Bay | In Store Vancouver | In Store St. Lawrence Ports |
|---|---|---|---|
| | — cents per bushel — | | |
| August, 1972 | 178⅛ | 185¾ | 196⅛ |
| September | 219⅝ | 230⅝ | 237⅝ |
| October | 244½ | 265⅛ | 262½ |
| November | 247½ | 270¼ | 265½ |
| December | 272⅞ | 304⅞ | 290⅞ |
| January, 1973 | 281¼ | 315¾ | 299¼ |
| February | 281⅜ | 314⅞ | 299⅜ |
| March | 281¾ | 315¼ | 299¾ |
| April | 282⅛ | 316¼ | 300¾ |
| May | 295¼ | 323¾ | 313⅞ |
| June | 351 | 369⅛ | 369¾ |
| July | 471⅞ | 483¾ | 490⅝ |

## TABLE 18

## MAXIMUM NUMBER OF MARKET DAYS AFTER CALL DATE ALLOWED PURCHASERS IN FIXING FINAL PRICE

| nadian Port | Number of Market Days |
|---|---|
| nadian Atlantic Ports | 8 |
| wer St. Lawrence River Ports | 8 |
| urchill | 9 |
| ngston and Prescott | 9 |
| ronto | 10 |
| rt Colborne and Humberstone | 11 |
| derich and Sarnia | 12 |
| orgian Bay Ports | 13 |
| under Bay | 14 |
| st Coast Ports: | |
| To Pacific, Latin American and Caribbean Ports | 18 |
| To Other Ports, East of Panama Canal | 25 |

yment to each producer was calculated on the sis of the aggregate number of acres operated him. As was the case in 1971-72, a government reage payment was made to grain producers in th Western and Eastern Canada.

On July 19, 1973 the federal government an- unced a new two price system effective that te. The base price of $3.00 per bushel, basis . 1 Canada Western Red Spring Wheat in store under Bay, remained in effect for wheat used for man consumption in Canada. Processors paid 00 per bushel plus the amount by which the n current export price exceeded $3.00 per shel. In other words, the price they paid was 00 per bushel less than the export price. (This tem was replaced by a new policy on Septem- 11, 1973).

### ports of Barley

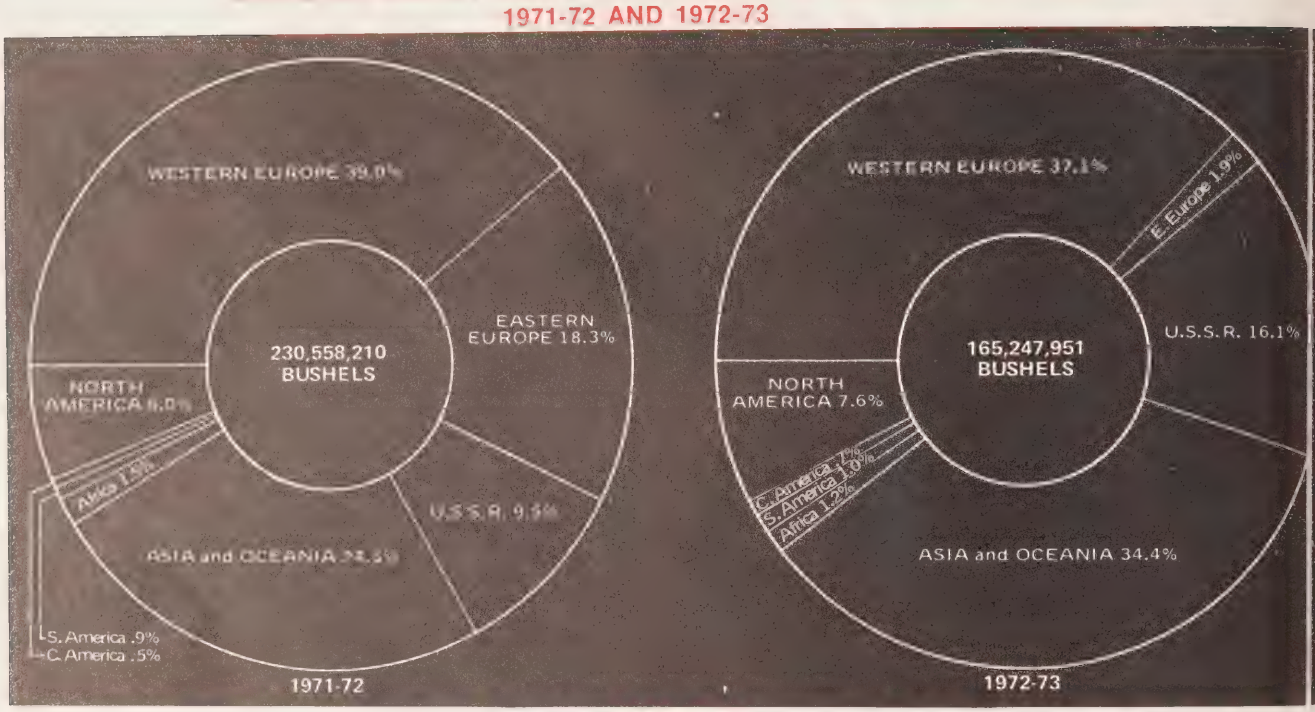
The Canadian Wheat Board continued to sell ley competitively on the international market 1972-73. As a result, Canada, which had been esidual supplier of feed grains in the years pre- us to 1970-71, maintained a 37 per cent share the world barley market. This represented 6 cent of the total international trade in feed ins in the 1972-73 crop year.

Canadian barley exports in the 1972-73 crop year, which totalled 165.2 million bushels (including malt), were 65.4 million bushels less than the record level of the previous year. Chart 7 indicates to which geographic areas this barley was exported.

As shown in Table 19, a large decline in Canadian barley sales to East European countries other than the U.S.S.R accounted for most of the decrease. Exports to these destinations fell from 42.0 million bushels in 1971-72 to 3.2 million in 1972-73. Poland imported only 1.9 million bushels of Canadian barley in 1972-73, 12.8 million bushels less than in the previous year. Romania and the German Democratic Republic, both new customers for considerable amounts of Canadian barley in 1971-72, bought no Canadian barley in 1972-73. Neither did Yugoslavia. The only East European country that increased its purchases of Canadian barley was the U.S.S.R. It imported a record 26.5 million bushels, 4.5 million bushels more than in 1971-72, the year which marked its first purchase of Canadian barley since 1955-56. Two other countries imported significantly larger amounts of Canadian barley in 1972-73. Japan, the largest customer for Canadian barley and malt, increased

## CHART 7

## CANADIAN BARLEY AND MALT EXPORTS BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA
## 1971-72 AND 1972-73




## TABLE 19

## CANADIAN BARLEY EXPORTS BY AREAS AND COUNTRIES
## (CROP YEARS 1972-73 AND 1971-72)

| Geographic Areas and Countries | Crop Year 1972-73 | | | Crop Ye 1971-72 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Barley | Malt | Total | Total |
| | | — Bushels — | | |
| **EUROPE** | | | | |
| Italy | 44,781,806 | — | 44,781,806 | 40,218,7 |
| U.S.S.R. | 26,476,470 | — | 26,476,470 | 21,977,6 |
| United Kingdom | 10,954,916 | 188,906 | 11,143,822 | 28,640,5 |
| Germany, Federal Republic of | 3,959,800 | — | 3,959,800 | 11,591,4 |
| Poland | 1,936,934 | — | 1,936,934 | 14,688,6 |
| Hungary | 1,165,733 | — | 1,165,733 | — |
| Netherlands | 641,758 | 61 | 641,819 | 3,194,7 |
| Portugal | 567,000 | — | 567,000 | 2,388,5 |
| Belgium & Luxembourg | 129,266 | — | 129,266 | 1,578,5 |
| Switzerland | 91,000 | — | 91,000 | 1,283,8 |
| Ireland | — | — | — | 1,033,1 |
| Iceland | — | — | — | 69,7 |
| German Democratic Republic | — | — | — | 11,305,2 |
| Romania | — | — | — | 13,334,2 |
| Yugoslavia | — | — | — | 2,744,1 |
| TOTAL EUROPE | 90,704,683 | 188,967 | 90,893,650 | 154,048,6 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SIA AND OCEANIA** | | | | |
| Japan | 40,988,262 | 5,071,883 | 46,060,145 | 33,233,136 |
| Israel | 8,187,181 | — | 8,187,181 | 8,202,322 |
| Taiwan | 1,313,385 | — | 1,313,385 | 2,208,742 |
| Cyprus | 1,042,135 | — | 1,042,135 | 275,575 |
| Iran | — | — | — | 5,009,808 |
| Iraq | — | — | — | 5,989,994 |
| Korea, People's Dem. Rep. of | — | — | — | 48,226 |
| Korea, Republic of | — | 30,620 | 30,620 | 114,394 |
| Philippines | — | 238,333 | 238,333 | 778,618 |
| Syria | — | — | — | 72,338 |
| Hong Kong | — | — | — | 31,777 |
| U.S. Oceania | — | — | — | 611 |
| OTAL ASIA AND OCEANIA | 51,530,963 | 5,340,836 | 56,871,799 | 55,965,541 |
| **FRICA** | | | | |
| Libya | 1,401,507 | — | 1,401,507 | 1,153,600 |
| Morocco | 628,460 | — | 628,460 | — |
| Algeria | — | — | — | 2,373,146 |
| Ghana | — | 21,433 | 21,433 | 27,508 |
| OTAL AFRICA | 2,029,967 | 21,433 | 2,051,400 | 3,554,254 |
| **/ESTERN HEMISPHERE** | | | | |
| United States | 11,834,356 | 701,306 | 12,535,662 | 13,786,813 |
| Peru | 734,868 | 183,333 | 918,201 | 1,105,794 |
| Ecuador | — | — | — | 252,610 |
| Venezuela | — | 526,533 | 526,533 | 412,511 |
| Jamaica | — | 286,217 | 286,217 | 298,048 |
| Brazil | — | 244,444 | 244,444 | 278,278 |
| Puerto Rico | — | 213,347 | 213,347 | 161,334 |
| El Salvador | — | 177,436 | 177,436 | 170,366 |
| Dominican Republic | — | 127,081 | 127,081 | 133,365 |
| Nicaragua | — | 122,222 | 122,222 | 103,888 |
| Honduras Republic | — | 78,222 | 78,222 | 56,222 |
| Costa Rica | — | 71,806 | 71,806 | 114,584 |
| Panama | — | 67,222 | 67,222 | 64,167 |
| Barbados | — | 27,378 | 27,378 | 22,400 |
| Guatemala | — | 21,645 | 21,645 | 21,389 |
| Trinidad & Tobago | — | 13,672 | 13,672 | 6,667 |
| Leeward & Windward Is. | — | 14 | 14 | 1,683 |
| OTAL WESTERN HEMISPHERE | 12,569,224 | 2,861,878 | 15,431,102 | 16,990,119 |
| RAND TOTAL | 156,834,837 | 8,413,114 | 165,247,951 | 230,558,210 |

ource: Canadian Grain Commission, CANADIAN GRAIN EXPORTS (Crop Years 1972-73 and 1971-72).

its imports to 46.1 million bushels from 33.2 million in 1971-72. Italy increased its purchases to 44.8 million bushels, 4.6 million above the level of the previous year. In contrast, sales to the United Kingdom fell from 28.6 million bushels to 11.1 million while those to the Federal Republic of Germany dropped from 11.6 million to 4.0 million bushels. Iran and Iraq, which together bought 11.0 million bushels in 1971-72, bought no Canadian barley in 1972-73.

Exports of Canadian barley malt increased to a record 8,413,114 bushels (barley equivalent) in 1972-73. In 1971-72 the export volume was 6,295,360 bushels (barley equivalent). The United Kingdom, Japan and the United States accounted for a large portion of the increase.

### Pricing of Barley in the Export Market

Generally feed grains are purchased on the basis of their relative energy values in livestock and poultry rations. Since corn is the major feed grain in the world other feed grains are usually priced relative to it. The energy content of corn is very high relative to other feed grains and this is reflected in the value placed upon it by the purchaser. Barley contains less metabolizable energy per unit weight than corn and generally it must be priced accordingly in order to compete with corn and to be sold in high volume. However, in the 1972-73 crop year a general shortage of protein supplements led a higher than normal value to be placed on barley vis-a-vis corn which has a relatively low protein content. Oats has the lowest energy content of all three feed grains.

In view of the intense price competition in the international market for feed grains in 1972-73 the Wheat Board continued the practice begun in the 1969-70 crop year of selling barley for export at prices based on competitive bids. The Board endeavored to maximize barley sales in 1972-73 while maintaining competitive prices with other feed grain exporters. Exportable supplies of coarse grains were considerably lower in 1972-73 than in the previous year. At the same time shortages of wheat, rice and protein feedstuffs added to an already strong demand for coarse grains. As a result of these pressures international prices of all coarse grains rose to unprecedented levels in 1972-73.

### Exports of Oats

Oats production on the Prairies increased 35 million bushels, from 238 million in 1971-72 to 273 million bushels in 1972-73. Total world production and trade in oats is relatively static and is not expected to change significantly in the future. Final export clearance figures for Canadian oats (including seed oats and oats products) fell from 10,453,565 bushels in 1971-72 to 6,925,409 bushels in 1972-73. The decrease was largely accounted for by Italy and the Federal Republic o

**TABLE 20**

**CANADIAN OATS EXPORTS BY AREAS AND COUNTRIES (CROP YEARS 1972-73 AND 1971-72)**

| Geographic Areas and Countries | Crop Year 1972-73 | Crop Year 1971-72 |
|---|---|---|
| | — bushels — | |
| **EUROPE** | | |
| Netherlands | 1,067,516 | 1,557,38 |
| Switzerland | 383,741 | 521,08 |
| Ireland | 222,646 | 222,02 |
| United Kingdom | 126,253 | 355,76 |
| Belgium & Luxembourg | 93,460 | — |
| France | 67,178 | — |
| Germany, Fed. Rep. of | — | 1,138,28 |
| Italy | — | 2,693,09 |
| TOTAL EUROPE | 1,962,794 | 6,487,63 |
| **WESTERN HEMISPHERE** | | |
| United States | 4,124,402 | 3,482,73 |
| Venezuela | 630,779 | 225,47 |
| Trinidad & Tobago | — | 3 |
| TOTAL WESTERN HEMISPHERE | 4,755,181 | 3,708,24 |
| TOTAL ALL COUNTRIES | 6,717,975 | 10,195,88 |
| Rolled Oats and Oatmeal (bushel equivalent) | 38,432 | 25,15 |
| Seed Oats | 169,002 | 232,52 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 6,925,409 | 10,453,56 |

Source: Canadian Grain Commission, CANADIAN GRAI EXPORTS, 1972-73 and 1971-72.

Germany. The former did not import any Canadian oats in 1972-73, compared to 2,693,096 bushels in the previous year, while the latter took only 372 bushels of oats products compared to the 1,139,-081 bushels in total in 1971-72.

### Pricing of Oats in the Export Market

During the past several years exports of Canadian oats have been relatively small, not only because of the limited supplies available for export but also because of its low feeding value in relation to other feed grains. Low energy content per unit weight means that in order to be exported in high volume, oats would have to be priced much lower in order to compete in the feed market with corn, barley and wheat. However, oats sometimes have an intrinsic value because of their palatability, and when utilized for specialized purposes such as the feeding of horses, they take on a higher relative value. The price of oats increased sharply along with the prices of other coarse grains in 1972-73. By the end of the crop year the export price of oats was more than double its level at the beginning of 1972-73.

### Feed Grain Sales to Canadian Markets

Eastern Canada (Ontario, Quebec and the Maritimes) and British Columbia continue to be Western Canada's largest single market for feed grains. These areas provided an outlet for some 40 million bushels of barley, 36 million bushels of oats and 32 million bushels of wheat used for livestock and poultry feed during the 1972-73 crop year.

As in the international market, Board pricing of feed grains moving into Eastern Canada and British Columbia, is primarily determined by the price of alternative energy sources—indigenous coarse grains in these areas and particularly U.S. corn. Table 21 documents the competitive position of western feed grains relative to other feed grains at one point in the eastern domestic market at various dates during the 1972-73 crop year.

**TABLE 21**

**WHOLESALE SELLING PRICES OF FEED GRAINS AT MONTREAL**
**(dollars per ton, net bulk, in-store)**

| | Feed Wheat[1] | No. 1 Feed Oats | No. 1 Feed Barley | No. 1 Feed Corn | No. 3 U.S. Corn |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| August 11, 1972 | $ 51.73 | $ 45.28 | $ 49.66 | $ 56.26 | $ 53.43 |
| November 3, 1972 | 60.24 | 53.29 | 52.06 | 55.19 | 57.14 |
| March 23, 1973 | 78.24 | 73.66 | 64.82 | 74.11 | 70.89 |
| July 27, 1973 | 127.08 | 101.65 | 101.50 | 112.68 | 118.92 |

[1] Variously quoted as D.G.C. or 3 C.W.F. wheat in GRAIN FACTS.
Source: Canadian Livestock Feed Board, GRAIN FACTS, August 18, 1972; November 10, 1972; March 30, 1973; July 31, 1973.

# PART III THE SUPPLY OF CANADIAN GRAIN

## INWARD CARRYOVER

The 1972-73 Canadian crop year commenced with a total inward carryover of 973 million bushels of all grains. The wheat carryover was at 584 million bushels, down 160 million bushels from 744 million bushels a year earlier. The carryover of oats and barley was 118 and 196 million bushels, respectively.

Canadian grain in commercial positions totalled 432 million bushels, down 59 million from the 491 million bushel figure at the beginning of the previous year. Barley stocks were higher while commercial stocks of wheat and oats were lower.

Prairie farm stocks of all grains totalled 509.8 million bushels. Wheat stocks amounted to 308.0 million bushels, a decrease of 84 million bushels from the previous year. Farm stocks of oats and barley were higher than the year earlier by 3.0 and 41 million bushels, respectively. In addition, farm stocks of rapeseed were at a record 16.3 million bushels which was 16.1 million bushels higher than the previous year. Farm stocks of flaxseed were down by 4.5 million bushels while rye stocks were up .3 million bushels from a year earlier. Relative figures are given in Table 22.

## CROP DEVELOPMENT

Cool weather, accompanied by rain and snow delayed seeding in the spring of 1972 in the northern areas of the Prairie region, while on the other hand, the southern and east central areas of Alberta were dry. The crop development was variable due to the lack of moisture in southern areas, while crops in the balance of the Prairies were a week to ten days late due to coolness. Early September frost and snow over most of Alberta and frost and rain in Saskatchewan caused many harvesting difficulties. The harvesting operations continued to be hampered with rain and snow throughout the fall. It can be said that conditions were far from ideal from seeding through to harvest. About 75 per cent of the 1972 Red Spring Wheat crop entered the top two grades. The Grain Research Laboratory of the Canadian Grain Commission estimated the grade distribution as follows: No. 1 C.W. Red Spring, 39 per cent; No. 2 C.W. Red Spring, 36 per cent; No. 3 C.W. Red Spring and lower grades, 25 per cent. The same source reported an average value for protein content of 13.0 per cent, a significantly lower level than the 13.5 per cent of 1971 and the lowest level since 1956 when the average was 12.4 per cent.

During the 1972-73 crop year the protein content of 1 C.W.R.S. and 2 C.W.R.S. unloaded at Thunder Bay averaged 13.55 per cent and 13.13 per cent respectively, while at Vancouver the protein content of 1 C.W.R.S. averaged 13.56 per cent. These averages were based on the results of tests on primary samples submitted by country elevator managers.

## CROP PRODUCTION

Prairie wheat acreage, including Durum Wheat, amounted to about 20.8 million acres in 1972 which was an increase of 1.9 million acres from a year earlier. The 4.7 million acres seeded to oats was at the lowest level of recent years. Barley acreage at 11.9 million acres was down by 1.4 million acres from the previous year. Rye acreage, at 582 thousand acres, was down by 324 thousand acres from the previous year. Flaxseed acreage was at 1,320 thousand acres, represented a decrease of 442 thousand acres from 1971. Rapeseed, at 3,270 thousand acres, was down 2,036 thousand acres from the year earlier.

Yields from the 1972 Prairie crop were again very good. The 24.7 bushel per acre yield for wheat was slightly above the ten year average. Yields of 51.1 and 41.3 bushels per acre were recorded for oats and barley, respectively. Flaxseed yielded 13.3 bushels per acre; rapeseed yielded 17.5 bushels per acre; and rye yielded 20.5 bushels per acre.

Prairie grain production in 1972 totalled 1,330 million bushels, a decrease of 175 million bushels from the previous year. Wheat production was 513 million bushels in 1972, up slightly from the 510 million bushels in 1971. Oat production of 238 million bushels was down by 50 million bushels and barley production at 492 million bushels, was down by 78 million bushels from 1971. Rapeseed production at 57.3 million bushels was down by 37.7 million bushels and flax production at 17.6 million bushels was down by 4.7 million bushels.

## TABLE 22

## STOCKS ON FARMS IN PRAIRIE PROVINCES, BY GRAIN, as at July 31, for Years 1969 to 1973

| Grain | July 31 1969 | July 31 1970 | July 31 1971 | July 31 1972 | July 31 1973 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | — million bushels — | | |
| Wheat | 370.0 | 540.0 | 392.0 | 308.0 | 110.0 |
| Oats | 80.0 | 106.0 | 75.0 | 78.0 | 52.0 |
| Barley | 134.0 | 115.0 | 55.0 | 96.0 | 82.0 |
| Rye | 5.0 | 4.7 | 5.2 | 5.5 | 1.6 |
| Flaxseed | .8 | .6 | 10.5 | 6.0 | .6 |
| Rapeseed | .7 | .2 | .2 | 16.3 | .4 |
| TOTAL | 590.5 | 766.5 | 537.9 | 509.8 | 246.6 |

Source: Quarterly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics (July-Sept.)

## TABLE 23

## STOCKS IN CANADIAN COMMERCIAL POSITIONS, BY GRAIN, as at July 31, for Years 1969 to 1973

| Grain | July 31 1969 | July 31 1970 | July 31 1971 | July 31 1972 | July 31 1973 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | — million bushels — | | |
| Wheat | 479.6 | 466.0 | 339.3 | 272.3 | 250.4 |
| Oats | 34.1 | 18.3 | 34.2 | 22.3 | 14.7 |
| Barley | 60.9 | 78.1 | 82.6 | 89.8 | 105.0 |
| Rye | 3.7 | 5.9 | 7.5 | 10.3 | 8.7 |
| Flaxseed | 4.1 | 5.4 | 16.1 | 10.0 | 7.1 |
| Rapeseed | 4.4 | 3.5 | 10.8 | 26.8 | 20.3 |
| TOTAL | 586.8 | 577.2 | 490.5 | 431.5 | 406.2 |

Source: Canadian Grain Commission, 421.2.

### OUTWARD CARRYOVER

Prairie farm stocks as estimated by Statistics Canada on July 31, 1973 were 263.2 million bushels below the 509.8 million bushel level of a year earlier. A reduction of 198 million bushels came in wheat stocks, 26.0 million bushels in oats and 14.0 million bushels in barley. Farm stocks of flaxseed declined from 6.0 million bushels to .6 million bushels, rapeseed from 16.3 to .4 million bushels and rye from 5.5 to 1.6 million bushels. Table 23 shows estimated farm stocks of the major grains and oilseeds in the Prairie provinces as at July 31, 1973, along with estimates for previous years.

Commercial stocks of Canadian grain were once again significantly lowered during the 1972-73 crop year which was a direct result of the continuing Canadian Wheat Board policy to keep the system fluid and responsive to market demand. Wheat stocks were down from 272.3 to 250.4 million bushels and oats were down from 22.3 to 14.7 million bushels. Commercial stocks of barley increased from 89.8 to 105.0 million bushels; rapeseed stocks were down by 6.5 million bushels; rye by 1.6 million bushels and flaxseed by 2.9 million bushels. Table 23 shows the commercial carryover of the major Canadian grains and oilseeds as at July 31, 1973 along with figures for previous years.

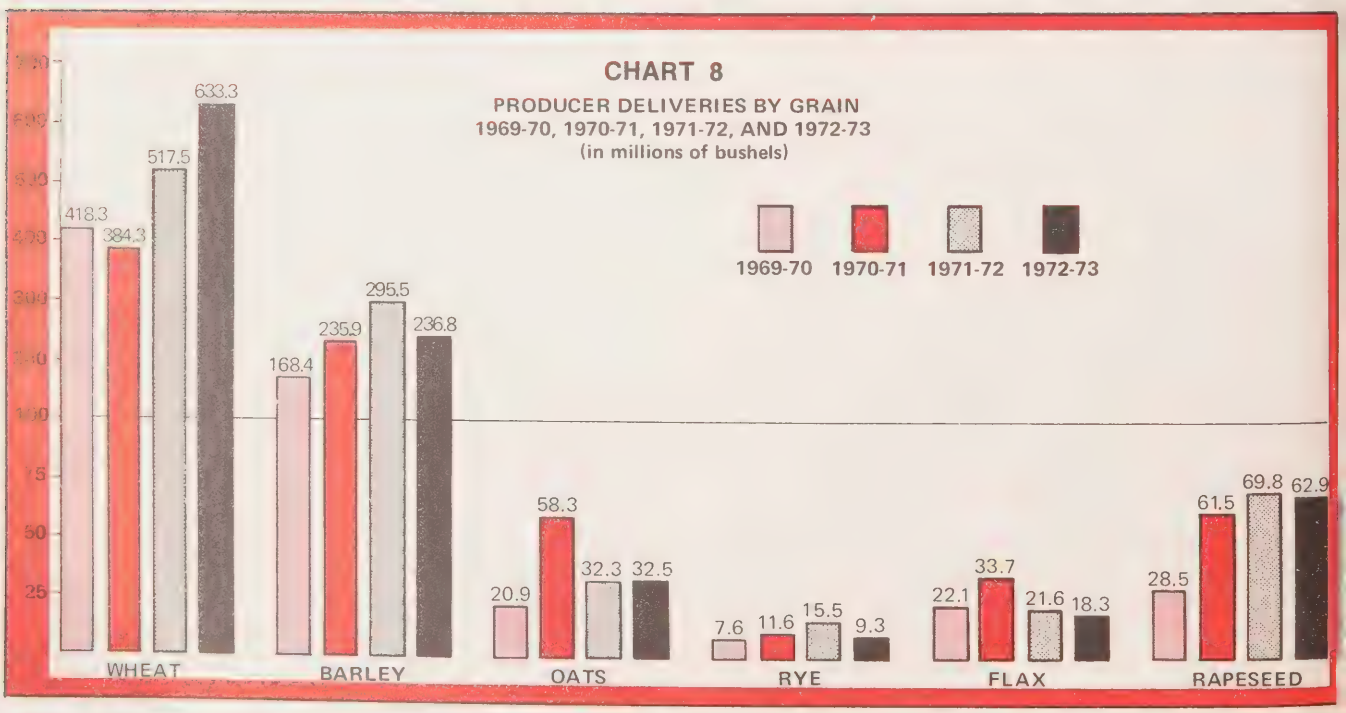
# PART IV THE MOVEMENT OF WESTERN CANADIAN GRAIN

Record export sales, as outlined in Part II of this report, again required a high level of performance by all segments of the grain handling and transportation system during the 1972-73 crop year. Because of the numerous difficulties encountered during the crop year, country elevator shipments fell somewhat below the level achieved the year before and grain stocks in forward positions had to be drawn down to meet the increase in sales commitments.

As a general comment, however, the results achieved during the crop year are a credit to all those involved in the movement of grain. The overall performance of the system indicated that larger quantities of grain could have been moved under more ideal conditions and, once again, there were many occasions where the close inter-relationship of the different segments of the system were clearly demonstrated.

## PRODUCER DELIVERIES

Producer deliveries reached a new high in the 1972-73 crop year. Farm deliveries of all grains to licensed elevator facilities totalled 993.1 million bushels, an increase of 40.9 million bushels from the previous record the year before. A four-year comparison of deliveries by grain is given in Chart 8. This shows that the increase in deliveries during the crop year occurred almost entirely in wheat. As a reflection of the increase in export sales, wheat deliveries, including durum, during the year were up by 116 million bushels. Deliveries of all other grains, with the exception of a slight increase in oats, were down from the year before.



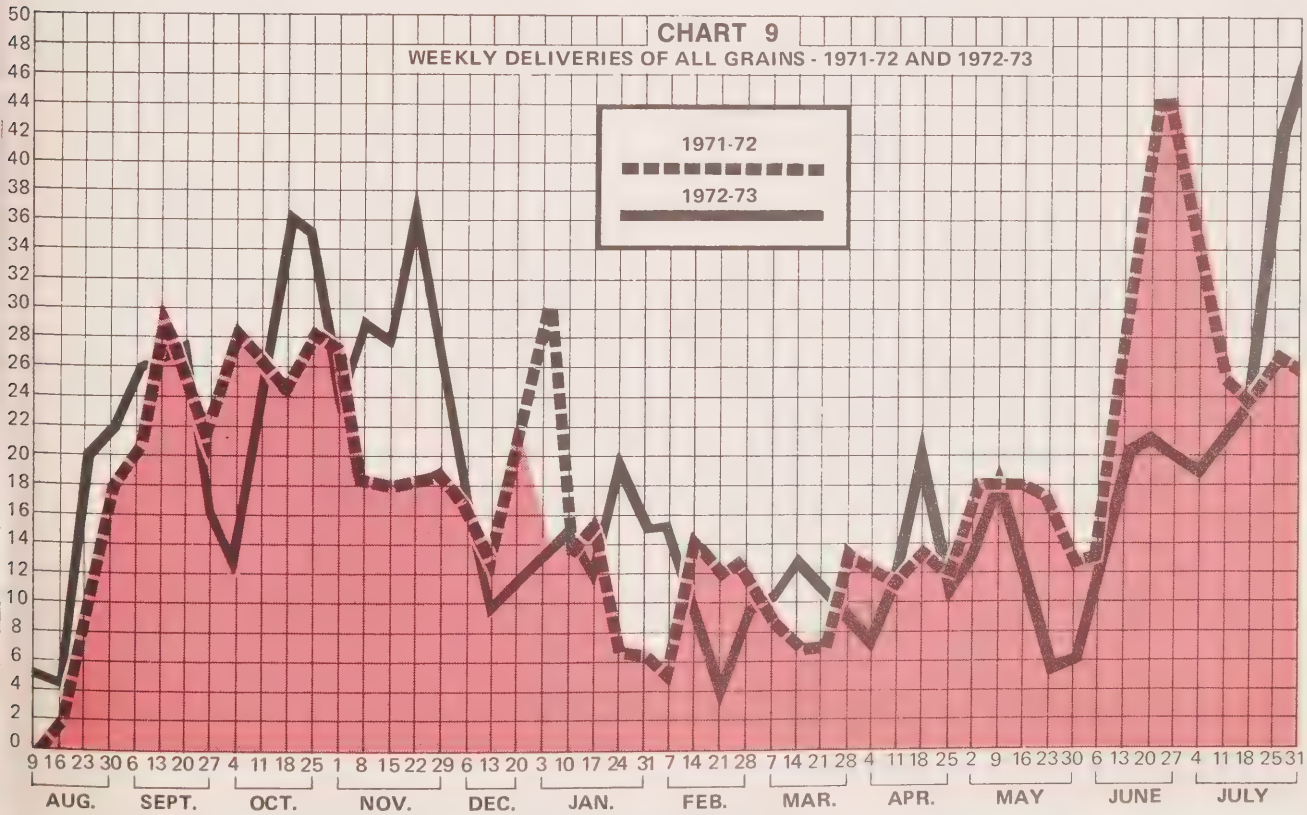
As shown in Chart 9, the pattern of producer deliveries during a crop year is also highly seasonal. Although some variations occur from one crop year to another, depending on quota levels and weather conditions, producer deliveries have been high in the first five and the last two months in the two crop years shown in the chart. Roughly half of the total grain deliveries in the 1972-73 crop year, for example, were made before Christmas, 1972 and another 25 percent occurred in the months of June and July.

Deliveries in the last two weeks of the crop year were particularly heavy as producers took advantage of the open quotas in effect at the time. Elevator receipts indicate that a large proportion of the deliveries in the last two weeks of July were made under storage tickets and carried over into the 1973-74 pool year.

As shown in the chart, grain deliveries normally undergo a severe decline from mid-January until seeding is completed in the spring. However, there were numerous indications during this period in 1973 that farm stocks were declining rapidly and that an increasing number of farmers no longer had any grain available for delivery. The sharp decline in farm deliveries in the last two weeks of May caused some concern that a parallel decline in country elevator stocks would impede rail shipments. This problem, however, was largely resolved when open quotas for all grains were extended to all shipping blocks and producer deliveries rose to more satisfactory levels.

## TRANSPORTATION

A number of important developments affected grain shipments during the 1972-73 crop year. Table 24 compares 1972-73 country elevator shipments with those in the previous crop year. Although this shows that total shipments in 1972-73 were down by 67.4 million bushels from the year before, the results varied considerably by port area.



## TABLE 24

## COUNTRY ELEVATOR SHIPMENTS

| | 1972-73 | | | | 1971-72 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | — millions of bushels — | | | | — millions of bushels — | | | |
| | Man. | Sask. | Alta. | Pr. Prov. | Man. | Sask. | Alta. | Pr. Prov. |
| Wheat | 68.6 | 367.5 | 114.7 | 550.8 | 59.3 | 334.0 | 127.0 | 520.3 |
| Durum | 3.5 | 57.5 | 5.8 | 66.8 | 3.9 | 62.2 | 9.4 | 75.5 |
| Oats | 14.3 | 11.4 | 12.6 | 38.3 | 14.3 | 16.1 | 11.1 | 41.5 |
| Barley | 42.5 | 89.6 | 80.8 | 212.9 | 56.0 | 151.6 | 99.1 | 306.7 |
| Rye | 1.7 | 6.1 | 3.4 | 11.2 | 2.9 | 6.4 | 2.4 | 11.7 |
| Flaxseed | 4.9 | 11.6 | 3.4 | 19.9 | 5.3 | 13.0 | 4.2 | 22.5 |
| Rapeseed | 7.4 | 27.0 | 19.2 | 53.6 | 5.5 | 22.4 | 14.8 | 42.7 |
| TOTAL | 142.9 | 570.7 | 239.9 | 953.5 | 147.2 | 605.7 | 268.0 | 1020.9 |

Sources: Canadian Grain Commission 1972-73 420.3 Grain Trade of Canada 1971-72

## WEST COAST SHIPMENTS

Grain shipments through the West Coast ports got off to a slow start in the first month of the crop year. Work stoppages by port workers held total clearances for the month down to 8.5 million bushels and some export commitments were switched to St. Lawrence ports to avoid a serious build-up of ocean vessels. Clearances rose dramatically when the longshoremen returned to work in early September and shipments through West Coast ports continued at a record pace until the following July. The table below shows monthly clearances from the West Coast during the 1972-73 crop year. Unlike the year before when heavy snowfall, slides and derailments caused serious disruptions in rail shipments to the West Coast, weather conditions remained favorable throughout the winter and clearances during the winter months, particularly in February, were among the highest for the entire year.

The increase in grain shipments to the West Coast during the 1972-73 crop year brought about greater use of the Port of Prince Rupert. Served only by Canadian National, export shipments through Prince Rupert totalled 29.5 million bushels during the crop year. This compares with 14 million bushels in 1971-72. The increased throughput was achieved with the terminal operating on a two-shift basis for extended periods.

## WEST COAST CLEARANCES BY MONTH, 1972-73

(all grains in millions of bushels)

| | |
|---|---|
| August | 8.5 |
| September | 32.0 |
| October | 31.1 |
| November | 30.2 |
| December | 27.8 |
| January | 26.2 |
| February | 35.1 |
| March | 32.7 |
| April | 31.9 |
| May | 36.7 |
| June | 32.0 |
| July | 24.7 |
| TOTAL 1972-73 | 348.9 |

Source: Canadian Grain Exports, 1972-73
Canadian Grain Commission

## THUNDER BAY AND THE ST. LAWRENCE

Frequent delays and interruptions frustrated efforts to maintain a high level of grain shipments through the Great Lakes system during the 1972-73 crop year. The delays started in early September, 1972, when ocean vessel nominations for the St. Lawrence fell far behind actual export commitments. This resulted in a heavy build-up of stocks in St. Lawrence terminals, slowed lake

urn-arounds and eventually forced a cut-back in ail shipments to the Lakehead when Thunder Bay erminals became congested.

Ocean vessel arrivals in the St. Lawrence later the 1972 season showed a marked improvement nd grain again started to move in greater volume hrough the system. However, other developments ate in the shipping season thwarted efforts to uild up St. Lawrence stocks before the scheduled losing of the Welland Canal on December 15. old weather, ice conditions and severe storms revented many winter storage vessels from mov- g down into the St. Lawrence and lower lakes. he normal transit time in the Lake Ontario-Mon- eal section of the Seaway, for example, was tretched from 24 hours to six days because of dverse weather conditions. As will be outlined ater in this section, the inability to move adequate tocks into position for shipment out of St. Law- ence ports in the spring made it necessary to einstitute direct-rail shipments from Thunder Bay uring the winter.

The 1973 navigation season started on an en- ouraging note. An early opening of the St. Law- ence Seaway (March 28th) allowed lake ship- ents from Thunder Bay to get off to a good start. s a result, Lakehead shipments at the end of pril, 1973, were more than double those the year efore. However, a drop in ocean vessel arrivals the St. Lawrence in May and early June again orced a slow-down in lake shipments from Thun- er Bay. The situation on this occasion was aggra- ated by labor difficulties at Thunder Bay termi- als and increasing competition for lake freight rom U.S. grain shipments. As a result of the con- nuing delays, total shipments out of Thunder Bay rom the opening in the spring of 1973 to the end f the crop year on July 31 were well below those uring the same period in the previous crop year. ake shipments from the opening to July 31, 1973, otalled 203 million bushels as compared to 255.2 illion bushels the year before.

## TLANTIC PORTS

Export shipments from the two Atlantic ports, aint John, New Brunswick, and Halifax, Nova cotia, started early. At the request of the buyer, hipments from the Atlantic ports to the Soviet Union started in late November, 1972. The Atlantic program normally does not get underway until after the close of lake navigation when the two railways are able to transfer equipment from the Thunder Bay program. On this occasion, however, the railways had sufficient equipment available to start shipments from the Bay and Upper Lake ports to Halifax and Saint John fully three weeks before the normal schedule.

The early start in Atlantic shipments facilitated the winter export program considerably. Although minor delays occurred from time to time because of heavy snow conditions, no serious difficulties were encountered. Exports from the two Atlantic ports totalled 34.8 million bushels during the four-month shipping period. This was a slight increase from the year before.

## CHURCHILL

Extremely difficult conditions hampered grain shipments through the Port of Churchill throughout the 1972 navigation season. The arrival of the first vessel during the season, for example, was delayed for approximately a week because of ice conditions in the Hudson Straits. A severe snow storm in mid-September cut power lines to the Churchill grain terminal and forced a three-day shut-down. Difficulties in recruiting personnel for the terminal made it necessary to send staff from the Canadian Wheat Board in Winnipeg to help out. The inability to generate sufficient quantities of No. 1 Canada Western Spring Wheat with 13½ per cent protein made it necessary to divert one vessel to the St. Lawrence ports in order to meet the sales commitment. The build-up of ice within the port itself delayed loading from mid-October onward. Ice conditions became so severe late in the season that the Department of Transport was required to send in icebreakers to clear the harbor and permit the last ships to sail. One vessel owner requested permission to divert his ship to the St. Lawrence when the vessel became stuck in ice in the Hudson Straits.

As a result of these conditions, export shipments from the Northern port were reduced from the original program of 26.3 million bushels to actual vessel clearances of 25.1 million bushels of wheat and barley. A comparison of the 1971 and

1972 Churchill seasons is as follows:

| | | 1971 Season | 1972 Season |
|---|---|---|---|
| Length of rail shipping Season | | 104 days | 115 days |
| Unloading rail cars | | 89 days | 94 days |
| Loading to vessels | | 75 days | 64 days |
| Vessel Clearances | Wheat | 20,570,872 | 16,278,824 |
| (in bushels) | Barley | 4,917,994 | 8,855,861 |
| TOTAL | | 25,488,866 | 25,134,686 |

## RAILING GRAIN TO ST. LAWRENCE PORTS

The Wheat Board again undertook a winter shipping program involving the movement of grain from Thunder Bay to St. Lawrence ports direct by rail. The program, which started on January 2, 1973, and continued until the end of February, was similar to the one undertaken the winter before. A total of 10,925,252 bushels of barley and 644,486 bushels of wheat were railed direct to St. Lawrence ports during a nine-week period. One change in the program involved shipments by rail from the interior terminal at Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, to the St. Lawrence. Four trains, carrying 858,000 bushels of barley, were involved in this aspect of the program.

The 1973 special winter rail program was carried out at the Wheat Board's expense. It was undertaken to move additional quantities of grain into forward positions to enable the Wheat Board to meet sales commitments from the St. Lawrence in early spring. Because of the delays encountered in lake shipments the previous fall, it had not been possible to move sufficient quantities of grain into St. Lawrence terminals before the close of navigation.

The two major railways involved in the winter rail program again handled the movement on a unit train basis. CP Rail used four train units of 65 hoppers each and Canadian National used both hoppers and boxcars. Each railway ran about 25 trains during the nine-week period.

The Wheat Board's winter rail program was carried out separately from the direct rail shipments undertaken by domestic shippers to move Prairie feed grains both from Thunder Bay and directly from country elevators in Western Canada. A total of 20.9 million bushels of grain was railed from Thunder Bay to Eastern Canada by domestic shippers during the 1972-73 crop year and another 2.1 million bushels were railed direct from country elevators in Western Canada to Eastern positions. Known as "Plan C" shipments, grain moved by rail from Prairie elevators to Eastern Canada and British Columbia is purchased from the Wheat Board on the basis of the unofficial grades established by country elevator managers.

## TRUCKING TO INTERIOR TERMINALS

A special program involving the use of commercial trucks was again instituted to haul grain from country elevators to the Canadian Government Elevators at Moose Jaw and Saskatoon. A total of 2,151,906 bushels of barley was trucked to the Saskatoon terminal and 1,113,181 bushels of durum wheat to the terminal at Moose Jaw.

The 1972-73 trucking program was somewhat smaller than the test program carried out the year before. Details of the 1971-72 trial program, which involved the shipment of approximately 5.6 million bushels of barley to the two interior terminals in Saskatchewan, were outlined in the 1971-72 annual report.

Most of the barley which was trucked to the Saskatoon terminal in February and March, 1973, was used to support the Churchill program during the 1973 navigation season and the durum wheat in the Moose Jaw terminal was shipped to Thunder Bay after the opening of navigation in 1973. The truck hauls to the Moose Jaw terminal averaged 65 miles per trip and to Saskatoon, 75 miles per trip. Details of the costs involved are shown in the following table.

## HOPPER CARS FOR GRAIN

The purchase of 2,000 new railway hopper cars to speed up the movement of Prairie grains was one of the important developments in the 1972-73 crop year. The cars were purchased with funds provided by the Government of Canada and are held in trust for the Crown by the Canadian Wheat Board.

Delivery of the new hopper cars started in early December, 1972, and continued to the end of March, 1973. The cars were allotted to the two major railways in accordance with the share of total grain shipments each railway carried within the Western Division (the area West of Thunder Bay) during the previous five crop years. CP Rail

## TABLE 25

## COST OF TRUCKING GRAIN TO INTERIOR TERMINALS, 1972-73

| | Saskatoon | Moose Jaw | Total | Per Net Bushel |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ucking fees | $141,007 | $ 75,662 | $216,669 | 6.630¢ |
| educt net rail freight gains | 3,463 | 4,104 | 7,567 | .230¢ |
| et freight costs | $137,544 | $ 71,558 | $209,102 | 6.400¢ |
| iversion charges | 32,279 | 2,424 | 34,703 | 1.060¢ |
| terior terminal handling | 83,386 | 43,136 | 126,522 | 3.875¢ |
| eighing and Inspection | 5,746 | 2,972 | 8,718 | .267¢ |
| otal Charges | $258,955 | $120,090 | $379,045 | 11.602c |

hich carried 53.7 per cent of the grain in this eriod, was allotted 1,074 hopper cars and Canaan National, which carried 46.3 per cent of the ain, was allotted 926 cars. The allocation of cars the two railways is subject to review every two ears and in emergency conditions may be subct to the direction of the Board.

The provisions governing the use of the hopper ars are set out in an operating agreement beveen the Canadian Wheat Board and the two railay companies. Some of the main points are as llows:

- That the railways have the exclusive use of the cars for the carriage of grain within the Western Division and will have the right to manage and operate the cars in all respects as though the cars were owned by them.
- To ensure maximum utilization, the railways have the discretion to restrict the use of the cars to those lines where engineering conditions permit their use.
- The railways will perform the maintenance and repairs of the cars in accordance with the standards set under the Canadian Transport Commission Rules and rules of the American Association of Railroads.
- The Wheat Board will not be responsible or liable for the costs of operation or maintenance of the cars.
- The cars will not be used in any part of Canada outside of the Western Division without written consent from the Wheat Board nor will the cars be used from any origins or destinations outside of Canada.

## HANDLING AND STORAGE RATES

The agreement reached between the Wheat Board and country elevator companies in July, 1972, extended the previous agreement for a further one-year period. Under this agreement, country elevator handling charges for Board grains were established at 5¾ cents per bushel for wheat and barley and 4½ cents per bushel for oats.

Country and terminal storage rates were left unchanged by the Canadian Grain Commission from the previous crop year, being 1/30 cent per bushel per day for wheat, oats and barley. There was no change in the terminal elevation rates. Following negotiations between handling companies, interior mills and maltsters, the diversion charges on wheat shipped to such mills and maltsters remained unchanged from the previous year. Similarly, diversion charges applicable to interior terminals, Churchill and Prince Rupert were unchanged.

## DELIVERY QUOTA POLICIES

Minor modifications were made in delivery quota policies for the 1972-73 crop year. The general framework of the quota system introduced for the 1970-71 crop year, however, remained unchanged and is outlined in detail in the annual report for that crop year.

The modifications introduced for the 1972-73 crop year were largely designed to give producers greater flexibility in adjusting quota acres assigned to specialty markets and allowed their quota acres for particular grains to be shifted from deli-

veries under regular quotas to specialty markets and vice-versa. In the previous crop year, producers were allowed to transfer quota acres only from specialty markets to regular quotas but not from regular quotas to specialty markets.

Adjustments were also made in the quota provisions for shipments of selected oats. Under the 1971-72 quota policies, producers were allowed to ship highgrade oats on a selected basis. This, however, caused serious problems when much larger quantities than needed to meet sales requirements were shipped to Thunder Bay. As a consequence, the quota provisions for the 1972-73 crop year were amended to confine shipments of selected oats only to processors manufacturing breakfast foods and other products for human consumption.

A new program providing for deliveries of Soft White Spring Wheat on a selected basis was also included in the 1972-73 quota policies. This program was introduced to enable mills to obtain sufficient quantities of this type of wheat with the quality characteristics needed to meet their requirements.

Producers wishing to take advantage of this program could make their deliveries either by truck or in selected carlots. Producers who chose to deliver by truck were allowed to deliver up to 50 bushels for each acre assigned to Soft White Spring Wheat up to a maximum of 2,500 bushels, and those who chose to make their deliveries on a selected carlot basis were required to assign 40 quota acres for each carlot shipment.

## DELIVERY QUOTAS

The continuing high level of grain exports increased space in country elevators sufficiently to enable the Wheat Board to authorize quotas fo all grains at the start of the crop year. The starting quota for all types of wheat, except durum, was two bushels per quota acre; for durum wheat, 5 bushels per quota acre; oats, 5 bushels; barley, 5 bushels; rye, 5 bushels; and rapeseed and flax three bushels per quota acre each.

Delivery quotas were advanced rapidly throughout the crop year as grain shipments from country elevators continued to exceed producer deliveries By the end of January, the mid-point of the crop year, quota levels on a cumulative basis were a six bushels per quota acre for wheat in all shipping blocks and eight bushels in 38 blocks. Barley quotas at that time were at 20 bushels per quota acre, durum wheat at 10 bushels and oats at 7( bushels.

As a result of the heavy export movement, producers were given the opportunity to deliver all o their available grain well before the end of th crop year. Open delivery quotas were authorized for flaxseed and rye in early March, 1973 and fo rapeseed in early April. On April 30, open quotas for wheat, barley and oats were authorized in 2 shipping blocks. These quotas were gradually extended to other blocks and other grains as space permitted and on June 4, 1973, the Wheat Board removed the last remaining quota restrictions b placing the deliveries of all Prairie grains on a open quota.

### TABLE 26

### ACREAGE SUMMARY REPORTED ON 1972-73 PERMIT BOOKS

| | Manitoba | | Saskatchewan | | Alta./B.C. | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Seeded** | Quota | **Seeded** | Quota | **Seeded** | Quota | **Seeded** | Quota |
| No. of Permits | **31,646** | | **80,425** | | **57,401** | | **169,472** | |
| Wheat | **2,616,022** | 6,748,043 | **12,065,575** | 35,399,913 | **4,417,480** | 13,897,595 | **19,099,077** | 56,045,5 |
| Durum | **163,171** | 249,521 | **2,641,225** | 3,759,406 | **281,153** | 562,854 | **3,085,549** | 4,571,7 |
| Oats | **1,285,773** | 984,858 | **1,989,191** | 659,581 | **2,257,253** | 1,072,441 | **5,532,217** | 2,716,8 |
| Barley | **2,285,624** | 2,776,333 | **4,836,978** | 5,328,423 | **5,514,271** | 7,421,235 | **12,636,873** | 15,525,9 |
| Rye | **65,480** | 105,265 | **246,253** | 276,481 | **217,563** | 254,987 | **529,296** | 636,7 |
| Flaxseed | **489,680** | 548,471 | **629,142** | 733,725 | **156,262** | 247,460 | **1,275,084** | 1,529,7 |
| Rapeseed | **438,036** | 799,107 | **1,380,588** | 2,434,248 | **1,307,615** | 2,588,636 | **3,126,239** | 5,821,9 |

# ART V OTHER OPERATIONS

## ARKET DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

The marketing relevance of the Board's techni-al surveys on Hercules durum during the previous ear demonstrated the need for expanded involve-ent in customer testing of new grain varieties. nd-users at home and abroad were invited to test number of new varieties to see which of these rresponded best to their needs. The results are ed to encourage farm use of the best varieties ailable, to guide cereal breeders in the selection d development of future varieties and, finally, enable customers to become familiar with the w varieties before their production becomes neral on Prairie farms.

Two distinct programs evolved: one aimed at hancing Canada's position as a supplier of high ality durum wheats, and the other exploring arketing opportunities as food and feed for newly veloped Utility wheat varieties. Many Canadian ganizations other than the Wheat Board are volved in these programs. These include the esearch Branch of the Canada Department of griculture; the Grain Research Laboratory of the anadian Grain Commission; the Canadian Inter-tional Grains Institute; the Food Research Insti-te in Ottawa; Canadian Universities; the Pools; ountry Elevator companies and the Canadian ed Growers Association.

The immediate goal of the Durum Wheat Pro-am is to find or develop new varieties possessing e qualities to satisfy the varying tastes of all ajor durum processing nations and, at the same ne, performing well under Prairie growing condi-ns. The new Canadian variety Wakooma was perimentally grown side-by-side with a standard anadian and a selected foreign variety showing vourable quality and agronomic properties under anadian conditions. Samples of the grain, and of molina and spaghetti commercially milled and ocessed to simulate overseas methods, were epared and sent to Europe in advance of a tech-cal Wheat Board team visiting millers, proces-rs and research laboratories in key durum arkets. They were joined at principal centres by milling expert of the Canadian International rains Institute and a plant breeder from the innipeg CDA Research Station. Results of exten-ve comparative tests obtained from 29 co-oper-ators in seven countries scored decisively in favour of Wakooma.

The Utility Wheat Program had its beginnings in the late 'sixties', when it became apparent that Canada's reliance on high quality traditional wheats was restricting marketing flexibility at times of surplus. A number of changes were made to the then existing system to more readily permit the development of higher yielding wheats in a strictly separate category referred to as Utility wheats. The first two varieties to come forth in this program, Pitic 62 and Glenlea, were judged to be of dubious quality in initial reports from Canadian food laboratories equipped to evaluate quality under North American bread making conditions. The Canadian Wheat Board has now initiated a market development program for Pitic and Glenlea as feed in Canada and abroad. During the crop year under review, a series of 15 separate feeding trials was carried out in all parts of Canada by universities, federal research stations and feed manufacturing companies. The results of these trials, which have been published, establish Pitic and Glenlea to be excellent feed wheats.

Simultaneously, the Board charged its Food Grains development group with exploring marketing opportunities around the globe for wheat of medium quality, taking into account the differences from country to country in wheat blending proportions, industrial methods, and products.

The Board has built up, in recent years, a network of co-operators among clients and potential clients for Canadian grain in overseas grain processing industries. With the much appreciated help of these contacts, too numerous to be individually acknowledged in this report, the Board acquires further and directly market-related information when Canadian researchers have done all they can do on the home front.

To reach a maximum number of potential utilizers, still limited quantities of available grain were carefully test-milled to specification by world area on equipment of the Canadian International Grains Institute. Since the fall of 1972, members of the Wheat Board's Food Grain market development team have taken these samples in regular missions overseas, principally to Western Europe and South-east Asia, explaining the aims of our testing pro-

gram, periodically collecting observations and discussing results, and generally following through an evaluation on these new grains from laboratory tests through pilot utilization runs on test shipments.

Test results were obtained from 26 co-operators in five Western European countries, Japan, and five countries of South-east Asia. These were most encouraging, indicating that Pitic and Glenlea must not be viewed as inferior wheat types, but as new and different wheat types, qualifying as high quality grain for a number of food applications under overseas processing conditions.

Over 8,000 acres of wheat, half in Glenlea and half in Pitic, as well as a dozen acres of experimental white spring wheats, were grown under contract on the Prairies for further on-site tests in a number of overseas countries during the following season.

## OTHER PROMOTIONAL ACTIVITIES

The Board continued its policy of maintaining close contact with all important grain markets and participated in international conferences, negotiations and general discussions having a bearing on Canada's worldwide trade in grain. During the 1972-73 crop year members, officers and employees of the Board visited 39 countries, some of them several times, in the interests of Canadian grain sales including the encouragement of user participation in varietal test marketing programs established by the Board:

1. Africa—Zambia;
2. Asia—Bahrain, Hong Kong, India, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, People's Republic of China, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Taiwan, Thailand;
3. The Americas—Brazil, Peru, United States;
4. Caribbean—Barbados, Jamaica, Trinidad;
5. Europe—Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, U.S.S.R.;
6. Australia.

During the year 4,500 copies each of the Board's new grain sample card and grade handbook were distributed. The latter item was again available in six languages—English, French, German, Italian, Japanese and Spanish. Distribution was made through the Board's overseas offices, its agents and Canadian trade offices throughout the world, to government agencies, mills, organizations and individuals interested in Canadian grain.

## UTILIZATION OF SPECIAL ACCOUNT

The Special Account derived from unclaimed balances in the hands of the Board in accordance with Section 30A of the Canadian Wheat Board Act was utilized to:

1. Retire outstanding accounts submitted by producers;
2. Defray a portion of the costs of administering the Prairie Grain Advance Payments Act;
3. Provide funds to cover shipping and handling charges and general expenses necessary to the maintenance of the Producer Identification System;
4. Bring missions from overseas markets to Canada;
5. To finance the preparation, assembly and distribution of grain sample cards and grade handbooks, and;
6. To partially fund the Utility Wheat Pilot Marketing Project—1973.

During the period under review missions from seven overseas markets were invited to visit Canada as guests of the Board. Milling industry and grain trade representatives and government officials from Bangladesh, Hong Kong, Japan, the People's Republic of China, Poland, Turkey and the United Kingdom came to Canada under this program. In addition the Board met with and arranged itineraries for a number of individuals and groups from various countries who visited Canada under auspices other than the Board's.

All of the visitors were given the opportunity to observe Canada's grain handling system from farm to port as well as research installations and grain processing industries. Included in the

tineraries were visits to the offices of the Canadian Grain Commission, the Canadian International Grains Institute and the Canadian Wheat Board.

The success of these programs is dependent n large measure on the active participation and support of many individuals and organizations associated with the grain trade. Their co-operation, given generously without exception, has contributed greatly to a better understanding of Canada's grain handling system in many other parts of he world.

## HE CANADIAN NTERNATIONAL GRAINS INSTITUTE

The Canadian Wheat Board and the Canadian Grain Commission have long recognized a definite need throughout the world for instructional programs on international grain marketing. Missions were organized and potential buyers of Canadian grain were brought to Canada on many occasions by the Canadian Wheat Board to view the Canadian grain industry. In addition, the Canadian Grain Commission frequently brought to Canada foreign scientists for extensive training in the Commission's laboratories. Because of the success of these sales promotion programs, the Canadian Wheat Board and the Canadian Grain Commission recommended to the Government of Canada that the concept be enlarged and broadened through the creation of a Canadian International Grains Institute.

With the assistance of the Government of Canada the Institute was officially created in July, 971 by a Memorandum of Agreement signed by he Canadian Wheat Board and the Canadian Grain Commission for the purpose of providing n additional marketing development program designed to maintain markets at home and abroad or Canadian grain, oilseeds and their products.

The Institute is located in Winnipeg and has 0,000 square feet of space in the new Canadian Grain Commission building, including classrooms, onference rooms, library, laboratories, a nine-on per twenty-four hour capacity flour mill, and pilot bakery. The Government of Canada is providing approximately $1,000,000 to cover the capital cost to equip the Institute. In addition, the Government finances 60% of the Institute's operating costs while the Canadian Wheat Board finances the remaining 40% of the Institute's annual operating budget.

Although the Institute is under the executive direction of the Canadian Wheat Board and the Canadian Grain Commission, it was incorporated in July, 1972 as a separate entity under the Canada Corporations Act and the responsibility for the day-to-day administration rests with the Executive Director, Mr. Victor Martens. A five-member Board of Directors, which is responsible for establishing policy, is comprised of a Commissioner and senior officer from each of the Canadian Wheat Board and the Canadian Grain Commission, and a senior officer from the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

The first educational program to be conducted by the Institute consisted of a five-day Farm Leader's Course which was held at the Hotel Fort Garry during March, 1973, because the Institute's own premises were not ready for occupancy. The purpose of the course was to provide persons involved in the Canadian grain trade with an overall view of the world grain industry in order that a better understanding might be obtained of the many factors affecting the sale and movement of Canadian grain. Twenty-nine farm leaders and producers, selected by the major grain companies, farm organizations and the three Prairie Provinces, participated in this first course.

Since the conclusion of the 1972-73 crop year the first major instructional program to be conducted by the Institute was held during September and October, 1973. This took the form of a five-week International Grain Industry Course designed to provide participants with a broad understanding of the world grain industry and included instruction in grain marketing, technology, handling, storage and transportation. Thirty-two students participated in this course—twelve from Canada's customer countries, ten from various Canadian Government departments and agencies, and ten from Canada's grain industry. In addition to Institute staff, fifty-four resource lecturers, selected from around the world, participated in the five-week program. An extensive tour program was also included to supplement the sixty-seven formal lectures to enable students to visit a grain farm, country elevator, terminal elevator, harbour, rail-

way yard, feed mill, oilseed processing plant, Winnipeg Commodity Exchange, the Canadian Wheat Board, Canadian Grain Commission, Agriculture Canada Research Station, and the University of Manitoba.

## PRAIRIE GRAIN ADVANCE PAYMENTS ACT

Over the years the Wheat Board has been assigned a variety of additional tasks not directly related to its responsibilities under the Canadian Wheat Board Act. These became Board assignments largely because of the unique position the Board occupies in the grain industry and its resulting facility to administer such programs from an existing base. The administration of the Prairie Grain Advance Payments Act is such an assignment, differing from its predecessors in terms of longevity, having been a continuing responsibility of the Board's since the program started in 1957. The Board has not been without criticism during this time because of the actions it has been obliged to take to enforce the various provisions of the Statute it has been charged to administer.

These adverse reactions are, in most part, attributable to one salient feature of the legislation which appears to, occasionally, become obscured. Cash Advances are based on wheat, oats and barley which have been harvested and are in store on the farm of the applicant awaiting quota levels sufficient to allow their delivery into an elevator for the account of the Board. The applicant pledges to deliver this committed grain, as quotas permit, until refunds equal to the amount of the advance have been made. When this commitment is not met, the legislation requires the Board, as administrator, to put the account into default and take appropriate action, including prosecution, to recover outstanding sums owing.

Advances are available for unharvested grain under Section 7.2 of the Act which requires an Order-in-Council to be activated. This Section, which applies to unthreshed grain resulting from adverse weather conditions, was invoked during the crop year under review by Order-in-Council 1972-2994 to remain in effect until May 1, 1973. Under this authority the Board issued 171 advances for a total of $213,332.00 in the 1972-73 crop year.

The history and requirements of the Prairie Grain Advance Payments Act were dealt with in some detail in the Board's prior annual report and need not be repeated here. A number of changes, however, were made in the regulations for the 1972-73 crop year. The number of bushels prescribed for the purpose of making advances under the Act was set at eight bushels per quota acre for wheat, 12 bushels for oats and 17 bushels for barley. The payment and repayment rate for advances were prescribed at 95 cents per bushel for wheat, 35 cents per bushel for oats and 55 cents per bushel for barley. An adjustment was also made in the interest rate payable by producers making cash refunds against outstanding advances. The interest rate was reduced from 7¾ to 7¼ per cent per annum. Details with regard to the status of Cash Advances, both current and for past crop years, can be found in Part VII of this report in the Financial Statements of the Board.

## LEGAL DEPARTMENT

The Legal Department dealt with all matters of a legal nature affecting the operations of the Board.

The Department continued to assist the Payment Department in connection with payments to estates of deceased persons and corresponded with the representatives of 1,600 new estates during the year as compared with 1,802 in the 1971-72 crop year.

This Department also assisted the Payment Department in the enforcement of the Prairie Grain Advance Payments Act and the collection of default accounts thereunder. In this respect 3,538 accounts were referred to the Department during the year for collection: 1,468 actions were taken in the Federal Court of Canada. This compares with 6,030 accounts referred to the Department for collection in the 1971-72 crop year, in which 312 actions were taken in the Federal Court.

During the crop year 168 persons were convicted in connection with breaches of the Canadian Wheat Board Act and Regulations made thereunder as compared with 267 persons convicted during the previous crop year. These resulted in

total of 406 convictions which are enumerated the following table according to the Section of e Act under which charges were laid.

## RGANIZATIONAL CHANGES

In recent years a number of major revisions ere made to the Board structure in order to crease the organization's capacity for prompt mmunication and rapid response to changing nditions. Further administrative changes were stituted in the 1972-73 crop year.

A Job Evaluation and Classification System, ready under development, was completed during e crop year under review, in time to be imple- ented effective August 1, 1973. Training pro- rams were designed and introduced for the Man- gerial, Supervisory and Technical levels of the rganization in order to develop additional skills nd enrich job opportunities for members of the taff. A Personnel and Payroll Records System was troduced to facilitate analysis of staff utilization nd potential.

An Operational Review Program was also un- ertaken by an "in-house" committee early in 1973 conduct an in-depth analysis of operations with- each Division and department of the Board. It as authorized to effect any beneficial changes ound to be possible as a result of the new organi- ational approach, to improve operational methods herever possible and to stimulate additional com- uter utilization where benefit would result. Staff ecruitment from outside the Board was virtually uspended pending the initial findings of this ommittee. By reassigning and defining responsi- ilities in accordance with the recommendations of this Committee it has been possible to maintain and enhance performance levels while, concurrently, normal attrition brought about a substantial reduction in total staff. In the furtherance of its objectives the Committee took advantage of three significant developments which occurred during the period under review. The further automation of permit processing procedures resulted in a significant reduction in the man-hours required for that assignment. The Transportation Division was able to refine some portions of its system, with proportionate savings in man-hours of effort. The remaining factor contributing to the Committee's reassignment of responsibilities was the marked reduction in the number of Cash Advances issued during the 1972-73 crop year.

The Operational Review Committee continues to function and the Board anticipates additional benefits as its work progresses.

## OFFICERS AND STAFF

The following ten employees retired from the Board staff during the 1972-73 crop year: Mr. A. E. Clark, Mrs. E. Granger, Mr. M. H. Head, Mrs. R. King, Mr. G. Lenhard, Mr. J. Livingston, Miss K. Martin, Mr. A. J. Murray, Mr. F. Neilson and Mr. E. Thorne. The Board wishes to record its appreciation for the contributions made by these employees during their years of service with the organization.

Unique among this group, and hence deserving of special comment, are Mr. A. E. Clark, Mr. M. H. Head, Mr. J. Livingston and Mr. A. J. Murray, each

### TABLE 27

### STATEMENT OF CONVICTIONS BY SECTION VIOLATED

| ction | Brief Description of Violation | Man. | Sask. | Alta. | B.C. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7(1)(a) | Not producer of grain delivered | | 10 | | | 10 |
| 7(1)(b) | No permit book | | 1 | 13 | | 14 |
| 7(1)(d) | Delivery point not valid | | 10 | | | 10 |
| 7(1)(e) | Grain delivered in excess of quota | 90 | 106 | 175 | | 371 |
| 2(1)(a) | False declaration | | 1 | | | 1 |
| | Total | 90 | 128 | 188 | — | 406 |

having served in the employ of the Board since its origin in 1935. Their careers in different areas of Board activity differed one from the other over this span of time. They shared many common attributes, however, not the least of these being unusual loyalty and diligence in application to the affairs of the Board and a lasting place in the memories of their associates. It is with deep regret that the Board must also record the passing of Mr. Clark and Mr. Livingston since their retirement. The sense of loss experienced by all who knew them at the Board will be shared by their many other friends in the industry.

The number of permanent and temporary employees on the Board staff as at July 31st of each of the past five years is indicated in the following table.

### TABLE 28

### NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AT JULY 31ST

| Date | Permanent | Temporary[1] | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1969 | 505 | 67 | 572 |
| 1970 | 556 | 124 | 680 |
| 1971 | 664 | 108 | 772 |
| 1972 | 724 | 84 | 808 |
| 1973 | 659 | 71 | 730[2] |

[1] Consisting largely of employees engaged on a short-term basis during permit issuance program.

[2] This figure, as the table indicates, is the total staff at July 31st, 1973. Since that date the total staff employed by the Board has diminished to 617 at January 31st, 1974, as compared with 712 on the same date a year before.

## BRANCH OFFICES

The Board continued to maintain branch offices in Vancouver and Montreal and overseas branches in London, Tokyo and Brussels. As mentioned in the 1971-72 Annual Report, the office in Brussels was opened on January 1, 1973, with the appointment of Dr. H. F. Bjarnason as the Canadian Wheat Board Representative. The main function of the Brussels office is to maintain close contact with developments in the European Economic Community, particularly in regards to changes in the Common Agriculture Policy, and analyse their effects on Canadian grain sales to that area. The Board's representative in Brussels also maintains close liaison with the Canadian Mission to the European Community and acts as an advisor to the Canadian Mission in matters dealing with cereals policy.

# PART VI ADVISORY COMMITTEE

In order to have the benefit of its views on a current and timely basis the Board continued its policy of frequent and wide ranging meetings with the Advisory Committee, the members of which are appointed by the Governor in Council in accordance with Section 10 of the Canadian Wheat Board Act. There were seven such meetings held during the 1972-73 crop year.

The Board takes advantage of these opportunities to review the latest data available covering every aspect of the grain industry which is relevant to its operations. The Committee is provided with all of the information at hand regarding the Board's sales program and the resulting needs in the areas of producer deliveries, quotas and car supply, terminal stocks and lake and ocean freight. World supply and market demand factors are examined in depth and the Board's policies in the face of these constantly changing elements are reviewed in detail. The members of the Advisory Committee, from their vantage point as representatives of producers in Western Canada, offer their views regarding the various phases of the Board's activities and assist in formulating its policies with regard for both the short and long term interests of the industry.

Mr. G. L. Harrold of Lamont, Alberta, is the Chairman of the Committee and Mr. R. R. Atkinson of Landis, Saskatchewan, is Vice-Chairman. The other members of the Advisory Committee are: Mrs. E. C. Hartle, Leroy, Saskatchewan; Mr. W. D. Lea, Jarvie, Alberta; Mr. I. McMillan, Craik, Saskatchewan; Mr. S. G. Mitchell, Dawson Creek, British Columbia; Mr. L. E. Parker, Ste. Agathe, Manitoba; Mr. A. M. Runciman, Winnipeg, Manitoba; Mr. H. B. Sneath, Winnipeg, Manitoba and Mr. E. K. Turner, Regina, Saskatchewan.

The Board wishes to record its appreciation for the advice and assistance rendered to it by the Committee at no small cost in time and effort during the 1972-73 crop year.

# PART VII FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Financial Statements of The Canadian Wheat Board for the crop year under review are presented in this section of the report. These consist of the Balance Sheet (Exhibit I) which sets forth the financial position of the Board as at July 31, 1973 together with other statements showing the results of Board operations for the year, all as tabulated in the index preceding the financial statements.

In prior years it has been the practice of the Board to include in its accounts at July 31, the final operating results of pool accounts when marketing operations have been completed before the issuance of the annual report. Operations on the 1972-73 Pool Accounts for wheat, oats and barley were completed on August 31, 1973. Accordingly, the operating accounts for wheat, oats and barley and the balance sheet include the transactions on these accounts from July 31, 1973 to the closing date in order to reflect the final operating results in the financial statements.

## BALANCE SHEET—EXHIBIT I

The financial position of The Canadian Wheat Board as at July 31, 1973 including provisions for transactions subsequent thereto with respect to wheat, oats and barley as explained above, is set forth on Exhibit I. The following comments are submitted with respect to certain of the items appearing on the Balance Sheet.

### Wheat Stocks—$484,536,993

Stocks of wheat held by the Board at July 31, 1973 in store country and terminal elevators and mills, and in transit amounted to 173,867,176 bushels. Marketing operations on the 1972-73 wheat accounts were completed on August 31, 1973 therefore the above stocks have been stated at the values which were ultimately received from the sale thereof.

### Oats Stocks —$ 7,664,884

### Barley Stocks —$102,654,994

Stocks of oats and barley held by the Board at July 31, 1973 in store country and terminal elevators and in transit, amounted to 5,615,667 bushels of oats and 53,405,162 bushels of barley. Marketing operations on the 1972-73 oats and barle were completed on August 31, 1973, therefor these stocks have been stated at the values whic were ultimately received from the sale thereof.

### Bills of exchange not yet due plus accrued interest:

| | |
|---|---|
| Payable in sterling—converted at forward sales values | $303,076,927 |
| Payable in Canadian funds | $ 95,134,277 |

Payment terms of contracts for wheat sold t the People's Republic of China call for paymer in sterling, 25% at time of shipment and the ba ance of 75% payable 547 days from date of ir voice together with interest thereon. The abov item of $303,076,927 represents sterling receivabl with accrued interest at July 31, 1973, converte at forward sterling sales values.

The above item of $95,134,277 represent amounts receivable at July 31, 1973 with accrue interest arising from wheat and barley sold o credit to Algeria, Brazil, Haiti, Peru, Philippine Poland, Sri Lanka (Ceylon), Trinidad, Tunisi Yugoslavia, Zambia, etc. The terms of thes credit sales call for payment of princip and interest within 36 months from time of shi ment.

### Accounts Receivable

| | |
|---|---|
| Sundry | $13,935,910 |
| Prairie Grain Advance Payments | $ 7,400,449 |
| Prairie Grain Provisional Payments Act | $ 100,946 |

The sundry item consists mainly of amoun due from Board agents on sales completed as July 31, 1973 for which accountings were not r ceived until subsequent to that date. Details the amounts receivable under the Prairie Gra Advance Payments Act and the Prairie Grain Pr visional Payments Act, 1969-70 are set forth Exhibits VI and VII.

### Grain Trade Memberships—$9,362

The Canadian Wheat Board owns thirte memberships in the Winnipeg Grain Exchang three in the Vancouver Grain Exchange and o

ach in the Winnipeg Grain and Produce Exchange learing Association, the Lake Shippers' Clearnce Association, the British Columbia Grain hippers' Clearance Association and the Baltic lercantile and Shipping Exchange of London, ngland. These memberships are stated at cost ss dividends received to July 31, 1973.

**he Canadian Wheat Board Building Winnipeg, t cost less depreciation—$3,373,697**

In accordance with instructions received from ie Government of Canada the Board paid to the ity of Winnipeg a grant of $214,098 in lieu of ealty and business taxes on The Canadian Wheat oard Building for 1973 but without admitting any ability for such taxes. Depreciation for the year as been provided at 2½% per annum in the mount of $110,137 and the accumulated depreciion on the building to July 31, 1973 is $1,199,258.

**overed Hopper Cars**

During the 1972-73 crop year The Canadian heat Board acquired and the Government of anada provided the funds for 2,000 covered hopper cars which the Board now hold in trust for ie Government of Canada. The total cost of the ars amounted to $46,091,362, consisting of 45,079,705 for manufacture, $579,500 for shipping harges, $328,125 for engineering and $104,032 r financing charges during manufacture. Part of this report includes further details concerning ese new hopper cars and the arrangements ade with the railways regarding their operations.

**iability to the Banks—$398,212,089**

Details of the Board's position with the banks s at July 31, 1973 are set forth below:

| | |
|---|---|
| Ordinary operations—funds on deposit | $ (1,020,744) |
| Loans to finance credit sales to China | 305,137,328 |
| Loans to finance medium credit sales | 94,095,505 |
| Liability to the Banks | $398,212,089 |

At the beginning of the crop year the Board's an position with the banks totalled $405 million nsisting of $119 million for ordinary operations, 25 million for credit sales to China and $61 illion for medium term credit sales.

With respect to ordinary operations, loan reirements decreased during the crop year from 19 million at the beginning of the crop year to a funds position $1.0 million, the decrease being mainly attributable to increased selling prices for Board grains. Loans for ordinary operations are guaranteed by the Government of Canada under Orders-in-Council P.C. 1947-3062 dated August 6, 1947, P.C. 1957-1537 dated November 21, 1957 and P.C. 1971-117 and 1971-118 dated January 26, 1971.

Loans to finance credit sales to China increased from $225 million at the beginning of the crop year to $305 million at July 31, 1973. These loans are guaranteed under Order-in-Council P.C. 1972-3030 dated December 19, 1972. Loans to finance medium term credit sales are guaranteed under Order-in-Council P.C. 1971-114 dated January 26, 1971 and P.C. 1971-1807 dated September 1, 1971.

**Liability to Agents—$186,930,238**

Grain companies acting in the capacity of Agents of the Board accept deliveries from producers at country elevators and on behalf of the Board pay the producers basis the Board's initial price in effect. Settlement is not made by the Board for these purchases until delivery to the Board is completed by its Agents at terminal or mill position. Liability to Agents amounting to $186,930,238 represents the amount payable by the Board to its Agents for 130,052,996 bushels of wheat, oats and barley on hand at country elevator points and in transit at July 31, 1973 for which delivery to and settlement by the Board will be completed subsequent to the year-end date.

**Advances Received on Agency Wheat Stocks—$42,983,424**

The above item consists of advances and other sales proceeds received on wheat stocks provisionally invoiced to Agents of the Board (mills) for which the Board will receive a final accounting on the ultimate disposition of these stocks.

**Special Account—Net Balance of Undistributed Payment Accounts—$585,120**

In accordance with the provisions of Section 30 of the Canadian Wheat Board Act the Governor-in-Council may authorize the Board to transfer to a Special Account the unexpended balances remaining in payment accounts which have

## THE CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD

### SPECIAL ACCOUNT TRANSACTIONS
### As at July 31, 1973

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Balance of Special Account as at July 31, 1972 | | $458,45 |
| Transfers to Special Account authorized by Order-in-Council P.C. 1973-2520 dated August 21, 1973 from the following: | | |
| 1963 Wheat Payment Account | $ 74,970 | |
| 1964 Wheat Payment Account | 9,626 | |
| 1965 Wheat Payment Account | 200,564 | |
| 1963 Oats Payment Account | ( 19,316) | |
| 1964 Oats Payment Account | ( 7,257) | |
| 1965 Oats Payment Account | 11,725 | |
| 1963 Barley Payment Account | 32,115 | |
| 1964 Barley Payment Account | ( 34,898) | |
| 1965 Barley Payment Account | 21,012 | 288,54 |
| | | 747,00 |

| Expenditures: Authorized by Order-in-Council No. | Description of Purpose | Unexpended as at July 31, 1972 | Authorizations Crop Year 1972-73 | Unexpended as at July 31, 1973 | Expended Crop Year 1972-73 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| P.C. 1968-468 | Installation of Producer Identification System | $ 4,746 | $ — | $ — | $ 4,746 | |
| P.C. 1970-1668 | Wheat Marketing Committee | 22,445 | ( 22,445) | — | — | |
| P.C. 1970-1669 | Customer Mission Program | 105,162 | — | 38,694 | 66,468 | |
| P.C. 1971-1826 | General Promotion and Pasta Quality Research Project | 38,817 | — | 10,143 | 28,674 | |
| P.C. 1973-1510 | Wheat Pilot Marketing Projects | — | 205,000 | 203,409 | 1,591 | |
| P.C. 1973-2521 | Customer Mission Program | — | 100,000 | 100,000 | — | |
| P.C. 1973-2522 | General Promotion and Pasta Quality Research Project | | 75,000 | 75,000 | — | |
| P.C. 1973-2523 | Prairie Grain Advance Payment Act Administration | — | 60,000 | — | 60,000 | |
| | | $171,170 | $417,555 | $427,246 | | 161,47 |
| | | | | | | 585,52 |
| Less: Payments to producers against old payment accounts previously transferred to Special Account | | | | | | 40 |
| Balance of Special Account as at July 31, 1973 | | | | | | $585,12 |

* As at July 31, 1973 there were unexpended authorizations totalling $427,246 leaving a balance of $157,874 available in the account.

been payable to producers for a period of six years or more. In addition to providing for payment of proper claims from producers against these old payment accounts, the Section further provides that these funds shall be used for purposes as the Governor-in-Council upon the recommendation of the Board may deem to be for the benefit of producers. The summary above sets forth the details of transaction affecting the Special Account for the crop year under review.

### Accrued Expenses and Accounts Payable—$21,406,501

This item is principally comprised of accrue carrying charges, storage, interest and transport tion charges to July 31, 1973 together with all oth unpaid sundry accounts as at the foregoing dat It also includes provisions for all charges relatir to the marketing of the 1972-73 Pool Accounts f wheat, oats and barley for the period from Augu 1, 1973 to completion of operations on August 3 1973.

## ADVANCE PAYMENTS TO PRODUCERS

During the crop year 1957-58 the Government f Canada passed the Prairie Grain Advance Pay- ients Act which came into force on November 5, 1957. This legislation is discussed fully in Part of this Report. The result of transactions in re- pect to Advance Payments to Producers for the eriod from November 25, 1957 to July 31, 1973 s set forth on Exhibit VI. As at the year-end date here was an amount of $8,412,687 still to be re- unded by producers in respect to Advance Pay- ients, but during the period from August 1, 1973 o December 31, 1973 refunds totalling $4,314,192 ere received by the Board, leaving a balance still o be refunded in the amount of $4,098,495.

## ROVISIONAL PAYMENTS TO PRODUCERS N UNTHRESHED GRAIN

On December 19, 1969 the Government of anada passed the Prairie Grain Provisional Pay- ents Act 1969-70 which authorized the Board o make Provisional Payments to producers on nthreshed wheat, oats and barley in the 1969-70 rop year. The authorized rates of payment were 1.00 per bushel for wheat, 40 cents for oats and 0 cents for barley, subject to a limitation of the eliverable quantity of grain to a maximum of 3,000 to a producer. Details of transactions on rovisional Payments are shown on Exhibit VII.

## 972-73 POOL ACCOUNT WHEAT—EXHIBIT II

### itial Payments

Under the authority of the Canadian Wheat oard Act and Orders-in-Council, P.C. 1971-1562 ated July 29, 1971 and P.C. 1972-1396 dated ne 20, 1972 the Board was authorized to pur- ase from producers during the 1972-73 crop ar wheat produced in the designated area and to y to producers a fixed price of $1.46 per shel for No. 1 Canada Western Red Spring d No. 1 Canada Western Amber Durum Wheat asis in store Thunder Bay or Vancouver. Effective ctober 16, 1972 the initial prices on all grades wheat were increased by 30 cents per bushel. is increase was approved by Orders-in-Council C. 1972-2488 and P.C. 1972-2489 dated October 12, 1972. Receipts from producers in the 1972-73 Pool to October 16, 1972 amounted to 146,090,518 bushels and on November 22, 1973, 30 cents per bushel was paid to producers on these receipts.

### Receipts from Producers

Receipts of wheat in the 1972-73 Pool were 576,599,739 bushels as compared to 612,095,062 bushels in the 1971-72 Pool. This total includes 554,635,220 bushels delivered by producers, an additional 2,104,662 bushels acquired from other than producers and 19,859,857 bushels purchased from the 1971-72 Pool. Table 29 shows Board receipts of wheat by month for the 1972-73 Pool.

**TABLE 29**

**WHEAT RECEIPTS FROM PRODUCERS BY MONTH**
**August 1, 1972 to July 31, 1973**

| Month | Bushels |
|---|---|
| August 1972 | 38,242,781 |
| September | 67,218,509 |
| October | 80,387,682 |
| November | 42,613,565 |
| December | 13,828,982 |
| January 1973 | 106,640,921 |
| February | 19,410,078 |
| March | 30,172,181 |
| April | 37,842,502 |
| May | 27,030,565 |
| June | 44,935,462 |
| July | 46,311,992 |
| Total | 554,635,220 |

### Grade Pattern

The principal grade of wheat delivered to the 1972-73 Pool was No. 1 Canada Western Red Spring. Receipts of this grade constituted 56.3 per cent of the total. Durum Wheat deliveries of the grades No. 4 C.W. and higher amounted to 55.8 million bushels and accounted for 97 per cent of the receipts of Durum Wheat. Board receipts from producers of tough and damp wheat amounted to 45.4 million bushels or 8.2 per cent of total compared with 16.1 million bushels or 3.16 per cent of total in the 1971-72 crop year. Table 30 sets forth Board receipts of wheat in the 1972-73 Pool by principal grade.

## TABLE 30

### WHEAT RECEIPTS FROM PRODUCERS BY PRINCIPAL GRADES FOR THE PERIOD August 1, 1972 to July 31, 1973

| Grades (Incl. Toughs and Damps) | % of Total | Bushels |
|---|---|---|
| No. 1 Canada Western Red Spring | 56.3 | 312,008,208 |
| No. 2 Canada Western Red Spring | 17.5 | 96,998,564 |
| No. 3 Canada Western Red Spring | 12.3 | 68,036,662 |
| Nos. 1-4 Durum (Incl. Extra 4 Durum) | 10.0 | 55,762,752 |
| Nos. 1-4 Soft White Springs | .5 | 3,057,454 |
| Nos. 1-4 Alberta Red Winter | .7 | 3,983,002 |
| Nos. 1-3 Canada Utility | 2.3 | 12,825,558 |
| Other Grades | .4 | 1,963,020 |
| Total | 100.0 | 554,635,220 |

## TABLE 31

### STOCKS OF WHEAT BY GRADE TRANSFERRED FROM THE 1972-73 POOL ACCOUNT TO THE 1973-74 POOL ACCOUNT AS AT AUGUST 31, 1973

| Grade | Bushels |
|---|---|
| No. 1 Canada Western Red Spring | 63,529,00( |
| No. 2 Canada Western Red Spring | 10,097,83( |
| No. 3 Canada Western Red Spring | 9,762,35( |
| Nos. 1-4 Durum (Incl. Extra 4 Durum) | 19,018,23( |
| Nos. 1-4 Soft White Springs | 1,790,20( |
| Nos. 1-4 Alberta Red Winters | 2,011,35( |
| Nos. 1-3 Canada Utility | 9,883,52( |
| Other Grades | 2,921,92( |
| Total | 119,014,43( |

### Transfer of Unsold Stocks

Marketing operations on the 1972-73 Pool Account were completed on August 31, 1973. Priced open sales contracts and unsold stocks in the Pool as at August 31, 1973 were transferred to the 1973-74 Pool Account under the authority of Order-in-Council P.C. 1973-3522 dated November 6, 1973. Table 31 shows the principal grades of wheat transferred to the 1973-74 Pool Accounts as at August 31, 1973.

Stocks covered by open sales contracts were transferred to the 1973-74 Pool at contract prices. Remaining unsold stocks were transferred at the Board's quoted prices at the close of business on August 31, 1973. Provision was made for carrying charges from the date of the stock transfer to the date of expected disappearance of the stocks.

### Application of the Temporary Wheat Reserves Act

In each crop year during the effective period of the legislation, the Government of Canada provided funds for carrying charge purposes to the extent that the quantity of wheat upon which the Board was paying carrying charges on August 1 of each crop year was in excess of 178 millior bushels, basis the carrying charge rates in effec immediately prior thereto. On August 1, 1972 the quantity of wheat upon which the Board wa paying carrying charges was 268,013,692 bushels This figure exceeded the basic stocks o 178,000,000 bushels by 90,013,692 bushels; there fore during the crop year 1972-73 the Governmen of Canada was responsible for carrying charge on the latter quantity of wheat. The rate of carryinc charges was .05326 cents per bushel per day Funds paid to the Board under the Temporar Wheat Reserves Act during the crop year 1972-7 amounted to $17,498,519. The allocation of fund in 1972-73 crop year was made on the same basi as in the previous year. The Board recommende and the Governor in Council approved by Order in-Council P.C. 1973-369 dated February 13, 197 the following allocation of these funds betwee the two operating Pool Accounts:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1971-72 Pool Account | $ 4,723,66 |
| 1972-73 Pool Account | 12,774,85 |
| Total | $17,498,51 |

ON AUGUST 1, 1973 THE STOCKS OF WHEAT ON WHICH CARRYING CHARGES WERE PAYABLE BY THE CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD WERE NOT IN EXCESS OF 178 MILLION BUSHELS AND AMOUNTED TO 165,825,302 BUSHELS. IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 6 OF THE TEMPORARY WHEAT RESERVE ACT NO CARRYING CHARGES ARE PAYABLE BY THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA FOR THE 1973-74 OR ANY SUBSEQUENT CROP YEAR.

The following table shows the funds provided under the Temporary Wheat Reserves Act during the tenure of the legislation, as allocated to Pool Accounts:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1954-55 Pool Account | $ 23,230,623 |
| 1955-56 Pool Account | 29,191,306 |
| 1956-57 Pool Account | 33,137,107 |
| 1957-58 Pool Account | 39,574,057 |
| 1958-59 Pool Account | 42,959,442 |
| 1959-60 Pool Account | 48,545,687 |
| 1960-61 Pool Account | 39,728,227 |
| 1961-62 Pool Account | 37,840,253 |
| 1962-63 Pool Account | 30,517,613 |
| 1963-64 Pool Account | 39,800,957 |
| 1964-65 Pool Account | 30,954,367 |
| 1965-66 Pool Account | 33,355,322 |
| 1966-67 Pool Account | 36,802,238 |
| 1967-68 Pool Account | 46,775,376 |
| 1968-69 Pool Account | 79,760,320 |
| 1969-70 Pool Account | 53,913,783 |
| 1970-71 Pool Account | 33,209,024 |
| 1971-72 Pool Account | 25,800,704 |
| 1972-73 Pool Account | 12,774,852 |
| Total | $717,871,258 |

## Surplus for Distribution to Producers and Realized Prices

As shown in the operating statement, Exhibit , the surplus on the 1972-73 Pool Account—Wheat as at August 31, 1973 was $258,347,753. After allowing for the cost of issuing the final payment and estimated interest earnings subsequent to August 31, 1973 the net surplus for distribution to producers was $263,193,798 and is shown in Table 32.

The distribution of final payment cheques to producers was authorized by Order-in-Council P.C. 1973-3523 dated November 6, 1973 and the issuance of cheques to producers was commenced on November 13, 1973. On producers' deliveries of 554,635,220 bushels, the average final payment was 47.45 cents per bushel. The average for Spring Wheat being 40.12 cents per bushel and for Durum Wheat, $1.1084 per bushel.

Table 33 shows initial payment, final payment and total prices realized by producers (basis in store Thunder Bay or Vancouver) for the principal grades of wheat delivered to the 1972-73 Pool Account after deduction of net operating costs.

## Final Statement of Operations—

Exhibit II shows the operating results of the 1972-73 Pool Account—wheat from August 1, 1972 to the closing of the Pool on August 31, 1973. Marketing operations resulted in a surplus of $258,347,753. Details of the operating expenses together with the calculation of the net surplus for distribution to producers are presented on Table 32.

In the course of completing its export contracts, the Board is sometimes subject to demurrage charges payable to vessel owners, according to the terms of the charter party, for delays beyond a normal period of loading. During the year under review, the Board paid a total of $1,335,293* in respect of these charges for wheat.

* In the crop years 1970-71 and 71-72 the Board paid demurrage charges of $133,517 and $1,287,653 respectively.

## Operating Costs

Operating costs incurred applicable to the 1972-73 Pool were $43,153,785 after crediting funds received under provisions of the Temporary Wheat Reserves Act. The principal costs consisted of the following:

## Carrying Charges—$23,433,851

Total carrying charges incurred by the Board, including storage and interest charges on wheat in country and terminal elevators and mill positions, were $36,208,703. These carrying charges amounted to 6.53 cents per bushel on producers' marketings of 554,635,220 bushels. Of the funds received from the Government of Canada under

the Temporary Wheat Reserves Act, the sum of $12,774,852 was allocated to the 1972-73 Pool Account, or the equivalent of 2.3 cents per bushel. After applying these funds, the actual net carrying charges paid by the Board for producers' account amounted to $23,433,851 or 4.23 cents per bushel.

### Net Interest, Exchange and Bank Charges—$9,517,060

This item comprises bank interest, exchange and bank charges, and interest paid to or received from other Board accounts. Interest paid, exchange and bank charges exceeded interest earned by $9,517,060 or 1.72 cents per bushel.

## TABLE 32

## OPERATING POSITION OF THE 1972-73 POOL ACCOUNT—WHEAT
**For the period August 1, 1972 to August 31, 1973**

| | Amount | Rate per bushel |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts from Producers | 554,635,220 bushels | |
| Realized sales value | $1,247,988,706 | $2.2501 |
| Initial prices paid to producers basis in store Thunder Bay or Vancouver | 946,487,168 | 1.7065 |
| Gross Surplus | 301,501,538 | .5436 |
| Deduct Operating Costs: | | |
| Carrying charges: | | |
| Carrying charges on wheat stored in country elevators | 24,942,438 | .0450 |
| Storage on wheat stored in terminal elevators | 10,281,279 | .0185 |
| Net interest paid to agents on agency wheat stocks | 984,986 | .0018 |
| | 36,208,703 | .0653 |
| Less: Carrying charges received under the Temporary Wheat Reserves Act | 12,774,852 | .0230 |
| | 23,433,851 | .0423 |
| Bank interest, exchange and net interest on other Board accounts | 9,517,060 | .0172 |
| Net additional freight on wheat shipped from country stations to terminal positions | 2,496,990 | .0045 |
| Handling, stop-off and diversion charges on wheat warehoused in interior terminals | 708,237 | .0013 |
| Drying charges | 793,661 | .0014 |
| Administrative and General Expenses | 6,203,986 | .0111 |
| Total Operating Costs | 43,153,785 | .0778 |
| Surplus on operations | 258,347,753 | .4658 |
| Add: Additional interest earned after August 31, 1973 | 4,993,544 | .0090 |
| Deduct: Cost of issuing final payment | 147,499 | .0003 |
| Balance for final distribution to producers | $ 263,193,798 | $ .4745 |

## TABLE 33

## PRICES REALIZED BY PRODUCERS FOR PRINCIPAL GRADES OF WHEAT BASIS IN STORE THUNDER BAY OR VANCOUVER 1972-73 POOL ACCOUNT—WHEAT

| Grade | Initial Payment | Final Payment | Realized Price |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | — dollars per bushel — | |
| Red Spring Wheat Grades: | | | |
| No. 1 Canada Western Red Spring | 1.76 | .39385 | 2.15385 |
| No. 2 Canada Western Red Spring | 1.69 | .42385 | 2.11385 |
| No. 3 Canada Western Red Spring | 1.60 | .39385 | 1.99385 |
| No. 3 Canada Utility | 1.47 | .43228 | 1.90228 |
| Amber Durum Grades: | | | |
| No. 1 CW Amber Durum | 1.76 | 1.10972 | 2.86972 |
| No. 2 CW Amber Durum | 1.72 | 1.13972 | 2.85972 |
| No. 3 CW Amber Durum | 1.67 | 1.09972 | 2.76972 |
| Extra No. 4 CW Amber Durum | 1.67 | 1.15972 | 2.82972 |
| No. 4 CW Amber Durum | 1.59 | 1.13972 | 2.72972 |

### Additional Freight (Net)—$2,496,990

This item consists chiefly of additional freight paid on wheat shipped from Saskatchewan points to the Pacific Coast against the Thunder Bay freight differential and on low grade wheat and durum Wheat shipped from Alberta points to Thunder Bay. This item also includes freight credits on wheat shipped to Churchill.

### Handling, Stop-off and Diversion Charges—$708,237

These charges were incurred for shipping wheat to interior terminal for storage and in diverting wheat to Churchill and Prince Rupert.

## 1972-1973 POOL ACCOUNT OATS—EXHIBIT III

### Initial Payments

Under the authority of the Canadian Wheat Board Act and Orders-in-Council, P.C. 1972-1717 and P.C. 1972-1718 dated July 27, 1972 the Board was authorized to purchase from producers during the 1972-73 crop year oats produced in the designated area and to pay to producers a fixed price of 60 cents per bushel basis No. 2 Canada Western Oats in store Thunder Bay or Vancouver. Effective October 16, 1972 the initial prices on all grades of Oats were increased by 10 cents per bushel. This increase was approved by Orders-in-Council P.C. 1972-2488 and P.C. 1972-2489 dated October 12, 1972. Receipts from producers in the 1972-73 Pool to October 16, 1972 amounted to 5,704,362.8 bushels and on December 12, 1972 10 cents per bushel was paid to producers on the receipts.

### Receipts from Producers

Receipts of oats in the 1972-73 Crop Year were 26,541,256 bushels of which 26,034,729 bushels were delivered by producers during the period August 1, 1972 to July 31, 1973. In addition 506,527 bushels were purchased from the 1971-72 Pool Account. Deliveries by producers were 2.4 million bushels less than were delivered in the 1971-72 Crop Year. Table 34 indicates the receipts of Oats by month in the 1972-73 Crop Year.

### Grade Pattern

The principal grades of Oats delivered to the Board during the 1972-73 Crop Year were No. 3 C.W. and No. 1 Feed. Receipts of No. 3 C.W. constituted 19.14 per cent of the total Board receipts for the crop year with No. 1 Feed at 57.94 per cent. In the 1971-72 Crop Year No. 1 Feed constituted 38.51 per cent of the total Board receipts and No. 3 C.W. 39.40 per cent. Board receipts of tough and damp oats amounted to .5

million bushels as compared to .1 million bushels in the 1971-72 crop year.

Table 35 displays the grade pattern of the 1972-73 deliveries of oats.

### TABLE 34

### OATS RECEIPTS FROM PRODUCERS BY MONTH AUGUST 1, 1972 TO JULY 31, 1973

| Month | Bushels |
|---|---|
| August, 1972 | 827,496 |
| September | 2,298,237 |
| October | 5,332,575 |
| November | 5,807,784 |
| December | 1,121,167 |
| January, 1973 | 3,119,542 |
| February | 787,100 |
| March | 1,744,197 |
| April | 1,190,015 |
| May | 698,691 |
| June | 1,079,402 |
| July | 2,028,523 |
| Total | 26,034,729 |

### TABLE 35

### OATS RECEIPTS FROM PRODUCERS BY PRINCIPAL GRADES FOR THE PERIOD AUGUST 1 ,1972 TO JULY 31, 1973

| Grades (Incl. Toughs & Damps) | % of Total | Bushels |
|---|---|---|
| No. 2 CW | .42 | 108,092 |
| No. 3 CW | 19.14 | 4,983,274 |
| Extra No. 3 CW | 1.62 | 420,948 |
| Extra No. 1 Feed | 18.61 | 4,844,388 |
| 1 Feed | 57.94 | 15,084,898 |
| 2 Feed | 1.28 | 334,126 |
| 3 Feed | .49 | 127,160 |
| Other Grades | .50 | 131,843 |
| Total | 100.00 | 26,034,729 |

## Transfer of Unsold Stocks —

Marketing operations on the 1972-73 Pool Account were completed on August 31, 1973.

After sales of oats in the 1972-73 Pool Account of 22,442,693 bushels the balance remaining of 4,098,563 bushels were transferred to the 1973-74 Pool Account — Oats. The stocks transferred consisted primarily of No. 1 Feed Oats and were valued basis closing prices on August 31, 1973. A provision was made for carrying costs from the date of stock transfer to the date of expected disappearance of the stocks. The transfer was authorized by Order-in-Council P.C. 1973-3518 dated November 6, 1973.

## Surplus for Distribution to Producers and Realized Prices —

As shown in the operating statement Exhibit III, the surplus on the 1972-73 Pool Account — Oats as at August 31, 1973 was $10,377,117. After allowing for the cost of issuing the final payment and estimated interest earnings subsequent to August 31, 1973 the net surplus for distribution to producers was $10,622,136 and is shown in Table 36.

The distribution of final payment cheques to producers was authorized by Order-in-Council P.C. 1973-3519 dated November 6, 1973 and the issuance of cheques to producers was commenced on December 5, 1973. On Producers' deliveries of 26,034,729 bushels the average final payment was 40.8 cents per bushel.

Table 37 shows the initial payment, final payment and total prices realized by producers (basis in store Thunder Bay or Vancouver) for the principal grades of oats delivered to the 1972-73 Pool Account after deduction of net operating costs.

## Final Statement of Operations —

Exhibit III shows the operating results of the 1972-73 Pool Account — Oats from August 1, 1972 to the closing of the Pool on August 31, 1973. Marketing operations resulted in a surplus of $10,377,117. Details of the operating expense together with the calculation of the net surplus for distribution to producers is presented in Table 36. Net operating costs amounted to $1,345,849 with the principal item being carrying charges amounting to $1,064,546 or 4.09 cents on producers' deliveries of 26,034,729 bushels.

## TABLE 36

## OPERATING POSITION OF THE 1972-73 POOL ACCOUNT — OATS FOR THE PERIOD AUGUST 1, 1972 TO AUGUST 31, 1973

| | Amount | Rate per bushel |
|---|---|---|
| eceipts from Producers | 26,034,729 bushels | |
| ealized sales value | $28,738,299 | $1.1038 |
| itial prices paid to producer basis in store Thunder Bay or Vancouver | 17,015,333 | .6535 |
| ross Surplus | 11,722,966 | .4503 |
| educt Operating Costs: | | |
| Carrying charges: | | |
| Carrying charges on Oats stored in country elevators | 765,057 | .0294 |
| Storage on Oats stored in terminal elevators | 299,489 | .0115 |
| Total Carrying Charges | 1,064,546 | .0409 |
| Interest and bank charges | ( 86,336) | ( .0033) |
| Net additional freight on Oats shipped from country stations to terminal positions | 102,759 | .0039 |
| Brokerage and Clearing Association charges | 8,108 | .0003 |
| Administrative and General Expenses | 256,772 | .0099 |
| Total Operating Costs | 1,345,849 | .0517 |
| rplus on operations | 10,377,117 | .3986 |
| d: Additional Interest earned after August 31, 1973 | 262,769 | .0101 |
| duct: Cost of issuing final payment | 17,750 | .0007 |
| alance for final distribution to producers | $10,622,136 | $ .4080 |

## TABLE 37

## PRICES REALIZED BY PRODUCERS FOR PRINCIPAL GRADES OF OATS BASIS IN STORE THUNDER BAY OR VANCOUVER 1972-73 POOL ACCOUNT — OATS

| de | Initial Payment | Final Payment | Realized Price |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | — dollars per bushel — | |
| . 2 Canada Western | .70 | .40086 | 1.10086 |
| . 3 Canada Western | .67 | .40128 | 1.07128 |
| ra No. 3 Canada Western | .67 | .40598 | 1.07598 |
| ra No. 1 Feed | .66 | .41034 | 1.07034 |
| . 1 Feed | .65 | .40808 | 1.05808 |
| . 2 Feed | .60 | .42771 | 1.02771 |
| . 3 Feed | .56 | .43833 | .99833 |

## 1972-73 POOL ACCOUNT BARLEY—EXHIBIT IV

### Initial Payments

Under the authority of the Canadian Wheat Board Act and Orders-in-Council, P.C. 1972-1717 and P.C. 1972-1718 dated July 27, 1972 the Board was authorized to purchase from producers during the 1972-73 crop year barley produced in the designated area and to pay to producers a fixed price of $ .96 per bushel for 3 CW 6 Row basis in store Thunder Bay or Vancouver. Effective October 16, 1972 the initial prices on all grades of Barley were increased by 9 cents per bushel. This increase was approved by Orders-in-Council P.C. 1972-2488 and P.C. 1972-2489 dated October 12, 1972. Receipts from producers in the 1972-73 Pool to October 16, 1972 amounted to 32,955,124 bushels and on December 6, 1972, 9 cents per bushel was paid to producers on these receipts.

### Receipts from Producers

Receipts of barley in the 1972-73 Pool were 207,669,771 bushels. This total included 195,234,006 bushels delivered by producers from August 1, 1972 to July 31, 1973, 42,259 bushels acquired from other than producers and 12,393,506 bushels were purchased from the 1971-72 Pool. Deliveries by producers were 88.4 million bushels less than deliveries to the 1971-72 Pool.

Table 38 indicates Board receipts of barley by month in the 1972-73 Pool.

### Grade Pattern

The grades of barley delivered by producers to the 1972-73 Pool Account are shown in Table 39.

The general grade pattern of barley deliveries in the 1972-73 crop year was not changed significantly from that of the 1971-72 crop year. No. 1 Feed continued as the principal grade, amounting to 75.98 per cent of all deliveries. This grade along with No's. 2 and 3 Feed accounted for 81.26 per cent of all deliveries in the 1972-73 Pool. Board receipts of high moisture barley in 1972-73 amounted to 15.8 million bushels as compared to 5.0 million bushels in the previous Pool. Of this total quantity 15.1 million bushels were tough and .7 million bushels were damp.

### Transfer of Unsold Stocks

Marketing operations on the 1972-73 Pool Account were completed on August 31, 1973. After sales of barley in the 1972-73 Pool Account of 168,838,007 bushels and weight losses of 254,239 bushels, the remaining balance of 38,577,525 bushels was transferred to the 1973-74 Pool Account. The stocks transferred consisted of No. 1 Feed Barley and were valued basis contract prices. A provision was made for carrying costs from the date of the stock transfer to the date of the expected disappearance of the stocks. The transfer was authorized by Order-in-Council P.C. 1973-3520 dated November 6, 1973.

### Surplus for distribution to Producers and Realized Prices

As shown in the operating statement, Exhibit IV, the surplus on the 1972-73 Pool Account—Barley as at August 31, 1973 was $98,637,544. After allowing for the cost of issuing the final payment and estimated interest earnings subsequent to August 31, 1973 the net surplus for distribution

**TABLE 38**

**BARLEY RECEIPTS FROM PRODUCERS BY MONTH**

**AUGUST 1, 1972 TO JULY 31, 1973**

| Month | Bushels |
|---|---|
| August, 1972 | 7,871,259 |
| September | 16,331,433 |
| October | 17,758,041 |
| November | 30,536,969 |
| December | 15,347,382 |
| January, 1973 | 36,158,715 |
| February | 8,868,044 |
| March | 8,846,124 |
| April | 12,527,054 |
| May | 14,525,843 |
| June | 13,163,299 |
| July | 13,299,843 |
| Total | 195,234,006 |

producers was $100,799,220 and is shown in able 40.

The distribution of final payment cheques to roducers was authorized by Order-in-Council .C. 1973-3521 dated November 6, 1973 and the suance of cheques to producers was com-enced on November 29, 1973. On producers' eliveries of 195,234,006 bushels, the average final ayment was 51.63 cents per bushel.

Table 41 shows the initial payment, final pay-ent and the total prices realized by producers asis in store Thunder Bay or Vancouver) for the rincipal grades of barley delivered to the 1972-73 ool Account after deduction of net operating osts.

## TABLE 39

## BARLEY RECEIPTS FROM PRODUCERS BY PRINCIPAL GRADES FOR THE PERIOD AUGUST 1, 1972 TO JULY 31, 1973

| Grades (Incl. Toughs & Damps) | % of Total | Bushels |
|---|---|---|
| No. 2 CW 6 Row | .39 | 762,660 |
| No. 3 CW 6 Row | 9.48 | 18,509,504 |
| No. 2 CW 2 Row | .24 | 459,867 |
| No. 3 CW 2 Row | 8.55 | 16,700,463 |
| 1 Feed | 75.98 | 148,329,501 |
| 2 Feed | 4.28 | 8,357,009 |
| 3 Feed | 1.00 | 1,963,750 |
| Other Grades | .08 | 151,252 |
| Total | 100.00 | 195,234,006 |

## TABLE 40

## OPERATING POSITION OF THE 1972-73 POOL ACCOUNT—BARLEY
**For the period August 1, 1972 to August 31, 1973**

| | Amount | Rate per bushel |
|---|---|---|
| | 195,234,006 Bushels | |
| eceipts from Producers | | |
| ealized sales value | $297,653,415 | $1.5246 |
| itial prices paid to producers basis in store Thunder Bay or Vancouver | 187,344,549 | .9596 |
| ross Surplus | 110,308,866 | .5650 |
| educt Operating Costs: | | |
| Carrying charges: | | |
| Carrying charges on barley stored in country elevators | 6,464,691 | .0331 |
| Storage on barley stored in terminal elevators | 2,242,349 | .0115 |
| Total Carrying Charges | 8,707,040 | .0446 |
| Bank Interest and Bank Charges | ( 46,875) | ( .0002) |
| Net additional freight on barley shipped from country stations to terminal positions | 188,541 | .0009 |
| Handling, stop-off and diversion charges on barley warehoused in interior terminals | 459,862 | .0024 |
| Drying charges | 277,489 | .0014 |
| Brokerage and Clearing Association Charges | 23,099 | .0001 |
| Administrative and General Expenses | 2,062,166 | .0106 |
| Total Operating Costs | 11,671,322 | .0598 |
| rplus on operations | 98,637,544 | .5052 |
| dd: Additional interest earned after August 31, 1973 | 2,237,586 | .0115 |
| educt: Cost of issuing final payment | 75,910 | .0004 |
| alance for final distribution to producers | $100,799,220 | $ .5163 |

### Final Statement of Operations—

Exhibit IV shows the operating results of the 1972-73 Pool Account—Barley from August 1, 1972 to the closing of the Pool on August 31, 1973. The marketing operations resulted in a surplus of $98,637,544. Details of the operating expenses together with the calculation of the net surplus for distribution to producers are presented on Table 40. Operating costs amounted to $11,671,322, the principal item being carrying charges of $8,707,040 or 4.46 cents per bushel basis producers' deliveries to the Pool.

In the course of completing its export contracts, the Board is sometimes subject to demurrage charges payable to vessel owners, according to the terms of the charter party, for delays beyond a normal period of loading. During the year under review, the Board paid a total of $1,062,343* in respect of these charges for barley.

* In the crop years 1970-71 and 71-72 the Board paid demurrage charges of $70,645 and $583,411 respectively.

## TABLE 41

## PRICES REALIZED BY PRODUCERS FOR PRINCIPAL GRADES OF BARLEY BASIS IN STORE THUNDER BAY OR VANCOUVER 1972-73 POOL ACCOUNT—BARLEY

| Grade | Initial Payment | Final Payment | Realized Price |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | — dollars per bushel — | |
| No. 2 CW 6 Row | 1.07 | .49955 | 1.5695 |
| No. 3 CW 6 Row | 1.05 | .49955 | 1.5495 |
| No. 2 CW 2 Row | 1.03 | .53955 | 1.5695 |
| No. 3 CW 2 Row | 1.01 | .53955 | 1.5495 |
| No. 1 Feed | .95 | .51455 | 1.4645 |
| No. 2 Feed | .92 | .52874 | 1.4487 |
| No. 3 Feed | .87 | .54908 | 1.4190 |

### ADJUSTMENT AND FINAL PAYMENTS:

Since the last Annual Report the following payments have been issued:

| | Date First Cheques Mailed | Date Mailing Completed | Number of Cheques Issued | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adjustment Payments | | | | |
| 1972-73 Wheat | Nov. 22, 1972 | Nov. 30, 1972 | 137,335 | $ 43,827,72 |
| 1972-73 Barley | Dec. 6, 1972 | Dec. 7, 1972 | 58,304 | $ 2,966,00 |
| 1972-73 Oats | Dec. 12, 1972 | Dec. 12, 1972 | 9,541 | $ 570,43 |
| Final Payments | | | | |
| 1971-72 Wheat | Feb. 19, 1973 | Feb. 28, 1973 | 215,632 | $ 62,607,42 |
| 1971-72 Oats | Mar. 1, 1973 | Mar. 1, 1973 | 27,672 | $ 2,238,78 |
| 1972-73 Wheat | Nov. 13, 1973 | Nov. 28, 1973 | 206,966 | $263,193,79 |
| 1972-73 Oats | Dec. 5, 1973 | Dec. 5, 1973 | 26,487 | $ 10,622,13 |
| 1972-73 Barley | Nov. 29, 1973 | Dec. 4, 1973 | 118,950 | $100,799,22 |

### SCHEDULE OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND GENERAL EXPENSES—EXHIBIT V

The total expenditure under this heading for the crop year under review amounted to $8,622,651 comprising expenses applicable to the Board's offices at Winnipeg, Vancouver, Montreal, Brussels (Belgium), London (England) and Tokyo (Japan). Details of these expenditures and the allocation thereof to Board operations are set forth on Exhibit V.

The following pages contain the Financial tatements of the Board; the Auditors' Report or the fiscal year ended July 31, 1973 and tables ertaining to Canadian and World Grain statistics.

## CKNOWLEDGEMENTS

major effort on the part of all segments of the rain industry was necessary to maintain grain ship- ients at a level required to meet Canada's sales ommitments during the 1971–72 crop year. The oard wishes to express its appreciation for the fforts that were made by the officers and emp- oyees of the country elevator companies, the ailway companies, terminal elevator companies, xport agents, lake vessel operators and all those ho participated in the sale and shipment of rairie grain.

G. N. VOGEL
hief Commissioner

D. H. TRELEAVEN
ssistant Chief Commissioner

R. L. KRISTJANSON
ommissioner

C. W. GIBBINGS
ommissioner

R. M. ESDALE
ommissioner

We would also like to record our appreciation for the loyal and conscientious services rendered by the officers and staff of the Board.

This report is respectfully submitted,

## INDEX TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
**July 31, 1973**


**Exhibit I**
Balance Sheet

**Exhibit II**
Statement of Operations, 1972-73 Pool Account — Wheat

**Exhibit III**
Statement of Operations, 1972-73 Pool Account — Oats

**Exhibit IV**
Statement of Operations, 1972-73 Pool Account — Barley

**Exhibit V**
Statement of Administrative and General Expenses and Allocations to Operations for the year ended July 31, 1973

**Exhibit VI**
Statement of Advance Payments to Producers under the Prairie Grain Advance Payments Act

**Exhibit VII**
Statement of Provisional Payments to Producers on Unthreshed Grain under the Prairie Grain Provisional Payments Act, 1969-70

**AUDITORS' REPORT**

# EXHIBIT I

## BALANCE SHEET AS

### ASSETS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Stocks of grain: | | |
| Wheat stocks — stated at the ultimate value received from the sale thereof basis in store Thunder Bay, Vancouver or Churchill | | $ 484,536,993 |
| Oats stocks — stated at the ultimate value received from the sale thereof basis in store Thunder Bay | | 7,664,884 |
| Barley stocks — stated at the ultimate value received from the sale thereof basis in store Thunder Bay, Vancouver or Churchill | | 102,654,994 |
| Bills of exchange not yet due plus accrued interest: | | |
| Payable in sterling — converted at forward sterling sales values | $303,076,927 | |
| Payable in Canadian funds | 95,134,277 | 398,211,204 |
| Accounts receivable: | | |
| Sundry | 13,935,910 | |
| Prairie Grain Advance Payments Act | 7,400,449 | |
| Prairie Grain Provisional Payments Act | 100,946 | 21,437,305 |
| Grain trade memberships | | 9,362 |
| The Canadian Wheat Board Building, Winnipeg, at cost less depreciation | | 3,373,697 |
| Office furniture, equipment and automobiles at cost less depreciation | | 490,069 |
| Deferred and prepaid expenses | | 325,248 |
| | | $1,018,703,756 |

## AT JULY 31, 1973

### LIABILITIES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Liability to the Banks | | $ 398,212,089 |
| Liability to agents for grain purchased from producers but not yet delivered to the Board | | 186,930,238 |
| Advances received on agency Wheat Stocks | | 42,983,424 |
| Outstanding cheques: | | |
| Balance of final payments — Wheat | $ 427,264 | |
| — Oats | 28,878 | |
| — Barley | 8,892 | 465,034 |
| Balance of adjustment payments — Wheat | 33,061 | |
| — Oats | 4,781 | |
| — Barley | 19,212 | 57,054 |
| Special Account — net balance of undistributed payment accounts | | 585,120 |
| Accrued expenses and accounts payable | | 21,406,501 |
| Provision for final payment expenses | | 701,882 |
| Surpluses resulting from operations: | | |
| 1972-73 Pool Account — Wheat | 258,347,753 | |
| — Oats | 10,377,117 | |
| — Barley | 98,637,544 | 367,362,414 |
| | | $1,018,703,756 |

# EXHIBIT II

## 1972-73 POOL ACCOUNT – WHEAT

**For the period August 1, 1972 to completion of operations on August 31, 1973**

Wheat acquired:
- Purchased from Producers at Board initial prices basis in store Thunder Bay or Vancouver
- Net bushels acquired from the adjustment of overages and shortages, etc., at country and terminal elevators at Board initial prices basis in store Thunder Bay or Vancouver
- Purchased from 1971-72 Pool Account — Wheat

Wheat sold:
- Completed sales to July 31, 1973 basis in store Thunder Bay, Vancouver or Churchill
  - Domestic
  - Export sales
  - Weight losses in transit and in drying

Wheat stocks — being wheat stocks on hand at July 31, 1973 stated at the ultimate value received from the sale thereof, basis in store Thunder Bay, Vancouver or Churchill:
- Completed sales for the period from August 1, 1973 to August 31, 1973
  - Domestic
  - Export sales
- Sale to the 1973-74 Pool Account — Wheat

Surplus on wheat transactions

Deduct: Operating costs:
- Carrying charges:
  - Carrying charges on wheat stored in country elevators
  - Storage on wheat stored in terminal elevators
  - Net interest paid to agents on agency wheat stocks

Less: Carrying charges received under the Temporary Wheat Reserves Act

- Bank interest, exchange and bank charges and net interest on other Board accounts
- Net additional freight on wheat shipped from country stations to terminal positions
- Handling, stop-off and diversion charges on wheat warehoused at interior terminals
- Drying charges
- Administrative and general expenses to August 31, 1973

Surplus on operations of the Board on the 1972-73 Pool Account — Wheat, for the period from August 1, 1972 to August 31, 1973

## STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

| Bushels | | Amount | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 554,635,220 | | $946,487,168 | |
| 2,104,662 | | 3,497,880 | |
| 19,859,857 | 576,599,739 | 32,439,055 | $ 982,424,103 |
| 55,635,923 | | | |
| 346,359,789 | | | |
| 736,851 | 402,732,563 | 799,388,648 | |
| 6,988,532 | | | |
| 47,864,210 | | | |
| 119,014,434 | 173,867,176 | 484,536,993 | 1,283,925,641 |
| | 576,599,739 | | |
| | | | 301,501,538 |
| | | $24,942,438 | |
| | | 10,281,279 | |
| | | 984,986 | |
| | | 36,208,703 | |
| | | 12,774,852 | 23,433,851 |
| | | | 9,517,060 |
| | | | 2,496,990 |
| | | | 708,237 |
| | | | 793,661 |
| | | | 6,203,986 |
| | | | 43,153,785 |
| | | | $ 258,347,753 |

# EXHIBIT III

## 1972-73 POOL ACCOUNT – OATS

For the period August 1, 1972 to completion of operations on August 31, 1973

Oats acquired:

- Purchased from Producers at Board initial prices basis in store Thunder Bay or Vancouver
- Purchased from 1971-72 Pool Account — Oats

Oats sold:

- Completed sales to July 31, 1973 basis in store Thunder Bay or Vancouver
- Oats stocks — being oats stocks on hand at July 31, 1973 stated at the ultimate value received from the sale thereof, basis in store Thunder Bay or Vancouver:
  - Completed sales for period from August 1, 1973 to August 31, 1973
  - Sale to 1973-74 Pool Account — Oats

Surplus on oats transactions

Deduct: Operating costs:

- Carrying charges:
  - Carrying charges on oats stored in country elevators
  - Storage on oats stored in terminal elevators
- Interest and bank charges
- Net additional freight on oats shipped from country stations to terminal positions
- Brokerage and Clearing Association charges
- Administrative and general expenses to August 31, 1973

Surplus on operations of the Board on the 1972-73 Pool Account — Oats for the period from August 1, 1972 to August 31, 1973

## STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

| Bushels | | Amount | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 26,034,729 | | $17,015,333 | |
| 506,527 | 26,541,256 | 439,805 | $17,455,138 |
| 20,925,589 | | 21,513,220 | |
| 1,517,104 | | 2,046,330 | |
| 4,098,563 | 26,541,256 | 5,618,554 | 29,178,104 |
| | | | 11,722,966 |
| | $765,057 | | |
| | 299,489 | 1,064,546 | |
| | | ( 86,336) | |
| | | 102,759 | |
| | | 8,108 | |
| | | 256,772 | 1,345,849 |
| | | | $10,377,117 |

# EXHIBIT IV

## 1972-73 POOL ACCOUNT – BARLEY

**For the period August 1, 1972 to completion of operations on August 31, 1973**

Barley acquired:

- Purchased from Producers at Board initial prices basis in store Thunder Bay or Vancouver
- Net bushels acquired from the adjustment of overages and shortages, etc., at country and terminal elevators at Board initial prices basis in store Thunder Bay or Vancouver
- Purchased from 1971-72 Pool Account — Barley

Barley sold:

- Completed sales to July 31, 1973 basis in store Thunder Bay, Vancouver or Churchill
- Weight losses in transit and in drying
- Barley stocks—being barley stocks on hand at July 31, 1973 stated at the ultimate value received from the sale thereof, basis in store Thunder Bay, Vancouver or Churchill:
  - Completed sales for period August 1, 1973 to August 31, 1973
  - Sale to the 1973-74 Pool Account — Barley

Surplus on barley transactions

Deduct: Operating costs:

- Carrying charges:
  - Carrying charges on barley stored in country elevators
  - Storage on barley stored in terminal elevators
- Interest and bank charges
- Net additional freight on barley shipped from country stations to terminal positions
- Handling, stop-off and diversion charges on barley warehoused at interior terminals
- Drying charges
- Brokerage and Clearing Association charges
- Administrative and general expenses to August 31, 1973

Surplus on operations of the Board on the 1972-73 Pool Account — Barley for the period from August 1, 1972 to August 31, 1973

## STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

| Bushels | | Amount | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 195,234,006 | | $187,344,549 | |
| 42,259 | | 34,959 | |
| 12,393,506 | 207,669,771 | 10,752,821 | $198,132,329 |
| 154,010,370 | | 205,786,201 | |
| 254,239 | | — | |
| 14,827,637 | | 24,985,787 | |
| 38,577,525 | 207,669,771 | 77,669,207 | 308,441,195 |
| | | | 110,308,866 |
| | | $6,464,691 | |
| | | 2,242,349 | 8,707,040 |
| | | | ( 46,875) |
| | | | 188,541 |
| | | | 459,862 |
| | | | 277,489 |
| | | | 23,099 |
| | | | 2,062,166 |
| | | | 11,671,322 |
| | | | $ 98,637,544 |

# EXHIBIT V

## STATEMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND GENERAL

**For the year ended July 31, 1973**

| | |
|---|---|
| Administrative and General Expenses: | |
| Salaries — Board members, officers and staff | $4,977,303 |
| Unemployment insurance, pension, group insurance and medical plan costs | 389,335 |
| Advisory committee — travelling expenses and per diem allowances | 5,366 |
| Rental and lighting of offices including maintenance of The Canadian Wheat Board Building — net of rentals received | 600,295 |
| Telephones — exchange service and long distance calls | 102,959 |
| Telegrams, cables and telex expense | 69,173 |
| Postage | 173,384 |
| Printing, stationery and supplies | 387,749 |
| Office expenses | 228,591 |
| Travelling expenses | 234,124 |
| Travelling expenses — inspectors | 103,133 |
| Legal fees and court costs | 45,939 |
| Audit fees | 50,000 |
| Tabulating equipment — rental and sundries | 920,430 |
| Repair and upkeep of office machines and equipment | 14,226 |
| Grain market publications and services | 19,235 |
| The Canadian Wheat Board share of operating expenses of Canadian International Grains Institute | 92,617 |
| Bonds and insurance | 11,140 |
| Grain Exchange dues | 6,450 |
| Depreciation on building, furniture, equipment and automobiles | 191,202 |
| | $8,622,651 |

## EXPENSES AND ALLOCATIONS TO OPERATIONS

Allocations to operations:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Marketing of Producers' grain: | | |
| 1972-73 Pool Account — Wheat | $3,708,006 | |
| 1972-73 Pool Account — Oats | 176,079 | |
| 1972-73 Pool Account — Barley | 1,320,414 | |
| 1971-72 Pool Account — Wheat | 2,145,766 | |
| 1971-72 Pool Account — Oats | 79,583 | |
| 1971-72 Pool Account — Barley | 992,637 | $8,422,485 |
| 2. Distributing final payments to producers: | | |
| (a) Wheat: | | |
| 1971-72 Pool Account | 74,892 | |
| 1970-71 Pool Account | 22,750 | |
| 1969-70 Pool Account | 3,147 | |
| 1967-68 Pool Account | 2,394 | |
| 1966-67 Pool Account | 1,640 | 104,823 |
| (b) Coarse Grains: | | |
| 1971-72 Pool Account — Oats | 25,824 | |
| 1970-71 Pool Account — Oats | 4,656 | |
| 1969-70 Pool Account — Oats | 735 | |
| 1969-70 Pool Account — Barley | 1,338 | |
| 1967-68 Pool Account — Oats | 584 | |
| 1967-68 Pool Account — Barley | 1,037 | |
| 1966-67 Pool Account — Oats | 434 | |
| 1966-67 Pool Account — Barley | 735 | 35,343 |
| 3. Allocation authorized by Order-in-Council P.C. 1973-2523 August 21, 1973 from Special Account — Undistributed Payment Accounts in partial payment of administrative and general expenses incurred in respect of the Prairie Grain Advance Payments Act | | 60,000 |
| | | $8,622,651 |

# EXHIBIT VI

## STATEMENT OF ADVANCE PAYMENTS TO PRODUCERS UNDER THE PRAIRIE GRAIN ADVANCE PAYMENTS ACT

AS AT JULY 31, 1973

| | Cash Advances to Producers | Advances Repaid by Producers | Balance to be Refunded by Producers |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1957-58 Crop Year | $ 35,203,467 | $ 35,200,780 | $ 2,687 |
| 1958-59 Crop Year | 34,369,653 | 34,366,138 | 3,515 |
| 1959-60 Crop Year | 38,492,505 | 38,489,612 | 2,893 |
| 1960-61 Crop Year | 63,912,550 | 63,903,905 | 8,645 |
| 1961-62 Crop Year | 16,656,713 | 16,650,562 | 6,151 |
| 1962-63 Crop Year | 29,251,526 | 29,245,254 | 6,272 |
| 1963-64 Crop Year | 62,136,418 | 62,124,491 | 11,927 |
| 1964-65 Crop Year | 32,961,844 | 32,953,153 | 8,691 |
| 1965-66 Crop Year | 40,600,386 | 40,590,283 | 10,103 |
| 1966-67 Crop Year | 36,668,270 | 36,656,754 | 11,516 |
| 1967-68 Crop Year | 47,280,533 | 47,267,797 | 12,736 |
| 1968-69 Crop Year | 151,852,319 | 151,381,644 | 470,675 |
| 1969-70 Crop Year | 272,777,516 | 269,366,630 | 3,410,886 |
| 1970-71 Crop Year | 91,105,890 | 90,749,327 | 356,563 |
| 1971-72 Crop Year | 68,142,360 | 67,213,515 | 928,845 |
| 1972-73 Crop Year | 20,754,104 | 17,593,522 | 3,160,582 |
| | $1,042,166,054 | $1,033,753,367 | |
| Balance to be refunded by Producers as at July 31, 1973 | | | 8,412,687 |
| Add: | | | |
| Bank interest to July 31, 1973 payable by the Government of Canada | | 39,330,826 | |
| Less: Amount paid to July 31, 1973 | | 39,292,584 | 38,242 |
| | | | 8,450,929 |
| Deduct: | | | |
| Balance of funds received to cover advance payments in default: | | | |
| Government of Canada | | 94,618 | |
| Line Elevator Companies | | 10,514 | |
| Interest received on default payments | | 945,348 | 1,050,480 |
| Owing to The Canadian Wheat Board as at July 31, 1973 | | | $7,400,449 |

# XHIBIT VII

## ATEMENT OF PROVISIONAL PAYMENTS TO PRODUCERS ON UNTHRESHED GRAIN IDER THE PRAIRIE GRAIN PROVISIONAL PAYMENTS ACT, 1969-70

### AT JULY 31, 1973

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| sh Advances to Producers | $1,204,852 | |
| ss: Advances repaid by Producers | 1,104,433 | |
| lance to be refunded by Producers as at July 31, 1973 | | $100,419 |
| nk interest to July 31, 1973 payable by the Government of Canada | 107,962 | |
| ss: Amount paid to July 31, 1973 | 107,435 | 527 |
| ing to The Canadian Wheat Board as at July 31, 1973 | | $100,946 |

DELOITTE, HASKINS & SELLS

*Offices across Canada and associated firms throughout the world* *Chartered Accounta*

1600 RICHARDSON BUILDING, ONE LOMBARD PLACE, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA R3B OX3

## AUDITORS' REPORT

To The Canadian Wheat Board:

We have examined the financial statements and explanatory comments thereon of The Canadian Wheat Board, which comprise Part V11 of The Annual Report of The Board for the crop year ended July 31, 1973. Our examination included a general review of the accounting procedures and such tests of accounting records and other supporting evidence as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion these financial statements together with the explanat comments thereon present fairly the financial position of The Board as at July 31, 1973 and the results of its operations for the periods shown, in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles consistently applied.

Deloitte, Haskins & Sells

Winnipeg, Manitoba
January 5, 1974.

Auditors.

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## STATISTICAL TABLES


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# TABLE I.

## CREAGE OF PRINCIPAL GRAINS IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES

949—1973

| rvest ear | Wheat | Oats | Barley | Rye | Flaxseed | Rapeseed | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | (Thousands of Acres) | | | | |
| 949 ..... | 26,524 | 7,355 | 5,617 | 1,095 | 290 | 20 | 40,901 |
| 950 ..... | 26,382 | 7,520 | 6,205 | 1,041 | 541 | 2 | 41,689 |
| 951 ..... | 24,385 | 8,312 | 7,530 | 1,047 | 1,086 | 7 | 42,367 |
| 952 ..... | 25,372 | 7,560 | 8,145 | 1,153 | 1,027 | 19 | 43,276 |
| 953 ..... | 25,517 | 6,490 | 8,599 | 1,421 | 908 | 30 | 42,965 |
| 954 ..... | 24,707 | 6,715 | 7,568 | 687 | 1,148 | 40 | 40,865 |
| 955 ..... | 21,964 | 7,788 | 9,638 | 665 | 1,809 | 138 | 42,002 |
| 956 ..... | 22,064 | 7,422 | 8,181 | 452 | 3,010 | 353 | 41,482 |
| 957 ..... | 20,881 | 5,633 | 9,209 | 455 | 3,462 | 619 | 40,259 |
| 958 ..... | 21,480 | 5,810 | 9,104 | 431 | 2,526 | 626 | 39,977 |
| 959 ..... | 23,970 | 5,626 | 7,700 | 458 | 2,026 | 213 | 39,993 |
| 960 ..... | 23,900 | 6,344 | 6,680 | 490 | 2,481 | 763 | 40,658 |
| 961 ..... | 24,629 | 5,122 | 5,361 | 493 | 2,051 | 710 | 38,366 |
| 962 ..... | 26,237 | 7,152 | 5,097 | 569 | 1,396 | 371 | 40,822 |
| 963 ..... | 26,996 | 6,260 | 5,922 | 632 | 1,629 | 478 | 41,917 |
| 964 ..... | 29,080 | 5,054 | 5,217 | 635 | 1,916 | 791 | 42,693 |
| 965 ..... | 27,790 | 5,645 | 5.741 | 743 | 2,265 | 1,435 | 43,619 |
| 966 ..... | 29,166 | 5,450 | 7,010 | 671 | 1,883 | 1,525 | 45,705 |
| 967 ..... | 29,570 | 5,090 | 7,600 | 628 | 998 | 1,620 | 45,506 |
| 968 ..... | 28,860 | 5,340 | 8,330 | 619 | 1,502 | 1,052 | 45,703 |
| 969 ..... | 24,400 | 5,630 | 9,000 | 859 | 2,320 | 2,012 | 44,221 |
| 970 ..... | 12,000 | 5,260 | 9,500 | 944 | 3,350 | 4,050 | 35,104 |
| 971 ..... | 18,885 | 5,315 | 13,312 | 906 | 1,762 | 5,306 | 45,486 |
| 972 ..... | 20,800 | 4,660 | 11,900 | 582 | 1,320 | 3,270 | 42,532 |
| 973 [1] ..... | 24,200 | 5,300 | 11,350 | 582 | 1,450 | 3,150 | 46,032 |

ubject to revision.
ess than 500 acres.
urce: Statistics Canada

# TABLE II.

## YIELD PER ACRE OF PRINCIPAL GRAINS IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES

1949–1973

| Harvest Year | Wheat | Oats | Barley | Rye | Flaxseed | Rapeseed |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | (Bushels) | | |
| 1949 | 12.9 | 25.8 | 19.4 | 7.2 | 6.8 | 17.0 |
| 1950 | 16.6 | 33.9 | 25.3 | 10.6 | 8.3 | 6.0 |
| 1951 | 21.7 | 40.9 | 31.1 | 15.2 | 7.8 | 18.5 |
| 1952 | 26.7 | 45.8 | 34.5 | 19.4 | 10.4 | 15.0 |
| 1953 | 23.7 | 42.5 | 29.2 | 18.9 | 10.0 | 16.6 |
| 1954 | 12.3 | 29.2 | 22.1 | 15.7 | 9.3 | 14.4 |
| 1955 | 22.6 | 37.2 | 25.3 | 18.5 | 10.3 | 11.3 |
| 1956 | 25.0 | 46.2 | 32.0 | 14.0 | 11.5 | 17.0 |
| 1957 | 17.8 | 30.4 | 22.7 | 13.8 | 5.5 | 14.0 |
| 1958 | 17.3 | 32.0 | 25.4 | 13.0 | 8.7 | 12.4 |
| 1959 | 17.9 | 33.9 | 27.1 | 14.8 | 8.3 | 16.7 |
| 1960 | 20.8 | 38.5 | 38.0 | 17.5 | 8.9 | 14.6 |
| 1961 | 10.6 | 25.2 | 19.8 | 9.8 | 6.8 | 15.8 |
| 1962 | 20.8 | 45.0 | 31.0 | 18.6 | 11.0 | 15.8 |
| 1963 | 26.0 | 48.6 | 36.0 | 19.1 | 12.5 | 18.3 |
| 1964 | 19.9 | 40.8 | 30.1 | 17.0 | 10.1 | 16.7 |
| 1965 | 22.7 | 48.2 | 35.2 | 22.1 | 12.5 | 15.7 |
| 1966 | 27.7 | 47.3 | 40.4 | 23.4 | 11.4 | 16.9 |
| 1967 | 19.4 | 38.3 | 30.3 | 16.7 | 9.0 | 15.2 |
| 1968 | 21.8 | 46.6 | 36.1 | 18.4 | 12.8 | 18.4 |
| 1969 | 27.3 | 49.4 | 39.4 | 17.1 | 11.8 | 16.6 |
| 1970 | 26.0 | 53.2 | 41.2 | 21.6 | 14.5 | 17.8 |
| 1971 | 27.0 | 54.2 | 42.8 | 22.7 | 12.7 | 17.9 |
| 1972 | 24.7 | 51.1 | 41.3 | 20.5 | 13.3 | 17.5 |
| 1973 | 25.2 | 51.5 | 39.6 | 22.1 | 13.4 | 16.9 |

1 Subject to revision.
Source: Statistics Canada

# TABLE III.

## PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL GRAINS IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES

1949 – 1973

| Harvest Year | Wheat | Oats | Barley | Rye | Flaxseed | Rapeseed | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | (Thousands of Bushels) | | | | |
| 949 ..... | 341,000 | 189,900 | 109,000 | 7,900 | 1,973 | 340 | 650,113 |
| 950 ..... | 439,000 | 255,200 | 157,000 | 11,050 | 4,483 | 2 | 866,735 |
| 951 ..... | 530,000 | 340,000 | 234,000 | 15,935 | 8,450 | 120 | 1,128,505 |
| 952 ..... | 678,000 | 346,000 | 281,000 | 22,320 | 10,700 | 278 | 1,338,298 |
| 953 ..... | 604,000 | 276,000 | 251,000 | 26,900 | 9,100 | 491 | 1,167,491 |
| 954 ..... | 305,000 | 196,000 | 167,000 | 10,790 | 10,700 | 578 | 690,068 |
| 955 ..... | 497,000 | 290,000 | 244,000 | 12,300 | 18,700 | 1,558 | 1,063,558 |
| 956 ..... | 551,000 | 343,000 | 262,000 | 6,350 | 34,600 | 5,996 | 1,202,946 |
| 957 ..... | 371,000 | 171,000 | 209,000 | 6,300 | 18,900 | 8,661 | 784,861 |
| 958 ..... | 372,000 | 186,000 | 231,000 | 5,600 | 22,000 | 7,762 | 824,362 |
| 959 ..... | 430,000 | 191,000 | 209,000 | 6,760 | 16,900 | 3,560 | 857,220 |
| 960 ..... | 498,000 | 244,000 | 187,000 | 8,560 | 22,000 | 11,120 | 970,680 |
| 961 ..... | 260,000 | 129,000 | 106,000 | 4,836 | 13,900 | 11,220 | 524,956 |
| 962 ..... | 546,000 | 322,000 | 158,000 | 10,600 | 15,300 | 5,860 | 1,057,760 |
| 963 ..... | 703,000 | 304,000 | 213,000 | 12,080 | 20,300 | 8,360 | 1,260,740 |
| 964 ..... | 578,000 | 206,000 | 157,000 | 10,800 | 19,400 | 13,230 | 984,430 |
| 965 ..... | 632,000 | 272,000 | 202,000 | 16,400 | 28,400 | 22,600 | 1,173,400 |
| 966 ..... | 807,000 | 258,000 | 283,000 | 15,700 | 21,500 | 25,800 | 1,411,000 |
| 967 ..... | 574,000 | 195,000 | 230,000 | 10,467 | 9,000 | 24,700 | 1,043,167 |
| 968 ..... | 629,000 | 249,000 | 301,000 | 11,400 | 19,300 | 19,400 | 1,229,100 |
| 969 ..... | 665,000 | 278,000 | 355,000 | 14,658 | 27,300 | 33,400 | 1,373,358 |
| 970 ..... | 312,500 | 280,000 | 391,000 | 20,427 | 48,700 | 72,200 | 1,124,827 |
| 971 ..... | 510,000 | 288,000 | 570,000 | 20,520 | 22,300 | 95,000 | 1,505,820 |
| 972 ..... | 513,000 | 238,000 | 492,000 | 11,940 | 17,600 | 57,300 | 1,329,840 |
| 973[1] ..... | 609,000 | 273,000 | 449,000 | 12,865 | 19,400 | 53,200 | 1,416,465 |

1 Subject to Revision.

Source: Statistics Canada

# TABLE IV.

## PRODUCERS' MARKETINGS—WESTERN CANADIAN GRAINS

### Crop Years 1948-49 to 1972-73

| Crop Year | Wheat | Oats | Barley | Rye | Flaxseed | Rapeseed[1] | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | (Thousands of Bushels) | | | | |
| 1948-49 | 293,987 | 85,924 | 70,252 | 17,502 | 15,166 | | 482,831 |
| 1949-50 | 319,571 | 80,448 | 53,326 | 8,689 | 1,493 | | 463,527 |
| 1950-51 | 367,845 | 102,688 | 83,414 | 7,441 | 3,254 | | 564,642 |
| 1951-52 | 455,362 | 133,608 | 130,336 | 11,727 | 6,363 | | 737,396 |
| 1952-53 | 535,989 | 119,750 | 165,036 | 15,926 | 8,155 | | 844,856 |
| 1953-54 | 396,961 | 90,367 | 101,397 | 12,209 | 7,403 | | 608,337 |
| 1954-55 | 319,780 | 70,221 | 112,568 | 13,191 | 8,792 | | 524,552 |
| 1955-56 | 352,975 | 71,629 | 114,460 | 12,486 | 15,750 | | 567,300 |
| 1956-57 | 362,454 | 69,254 | 120,661 | 4,063 | 29,013 | | 585,445 |
| 1957-58 | 378,192 | 58,272 | 116,866 | 7,395 | 15,296 | 7,063 | 583,084 |
| 1958-59 | 367,723 | 39,280 | 122,838 | 4,667 | 17,469 | 6,502 | 558,479 |
| 1959-60 | 378,514 | 24,338 | 95,591 | 4,291 | 13,961 | 2,999 | 519,694 |
| 1960-61 | 396,212 | 37,634 | 87,898 | 5,824 | 18,136 | 9,573 | 555,277 |
| 1961-62 | 305,345 | 28,155 | 59,329 | 3,417 | 11,985 | 10,042 | 418,273 |
| 1962-63 | 474,293 | 88,989 | 80,477 | 9,372 | 13,528 | 5,690 | 672,349 |
| 1963-64 | 568,620 | 49,744 | 91,943 | 7,971 | 17,375 | 7,484 | 743,137 |
| 1964-65 | 524,515 | 41,002 | 74,975 | 7,347 | 16,847 | 10,875 | 675,561 |
| 1965-66 | 569,363 | 51,715 | 93,886 | 12,065 | 23,689 | 18,775 | 769,493 |
| 1966-67 | 632,362 | 38,427 | 112,740 | 10,967 | 20,113 | 20,811 | 835,420 |
| 1967-68 | 456,015 | 30,818 | 87,305 | 6,916 | 7,948 | 20,002 | 609,004 |
| 1968-69 | 423,161 | 41,573 | 81,766 | 3,838 | 15,310 | 17,576 | 583,224 |
| 1969-70 | 413,263 | 20,868 | 168,423 | 7,602 | 22,086 | 28,500 | 660,742 |
| 1970-71 | 460,624 | 44,509 | 222,817 | 10,073 | 29,022 | 48,865 | 815,910 |
| 1971-72 | 595,779 | 41,587 | 306,634 | 11,695 | 22,583 | 42,621 | 1,020,899 |
| 1972-73[2] | 663,258 | 32,484 | 236,816 | 9,252 | 18,346 | 62,949 | 993,105 |

[1] Rapeseed marketings prior to 1957-58 are not available.
[2] Subject to Revision.
Source: Canadian Grain Commission 1972-73. All previous years Statistics Canada: Grain Trade of Canada

# TABLE V.

## RAIL SHIPMENTS FROM WESTERN COUNTRY ELEVATORS

### Crop Years 1957-58 to 1972-73

| Crop Year | Wheat | Oats | Barley | Rye | Flaxseed | Rapeseed | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | (Thousands of Bushels) | | | | |
| 1957-58 | 374,275 | 67,184 | 118,665 | 7,094 | 15,540 | 6,488 | 589,246 |
| 1958-59 | 350,097 | 44,661 | 107,857 | 4,478 | 16,449 | 6,289 | 529,831 |
| 1959-60 | 367,030 | 37,089 | 102,743 | 4,293 | 14,079 | 2,758 | 527,992 |
| 1960-61 | 410,081 | 41,590 | 101,317 | 5,753 | 17,797 | 9,057 | 585,595 |
| 1961-62 | 389,055 | 24,989 | 71,057 | 4,612 | 11,767 | 9,194 | 510,674 |
| 1962-63 | 401,252 | 61,757 | 56,384 | 8,516 | 13,184 | 5,527 | 546,620 |
| 1963-64 | 602,823 | 50,885 | 95,351 | 7,159 | 16,641 | 6,670 | 779,529 |
| 1964-65 | 477,330 | 56,086 | 77,300 | 7,179 | 16,232 | 10,489 | 644,616 |
| 1965-66 | 625,452 | 55,111 | 84,681 | 11,638 | 22,310 | 15,968 | 815,160 |
| 1966-67 | 611,178 | 39,607 | 115,598 | 11,553 | 20,123 | 15,894 | 813,953 |
| 1967-68 | 396,688 | 39,049 | 85,936 | 6,975 | 9,758 | 15,221 | 553,627 |
| 1968-69 | 389,519 | 34,814 | 82,578 | 4,444 | 14,765 | 14,000 | 540,120 |
| 1969-70 | 406,422 | 29,733 | 170,151 | 7,014 | 20,287 | 23,624 | 657,231 |
| 1970-71 | 460,624 | 44,509 | 222,817 | 10,073 | 29,022 | 48,865 | 815,910 |
| 1971-72 | 595,779 | 41,587 | 306,634 | 11,695 | 22,583 | 42,621 | 1,020,899 |
| 1972-73[1] | 617,597 | 38,286 | 212,964 | 11,164 | 19,875 | 53,612 | 953,498 |

[1] Subject to Revision.

Source: Canadian Grain Commission 1972-73. All previous years Statistics Canada: Grain Trade of Canada.

# TABLE VI.

## VESSEL SHIPMENTS OF PRINCIPAL GRAINS FROM THE LAKEHEAD

**Crop Years 1953-54 to 1972-73**

| Crop Year | Wheat | Oats | Barley | Rye | Flaxseed | Rapeseed | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | (Thousands of bushels) | | | | |
| 1953-54 ..... | 134,698 | 86,972 | 84,258 | 15,740 | 5,498 | – | 327,166 |
| 1954-55 ..... | 164,734 | 46,327 | 82,369 | 10,782 | 5,742 | – | 309,954 |
| 1955-56 ..... | 183,696 | 35,564 | 78,171 | 13,501 | 9,620 | – | 320,552 |
| 1956-57 ..... | 170,796 | 47,645 | 72,775 | 5,889 | 13,585 | – | 310,690 |
| 1957-58 ..... | 176,457 | 51,735 | 74,847 | 4,772 | 8,160 | – | 315,971 |
| 1958-59 ..... | 178,410 | 31,433 | 54,673 | 4,392 | 9,300 | – | 278,208 |
| 1959-60 ..... | 188,029 | 29,417 | 58,255 | 4,068 | 6,989 | – | 286,758 |
| 1960-61 ..... | 216,793 | 31,021 | 53,388 | 2,368 | 7,803 | – | 311,373 |
| 1961-62 ..... | 179,671 | 16,991 | 35,260 | 4,072 | 7,868 | – | 243,862 |
| 1962-63 ..... | 201,222 | 35,792 | 29,262 | 6,494 | 8,212 | – | 280,982 |
| 1963-64 ..... | 347,422 | 34,671 | 47,923 | 4,393 | 8,645 | – | 443,054 |
| 1964-65 ..... | 277,211 | 43,930 | 43,192 | 4,780 | 10,020 | 607 | 379,740 |
| 1965-66 ..... | 371,878 | 38,862 | 48,636 | 6,181 | 12,689 | 1,305 | 479,551 |
| 1966-67 ..... | 356,289 | 35,764 | 65,875 | 7,262 | 12,012 | 1,481 | 478,683 |
| 1967-68 ..... | 173,282 | 28,367 | 37,911 | 3,327 | 8,783 | 363 | 252,033 |
| 1968-69 ..... | 182,726 | 20,053 | 41,130 | 3,294 | 6,563 | 1,109 | 254,875 |
| 1969-70 ..... | 218,801 | 26,370 | 94,170 | 3,112 | 11,108 | 4,334 | 357,895 |
| 1970-71 ..... | 282,597 | 27,714 | 156,072 | 3,807 | 14,283 | 13,979 | 498,452 |
| 1971-72 ..... | 315,377 | 27,111 | 192.579 | 5,158 | 16,000 | 14,693 | 570,918 |
| 1972-73[1] ..... | 336,873 | 26,225 | 114.698 | 2,688 | 13,133 | 17,225 | 510,842 |

[1] Subject to revision.

Source: Statistics Canada – Grain Trade of Canada & Canadian Grain Commission–451.3

# TABLE VII.

## CANADIAN WHEAT SUPPLIES AND DISPOSITION

### Crop Years 1948-49 to 1973-74

| Crop Year | SUPPLIES | | | | DISPOSITION | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Inward Carryover [1] August 1st | | | | Domestic Disappearance [2] | | | |
| | Farm | Commercial | Production [1] | Total Supplies | Farm | Commercial | Exports [1] Wheat and Flour | Total [1] Outward Carryover July 31st |
| | (Thousands of Bushels) | | | | | | | |
| 1948-49 | 39,162 | 38,548 | 381,413 | 459,123 | 75,818 | 48,565 | 232,329 | 102,411 |
| 1949-50 | 43,423 | 58,988 | 366,028 | 468,439 | 74,792 | 56,310 | 225,137 | 112,200 |
| 1950-51 | 12,389 | 99,811 | 466,490 | 578,690 | 83,588 | 64,938 | 240,961 | 189,203 |
| 1951-52 | 22,260 | 166,943 | 553,678 | 742,881 | 96,847 | 73,031 | 355,825 | 217,178 |
| 1952-53 | 19,262 | 197,916 | 701,973 | 919,151 | 86,649 | 63,790 | 385,527 | 383,185 |
| 1953-54 | 93,716 | 289,469 | 634,040 | 1,017,225 | 91,562 | 51,907 | 255,081 | 618,675 |
| 1954-55 | 231,860 | 386,815 | 331,981 | 950,656 | 102,691 | 59,308 | 251,909 | 536,748 |
| 1955-56 | 137,855 | 398,893 | 519,178 | 1,055,926 | 98,785 | 65,307 | 312,260 | 579,574 |
| 1956-57 | 204,205 | 375,369 | 573,040 | 1,152,614 | 88,523 | 66,149 | 264,396 | 733,546 |
| 1957-58 | 323,160 | 410,386 | 392,508 | 1,126,054 | 92,931 | 64,376 | 320,293 | 648,454 |
| 1958-59 | 240,900 | 407,554 | 397,730 | 1,046,184 | 96,922 | 66,715 | 294,546 | 588,001 |
| 1959-60 | 169,000 | 419,001 | 444,520 | 1,032,521 | 89,925 | 65,717 | 277,291 | 599,588 |
| 1960-61 | 143,700 | 455,888 | 518,379 | 1,117,967 | 92,078 | 64,299 | 353,249 | 608,341 |
| 1961-62 | 170,950 | 437,391 | 283,394 | 891,735 | 83,431 | 59,224 | 358,022 | 391,058 |
| 1962-63 | 59,170 | 331,888 | 565,585 | 956,643 | 82,619 | 55,410 | 331,367 | 487,247 |
| 1963-64 | 64,700 | 422,547 | 723,500 | 1,210,747 | 91,046 | 65,713 | 594,548 | 459,440 |
| 1964-65 | 120,640 | 338,800 | 600,726 | 1,060,166 | 80,607 | 66,941 | 399,594 | 513,024 |
| 1965-66 | 109,100 | 403,924 | 649,412 | 1,162,436 | 84,985 | 72,423 | 584,906 | 420,122 |
| 1966-67 | 100,000 | 320,122 | 827,338 | 1,247,460 | 84,093 | 71,309 | 515,307 | 576,751 |
| 1967-68 | 205,000 | 371,751 | 592,920 | 1,169,671 | 98,908 | 69,243 | 336,010 | 665.510 |
| 1968-69 | 236,000 | 429,510 | 649,844 | 1,315,354 | 83,964 | 73,724 | 305,838 | 851,828 |
| 1969-70 | 372,200 | 479,628 | 684,276 | 1,536,104 | 92,660 | 88,256 | 346,498 | 1,008,690 |
| 1970-71 | 542,700 | 465,990 | 331,519 | 1,340,209 | 86,474 | 84,368 | 435,213 | 734,154 |
| 1971-72 | 394,820 | 339,334 | 529,552 | 1,263,706 | 89,439 | 86,766[4] | 503,744 | 583,757 |
| 1972-73 | 311,500 | 272,257 | 533,288 | 1,117,045 | 87,562 | 86,925[4] | 577,157 | 365,401 |
| 1973-74[3] | 115,000 | 250,401 | 628,738 | 994,139 | — | | | |

[1] Source: Statistics Canada.

[2] A residual item. Farm disappearance is computed by adding inward farm carryover and production and deducting therefrom marketings and outward farm carryover. Commercial disappearance is computed by adding inward commercial carryover and marketings and deducting therefrom outward commercial carryover and exports.

[3] Subject to revision.

[4] Human Food consumption in 1971-72 amounted to 65,426,000 bushels. In 1972-73 the amount was 64,685,000 bushels.

# TABLE VIII.

## ANADIAN OATS SUPPLIES AND DISPOSITION

### rop Years 1948-49 to 1973-74

| Crop Year | SUPPLIES | | | | DISPOSITION | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Inward Carryover [1] August 1st | | | | Domestic Disappearance [3] | | | |
| | Farm | Commercial | Production [1] | Total Supplies | Farm | Commercial | Exports [2] | Total [1] Outward Carryover July 31st |
| | (Thousands of Bushels) | | | | | | | |
| 948-49 | 37,593 | 10,298 | 345,305 | 393,196 | 248,544 | 60,925 | 23,220 | 60,507 |
| 949-50 | 48,363 | 12,144 | 304,595 | 365,102 | 238,887 | 60,763 | 20,547 | 44,905 |
| 950-51 | 33,579 | 11,326 | 401,768 | 446,673 | 272,851 | 43,248 | 35,397 | 95,177 |
| 951-52 | 59,481 | 35,696 | 493,886 | 589,063 | 361,000 | 49,059 | 70,646 | 108,358 |
| 952-53 | 57,836 | 50,522 | 471,117 | 579,475 | 318,382 | 51,313 | 65,371 | 144,409 |
| 953-54 | 90,660 | 53,749 | 413,971 | 558,380 | 316,850 | 45,061 | 70,700 | 125,769 |
| 954-55 | 97,250 | 28,519 | 306,401 | 432,170 | 279,974 | 45,982 | 22,247 | 83,967 |
| 955-56 | 53,400 | 30,567 | 399,451 | 483,418 | 309,997 | 50,173 | 4,142 | 119,106 |
| 956-57 | 71,200 | 47,906 | 467,517 | 586,623 | 312,294 | 44,433 | 18,681 | 211,215 |
| 957-58 | 157,100 | 54,115 | 317,599 | 528,814 | 305,690 | 40,024 | 26,184 | 156,916 |
| 958-59 | 110,000 | 46,916 | 346,951 | 503,867 | 326,201 | 40,174 | 7,513 | 129,979 |
| 959-60 | 91,000 | 38,979 | 345,933 | 475,912 | 332,245 | 36,763 | 6,077 | 100,827 |
| 960-61 | 80,000 | 20,827 | 398,505 | 499,332 | 346,605 | 34,893 | 2,680 | 115,154 |
| 961-62 | 93,700 | 21,454 | 283,965 | 399,119 | 292,473 | 24,126 | 3,454 | 79,066 |
| 962-63 | 56,900 | 22,166 | 492,610 | 571,676 | 367,283 | 32,415 | 21,700 | 150,278 |
| 963-64 | 92,400 | 57,878 | 445,877 | 596,155 | 359,381 | 38,607 | 18,759 | 179,408 |
| 964-65 | 128,800 | 50,608 | 347,006 | 526,414 | 343,737 | 37,005 | 15,551 | 130,121 |
| 965-66 | 90,700 | 39,421 | 399,983 | 530,104 | 347,422 | 39,597 | 15,922 | 127,163 |
| 966-67 | 91,000 | 36,163 | 374,678 | 501,841 | 345,796 | 41,451 | 4,803 | 109,791 |
| 967-68 | 81,000 | 28,791 | 304,178 | 413,969 | 298,773 | 34,700 | 3,545 | 76,951 |
| 968-69 | 55,000 | 21,951 | 362,516 | 439,467 | 281,107 | 26,980 | 2,723 | 128,657 |
| 969-70 | 94,500 | 34,157 | 371,387 | 500,044 | 321,970 | 31,835 | 4,899 | 141,340 |
| 970-71 | 123,000 | 18,340 | 367,850 | 509,190 | 341,347 | 29.104 | 13,366 | 125,373 |
| 971-72 | 91,150 | 34,223 | 363,479 | 488,852 | 326,255 | 33,886 | 10,454 | 118,257 |
| 972-73 | 96,000 | 22,257 | 300,208 | 418,465 | 298,723 | 33,138 | 6,925 | 79,679 [4] |
| 973-74 | 65,000 | 14,679 | 326,880 | 406,559 | | | | |

Source: Statistics Canada

Source: Canadian Grain Commission — Includes rolled oats and oatmeal.

A residual item. Farm disappearance is computed by adding inward farm carryover and production and deducting therefrom market- ind outward farm carryover. Commerical disappearance is computed by adding inward commercial carryover and marketings and ded- g therefrom outward commercial carryover and exports.

Subject to revision.

# TABLE IX.

## CANADIAN BARLEY SUPPLIES AND DISPOSITION

### Crop Years 1948-49 to 1973-74

| Crop Year | SUPPLIES | | | | DISPOSITION | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Inward Carryover [1] August 1st | | | | Domestic Disappearance[3] | | | |
| | Farm | Commercial | Production [1] | Total Supplies | Farm | Commercial | Exports[2] | Total[1] Outward Carryover July 31st |
| | (Thousands of Bushels) | | | | | | | |
| 1948-49 | 17,373 | 14,076 | 152,281 | 183,730 | 80,873 | 48,742 | 24,446 | 29,669 |
| 1949-50 | 18,482 | 11,187 | 118,044 | 147,713 | 71,868 | 34,653 | 20,837 | 20,355 |
| 1950-51 | 11,324 | 9,031 | 167,495 | 187,850 | 77,263 | 29,699 | 27,392 | 53,496 |
| 1951-52 | 17,854 | 35,642 | 245,435 | 298,931 | 110,248 | 35,721 | 73,458 | 79,504 |
| 1952-53 | 21,476 | 58,028 | 291,572 | 371,076 | 109,105 | 28,227 | 122,077 | 111,667 |
| 1953-54 | 38,235 | 73,432 | 262,121 | 373,788 | 101,758 | 32,378 | 93,742 | 145,910 |
| 1954-55 | 96,810 | 49,100 | 175,196 | 321,106 | 116,775 | 31,967 | 80,876 | 91,488 |
| 1955-56 | 42,310 | 49,178 | 251,102 | 342,590 | 128,262 | 34,680 | 68,700 | 110,948 |
| 1956-57 | 50,465 | 60,483 | 269,065 | 380,013 | 117,882 | 37,815 | 81,537 | 142,779 |
| 1957-58 | 80,980 | 61,799 | 215,993 | 358,772 | 122,605 | 37,705 | 80,297 | 118,165 |
| 1958-59 | 57,500 | 60,665 | 237,764 | 355,929 | 112,424 | 41,908 | 70,444 | 131,153 |
| 1959-60 | 60,000 | 71,153 | 215,550 | 346,703 | 109,955 | 44,519 | 63,759 | 128,470 |
| 1960-61 | 70,000 | 58,470 | 193,473 | 321,943 | 115,475 | 46,733 | 47,178 | 112,557 |
| 1961-62 | 60,100 | 52,457 | 112,640 | 225,197 | 87,128 | 37,336 | 42,909 | 57,824 |
| 1962-63 | 26,280 | 31,544 | 165,872 | 223,696 | 82,722 | 36,352 | 15,377 | 89,245 |
| 1963-64 | 28,950 | 60,295 | 221,235 | 310,480 | 98,004 | 47,271 | 46,935 | 118,270 |
| 1964-65 | 60,000 | 58,270 | 168,463 | 286,733 | 117,463 | 43,462 | 37,032 | 88,776 |
| 1965-66 | 35,800 | 52,976 | 218,300 | 307,076 | 126,756 | 44,538 | 38,029 | 97,753 |
| 1966-67 | 33,000 | 64,753 | 301,235 | 398,988 | 154,047 | 54,648 | 58,542 | 131,751 |
| 1967-68 | 67,000 | 64,751 | 248,662 | 380,413 | 156,503 | 51,588 | 41,405 | 130,917 |
| 1968-69 | 71,300 | 59,617 | 325,373 | 456,290 | 175,373 | 55,127 | 26,407 | 199,383 |
| 1969-70 | 138,500 | 60,883 | 378,383 | 577,766 | 225,481 | 63,894 | 88,313 | 200,078 |
| 1970-71 | 122,000 | 78,078 | 415,704 | 615,782 | 239,214 | 52,604 | 179,595 | 144,269 |
| 1971-72 | 61,650 | 82,619 | 601,628 | 745,897 | 261,150 | 58,376 | 230,528 | 195,843 |
| 1972-73[4] | 106,000 | 89,843 | 518,316 | 714,159 | 299,299 | 56,588 | 165,248 | 193,024 |
| 1973-74[4] | 88,000 | 105,024 | 474,570 | 667,594 | | | | |

[1] Source: Statistics Canada

[2] Source: Canadian Grain Commission — exports include barley malt and pot and pearl barley.

[3] A residual item. Farm disappearance is computed by adding inward farm carryover and production and deducting therefrom marketings and outward farm carryover. Commercial disappearance is computed by adding inward commercial carryover and marketings and deducting therefrom outward commercial carryover and exports.

[4] Subject to revision.

# TABLE X.

## ANADIAN GRAIN STORAGE POSITION

)49 – 1973

## ISIBLE STOCKS OF PRINCIPAL GRAINS AS AT JULY 31st[1]

| ear | Wheat | Oats | Barley | Rye | Flaxseed | Rape – seed[4] | U.S. and Foreign Grain[3] | Total | Total Rated Capacity[2] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | (Thousands of Bushels) | | | | |
| 49 ..... | 58,988 | 12,144 | 11,187 | 7,731 | 10,501 | | 349 | 100,900 | 513,243 |
| 50 ..... | 99,811 | 11,326 | 9,031 | 5,300 | 4,361 | | 8,407 | 138,236 | 520,181 |
| 51 ..... | 166,943 | 35,696 | 35,642 | 2,449 | 998 | | 3,607 | 245,335 | 530,755 |
| 52 ..... | 197,916 | 50,522 | 58,028 | 6,748 | 2,055 | | 668 | 315,937 | 542,668 |
| 53 ..... | 289,469 | 53,749 | 73,432 | 13,036 | 2,468 | | 421 | 432,575 | 564,446 |
| 54 ..... | 386,815 | 28,519 | 49,100 | 6,425 | 1,548 | | 1,449 | 473,856 | 573,429 |
| 55 ..... | 398,893 | 30,567 | 49,178 | 8,305 | 909 | | 520 | 488,372 | 586,237 |
| 56 ..... | 375,369 | 47,906 | 60,483 | 6,208 | 2,067 | | 450 | 492,483 | 614,679 |
| 57 ..... | 410,386 | 54,115 | 61,799 | 3,520 | 6,061 | | 1,276 | 537,157 | 628,302 |
| 58 ..... | 407,554 | 46,916 | 60,665 | 4,032 | 4,722 | | 965 | 524,854 | 636,660 |
| 59 ..... | 419,001 | 38,979 | 71,153 | 4,480 | 5,003 | 214 | 1,825 | 540,655 | 641,946 |
| 60 ..... | 455,888 | 20,827 | 58,470 | 2,953 | 4,064 | 116 | 2,534 | 544,852 | 639,055 |
| 61 ..... | 437,391 | 21,454 | 52,457 | 4,817 | 6,170 | 487 | 5,381 | 528,157 | 649,309 |
| 62 ..... | 331,888 | 22,166 | 31,544 | 2,599 | 3,949 | 2,194 | 11,390 | 405,730 | 643,768 |
| 63 ..... | 422,547 | 57,878 | 60,295 | 3,609 | 3,178 | 525 | 6,341 | 554,373 | 660,466 |
| 64 ..... | 338,800 | 50,608 | 58,270 | 5,402 | 5,251 | 881 | 7,371 | 466,583 | 669,224 |
| 65 ..... | 403,924 | 39,421 | 52,976 | 6,602 | 6,141 | 1,251 | 7,829 | 518,144 | 675,680 |
| 66 ..... | 320,122 | 36,163 | 64,753 | 8,167 | 8,941 | 2,984 | 8,158 | 449,288 | 677,758 |
| 67 ..... | 371,750 | 28,791 | 64,751 | 6,095 | 10,331 | 4,859 | 7,799 | 494,376 | 682,187 |
| 68 ..... | 429,510 | 21,951 | 59,616 | 5,558 | 4,078 | 7,489 | 8,034 | 536,236 | 697,478 |
| 69 ..... | 479,628 | 34,157 | 60,883 | 3,673 | 4,109 | 4,369 | 8,464 | 595,283 | 699,962 |
| 70 ..... | 465,990 | 18,340 | 78,078 | 5,947 | 5,370 | 3,483 | 11,499 | 588,707 | 700,013 |
| 71 ..... | 339,334 | 34,223 | 82,619 | 7,543 | 16,106 | 10,829 | 5,364 | 496,018 | 693,899 |
| 72 ..... | 272,257 | 22,322 | 89,843 | 10,293 | 10,032 | 26,839 | 7,957 | 439,543 | 673,079 |
| 73[5] ..... | 250,401 | 14,679 | 105,024 | 8,704 | 7,073 | 20,278 | 15,721 | 421,880 | 660,876 |

Includes stocks in unlicensed mills and any stocks in licensed mills which have been transferred from elevator storage proper to the
r feed plants for processing.

For the years 1949 to 1953 the capacity shown is the position as at December 31st. For 1954 and subsequent years the quantities
te the capacity as at July 31st and include only licensed capacity.

For stocks as at the week ending closest to July 31st in each case.

Visible stocks of rapeseed prior to 1959 not available.
Subject to Revision
urce: Canadian Grain Commission

# TABLE XI.

## EXPORTS OF CANADIAN GRAIN AND GRAIN PRODUCTS

Crop Years 1948-49 to 1972-73

| Crop Year | Wheat [1] | Flour [2] | Oats and Oats Products | Barley and Barley Products [3] | Rye | Flaxseed [4] | Rape-seed [5] | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | (Thousands of Bushels) | | | | |
| 1948-49 | 184,235 | 48,094 | 23,220 | 24,446 | 10,239 | 4,413 | | 294,647 |
| 1949-50 | 179,457 | 45,680 | 20,547 | 20,837 | 9,954 | 3,034 | | 279,509 |
| 1950-51 | 185,039 | 55,922 | 35,397 | 27,392 | 9,367 | 4,131 | | 317,248 |
| 1951-52 | 304,722 | 51,103 | 70,646 | 73,458 | 6,820 | 2,882 | | 509,631 |
| 1952-53 | 329,026 | 56,501 | 65,371 | 122,077 | 8,993 | 4,060 | | 586,028 |
| 1953-54 | 208,835 | 46,246 | 70,700 | 93,742 | 16,835 | 5,172 | | 441,530 |
| 1954-55 | 211,288 | 40,621 | 22,247 | 80,876 | 9,311 | 6,345 | | 370,688 |
| 1955-56 | 272,260 | 40,000 | 4,142 | 68,700 | 12,918 | 11,583 | | 409,603 |
| 1956-57 | 230,856 | 33,540 | 18,681 | 81,537 | 5,448 | 22,655 | 4,189 | 396,906 |
| 1957-58 | 279,912 | 40,381 | 26,184 | 80,297 | 5,446 | 14,356 | 6,458 | 453,034 |
| 1958-59 | 257,421 | 37,125 | 7,513 | 70,444 | 3,222 | 14,626 | 5,754 | 396,105 |
| 1959-60 | 240,321 | 36,970 | 6,077 | 63,759 | 4,515 | 12,693 | 2,948 | 367,283 |
| 1960-61 | 326,069 | 31,953 | 3,454 | 42,909 | 4,363 | 12,451 | 6,974 | 428,173 |
| 1961-62 | 317,567 | 35,682 | 2,680 | 47,178 | 2,613 | 14,396 | 8,118 | 428,234 |
| 1962-63 | 304,102 | 27,265 | 21,700 | 15,377 | 7,310 | 12,995 | 5,725 | 394,474 |
| 1963-64 | 539,637 | 54,910 | 18,759 | 46,935 | 5,501 | 14,232 | 5,330 | 685,304 |
| 1964-65 | 368,052 | 31,542 | 15,551 | 37,032 | 4,857 | 15,682 | 9,276 | 481,992 |
| 1965-66 | 546,781 | 38,125 | 15,922 | 38,029 | 8,050 | 19,505 | 13,632 | 680,044 |
| 1966-67 | 483,456 | 31,851 | 4,803 | 58,542 | 9,963 | 17,079 | 13,818 | 619,512 |
| 1967-68 | 311,320 | 24,690 | 3,545 | 41.405 | 4,760 | 13,721 | 12,309 | 411,750 |
| 1968-69 | 281,216 | 24,622 | 2,723 | 26,407 | 4,248 | 13,946 | 14,311 | 367,473 |
| 1969-70 | 319,535 | 26,963 | 5,165 | 88,312 | 3,829 | 19,686 | 22,213 | 485,703 |
| 1970-71 | 410,410 | 24,803 | 13,366 | 179,595 | 8,918 | 22,487 | 46,811 | 706,390 |
| 1971-72 | 479,043 | 24,701 | 10,454 | 230,528 | 10,757 | 27,260 | 42,603 | 825,34 |
| 1972-73 | 553,241 | 23,916 | 6,756 | 165,248 | 8,236 | 20,819 | 54,056 | 832,27 |

[1] Wheat exports include bagged seed wheat for the Years 1955-56 to 1972-73.

[2] Wheat equivalent.

[3] Barley exports include barley malt and pot and pearl barley for the years 1948-49 to 1972-73 but bulk barley only for earlier yea

[4] Flaxseed exports include linseed oil for the years 1956-57 to 1972-73 but bulk flaxseed only for earlier years.

[5] Rapeseed exports prior to 1956-57 not available – includes exports of rapeseed oil.

Sources: Wheat & Flour – Statistics Canada: All other grains – Canadian Grain Commission – 1972-73. All previous years Statistics Canada, Grain Trade of Canada.

# TABLE XII.

## EXPORTS [1] OF CANADIAN WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR BY SELECTED AREAS

Crop Years 1953-54 to 1972-73

| Crop Year | United Kingdom | Europe (Excl. U.K.) | U.S.A. | North and Central America (Excl. U.S.A.) | South America | Africa | Asia Middle East and Oceania | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | (Thousands of Bushels) | | | | |
| 1953-54 | 82,020 (32.2%) | 63,350 (24.8%) | 7,974 (3.1%) | 11,140 (4.4%) | 19,528 (7.7%) | 11,297 (4.4%) | 59,772 (23.4%) | 255,081 (100.0%) |
| 1954-55 | 101,814 (40.4%) | 75,820 (30.1%) | 5,235 (2.1%) | 10,712 (4.3%) | 8,685 (3.4%) | 7,572 (3.0%) | 42,071 (16.7%) | 251,909 (100.0%) |
| 1955-56 | 109,446 (35.4%) | 127,210 (41.1%) | 8,256 (2.7%) | 9,294 (3.0%) | 6,751 (2.2%) | 8,200 (2.7%) | 40,025 (12.9%) | 309,182 (100.0%) |
| 1956-57 | 90,435 (34.5%) | 101,242 (38.7%) | 7,548 (2.9%) | 7,028 (2.7%) | 6,610 (2.5%) | 2,615 (1.0%) | 46,319 (17.7%) | 261,797 (100.0%) |
| 1957-58 | 104,061 (32.9%) | 101,141 (32.0%) | 8,920 (2.8%) | 8,787 (2.8%) | 8,223 (2.6%) | 2,165 (0.7%) | 82,776 (26.2%) | 316,073 (100.0%) |
| 1958-59 | 100,887 (34.9%) | 87,511 (30.3%) | 5,012 (1.7%) | 8,291 (2.9%) | 7,234 (2.5%) | 10,845 (3.8%) | 69,134 (23.9%) | 288,914 (100.0%) |
| 1959-60 | 93,578 (34.4%) | 75,602 (27.8%) | 3,627 (1.3%) | 8,045 (3.0%) | 8,880 (3.3%) | 12,644 (4.7%) | 69,311 (25.5%) | 271,687 (100.0%) |
| 1960-61 | 91.773 (26.5%) | 124,910 (36.0%) | 3,858 (1.1%) | 8,288 (2.4%) | 6,122 (1.8%) | 4,956 (1.4%) | 106,727 (30.8%) | 346,634 (100.0%) |
| 1961-62 | 85,959 (24.2%) | 104,162 (29.4%) | 2,864 (0.8%) | 9,128 (2.6%) | 6,308 (1.8%) | 8,427 (2.4%) | 137,857 (38.8%) | 354,705 (100.0%) |
| 1962-63 | 89,623 (27.4%) | 90,155 (27.5%) | 2,475 (0.8%) | 8,606 (2.6%) | 8,556 (2.6%) | 12,545 (3.8%) | 115,401 (35.3%) | 327,361 (100.0%) |
| 1963-64 | 90,832 (15.4%) | 351,711 (59.3%) | 1,975 (0.3%) | 23,403 (4.0%) | 9,905 (1.7%) | 5,823 (1.0%) | 107,987 (18.3%) | 591,636 (100.0%) |
| 1964-65 | 80,148 (20.1%) | 140,279 (35.2%) | 1,048 (0.3%) | 23,705 (6.0%) | 12,011 (3.0%) | 4,668 (1.2%) | 136,423 (34.2%) | 398,282 (100.0%) |
| 1965-66 | 78,505 (13.4%) | 297,625 (51.0%) | 1,618 (0.3%) | 31,120 (5.3%) | 7,793 (1.3%) | 3,382 (0.6%) | 164,070 (28.1%) | 584,113 (100.0%) |
| 1966-67 | 73,134 (14.2%) | 186,208 (36.2%) | 748 (0.1%) | 25,838 (5.0%) | 5,570 (1.1%) | 15,002 (2.9%) | 208,089 (40.5%) | 514,589 (100.0%) |
| 1967-68 | 64,953 (19.4%) | 115,246 (34.3%) | 588 (0.2%) | 22,088 (6.6%) | 3,686 (1.1%) | 6,051 (1.8%) | 122,748 (36.6%) | 335,360 (100.0%) |
| 1968-69 | 58,223 (19.1%) | 64,428 (21.1%) | 479 (0.2%) | 18,757 (6.1%) | 3,686 (1.2%) | 8,377 (2.7%) | 151,213 (49.6%) | 305,163 (100.0%) |
| 1969-70 | 54,695 (15.8%) | 107,173 (31.2%) | 1,546 (0.4%) | 24,251 (7.0%) | 8,473 (2.5%) | 12,069 (3.5%) | 136,459 (39.6%) | 344,666 (100.0%) |
| 1970-71 | 66,653 (15.3%) | 85,803 (19.8%) | 334 (0.1%) | 22,059 (5.1%) | 25,716 (5.9%) | 40,270 (9.3%) | 193,407 (44.5%) | 434,242 (100.0%) |
| 1971-72 | 48,900 (9.7%) | 160,885 (32.0%) | 147 (—) | 27,517 (5.5%) | 20,059 (4.0%) | 24,778 (4.9%) | 220,498 (43.9%) | 502,784 (100.0%) |
| 1972-73 [2] | 44,800 (7.8%) | 209,554 (36.3%) | 95 (—) | 26,528 (4.6%) | 22,661 (3.9%) | 19,126 (3.3%) | 253,971 (44.1%) | 576,735 (100.0%) |

[1] Excludes seed exports and quantities lost in wreck.
[2] Subject to revision.
Source: Wheat Review — Statistics Canada

# TABLE XIII.

## EXPORTS OF CANADIAN OATS[1] – BY SELECTED AREAS

Crop Years 1953-54 to 1972-73

| Crop Year | United Kingdom | Europe (Excl. U.K.) | U.S.A. | North and Central America (Excl. U.S.A.) | South America | Africa | Asia and Oceania | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | (Thousands of Bushels) | | | | |
| 1953-54 | 1,542 | 2,383 | 65,878 | 74 | 2 | – | 35 | 69,914 |
| | (2.2%) | (3.4%) | (94.2%) | (0.1%) | – | – | (0.1%) | (100.0%) |
| 1954-55 | 2,494 | 4,241 | 14,811 | 68 | 15 | – | 6 | 21,635 |
| | (11.5%) | (19.6%) | (68.5%) | (0.3%) | (0.1%) | – | – | (100.0%) |
| 1955-56 | 413 | 1,297 | 1,867 | 40 | 7 | – | – | 3,624 |
| | (11.4%) | (35.8%) | (51.5%) | (1.1%) | (0.2%) | – | – | (100.0%) |
| 1956-57 | 149 | 513 | 17,615 | 37 | 26 | – | – | 18,340 |
| | (0.8%) | (2.8%) | (96.0%) | (0.2%) | (0.2%) | – | – | (100.0%) |
| 1957-58 | 3,879 | 399 | 21,581 | 27 | 9 | – | – | 25,895 |
| | (15.0%) | (1.5%) | (83.4%) | (0.1%) | – | – | – | (100.0%) |
| 1958-59 | 3,376 | 2,234 | 1,430 | 11 | 4 | – | – | 7,055 |
| | (47.8%) | (31.7%) | (20.3%) | (0.2%) | – | – | – | (100.0%) |
| 1959-60 | 594 | 3,892 | 1,104 | 8 | 26 | – | – | 5,624 |
| | (10.6%) | (69.2%) | (19.6%) | (0.1%) | (0.5%) | – | – | (100.0%) |
| 1960-61 | 713 | 362 | 812 | 17 | 15 | – | – | 1,919 |
| | (37.1%) | (18.9%) | (42.3%) | (0.9%) | (0.8%) | – | – | (100.0%) |
| 1961-62 | 1,564 | 159 | 951 | 1 | 4 | – | – | 2,679 |
| | (58.4%) | (5.9%) | (35.5%) | (0.1%) | (0.1%) | – | – | (100.0%) |
| 1962-63 | 1,592 | 15,916 | 2,496 | 12 | 2 | 517 | 50 | 20,585 |
| | (7.7%) | (77.3%) | (12.1%) | (0.1%) | – | (2.5%) | (0.3%) | (100.0%) |
| 1963-64 | 1,218 | 13,868 | 1,574 | 12 | – | 839 | 21 | 17,532 |
| | (7.0%) | (79.1%) | (9.0%) | (0.1%) | – | (4.7%) | (0.1%) | (100.0%) |
| 1964-65 | 851 | 11,291 | 2,543 | 36 | – | 6 | – | 14,727 |
| | (5.8%) | (76.7%) | (17.3%) | (0.2%) | – | – | – | (100.0%) |
| 1965-66 | 638 | 13,383 | 1,125 | 22 | – | – | 85 | 15,253 |
| | (4.2%) | (87.7%) | (7.4%) | (0.1%) | – | – | (0.6%) | (100.0%) |
| 1966-67 | 294 | 2,015 | 1,424 | 2 | 1 | – | 62 | 3,798 |
| | (7.8%) | (53.0%) | (37.5%) | (0.1%) | – | – | (1.6%) | (100.0%) |
| 1967-68 | 306 | 799 | 1,342 | – | – | – | 684 | 3,131 |
| | (9.8%) | (25.5%) | (42.9%) | – | – | – | (21.8%) | (100.0%) |
| 1968-69 | 139 | 850 | 928 | – | – | 336 | – | 2,253 |
| | (6.2%) | (37.7%) | (41.2%) | – | – | (14.9%) | – | (100.0%) |
| 1969-70 | 353 | 3,395 | 960 | – | – | – | 130 | 4,838 |
| | (7.3%) | (70.2%) | (19.8%) | – | – | – | (2.7%) | (100.0%) |
| 1970-71 | 33 | 12,114 | 947 | – | – | – | – | 13,094 |
| | (0.3%) | (92.5%) | (7.2%) | – | – | – | – | (100.0%) |
| 1971-72 | 356 | 6,132 | 3,483 | | 225 | | | 10,196 |
| | (3.5%) | (60.1%) | (34.2%) | | (2.2%) | | | (100.0%) |
| 1972-73 | 126 | 1,837 | 4,124 | – | 631 | – | – | 6,718 |
| | (1.9%) | (27.3%) | (61.4%) | | (9.4%) | | | (100.0%) |

[1] Includes Oats as grain only.

Source: Canadian Grain Commission

# TABLE XIV.

## EXPORTS OF CANADIAN BARLEY[1] — BY SELECTED AREAS

### Crop Years 1953-54 to 1972-73

| Crop Year | United Kingdom | Europe Excl. U.K.) | U.S.A. | North and Central America (Excl. U.S.A.) | South America | Africa | Asia and Oceania | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | (Thousands of Bushels) | | | | |
| 1953-54 | 19,639 | 13,438 | 36,921 | 2 | — | — | 20,044 | 90,044 |
| | (21.8%) | (14.9%) | (41.0%) | — | — | — | (22.3%) | (100.0%) |
| 1954-55 | 48,538 | 5,106 | 19,086 | 4 | 2 | — | 4,356 | 77,092 |
| | (63.0%) | (6.6%) | (24.8%) | — | — | — | (5.6%) | (100.0%) |
| 1955-56 | 22,685 | 5,733 | 28,855 | 1 | 3 | — | 7,037 | 64,314 |
| | (35.3%) | (8.9%) | (44.9%) | — | — | — | (10.9%) | (100.0%) |
| 1956-57 | 32,369 | 10,726 | 21,562 | — | — | — | 12,224 | 76,881 |
| | (42.1%) | (14.0%) | (28.0%) | — | — | — | (15.9%) | (100.0%) |
| 1957-58 | 36,743 | 6,745 | 21,457 | — | — | — | 10,175 | 75,120 |
| | (48.9%) | (9.0%) | (28.6%) | — | — | — | (13.5%) | (100.0%) |
| 1958-59 | 41,524 | 6,947 | 10,152 | 1 | 2 | — | 5,751 | 64,377 |
| | (64.5%) | (10.8%) | (15.8%) | — | — | — | (8.9%) | (100.0%) |
| 1959-60 | 30,137 | 12,697 | 13,526 | — | 184 | 5 | 1,144 | 57,693 |
| | (52.2%) | (22.0%) | (23.5%) | — | (0.3%) | — | (2.0%) | (100.0%) |
| 1960-61 | 8,686 | 371 | 12,046 | — | 69 | — | 20,361 | 41,533 |
| | (20.9%) | (0.9%) | (29.0%) | — | (0.2%) | — | (49.0%) | (100.0%) |
| 1961-62 | 7,391 | 70 | 9,726 | — | 184 | — | 19,284 | 36,655 |
| | (20.2%) | (0.2%) | (26.5%) | — | (0.5%) | — | (52.6%) | (100.0%) |
| 1962-63 | 6,803 | 415 | 2,233 | — | — | — | 1,083 | 10,534 |
| | (64.6%) | (3.9%) | (21.2%) | — | — | — | (10.3%) | (100.0%) |
| 1963-64 | 9,546 | 3,364 | 8,675 | — | 185 | — | 19,756 | 41,526 |
| | (23.0%) | (8.1%) | (20.9%) | — | (0.4%) | — | (47.6%) | (100.0%) |
| 1964-65 | 9,832 | 3,483 | 7,738 | — | 153 | — | 11,532 | 32,738 |
| | (30.0%) | (10.7%) | (23.6%) | — | (0.5%) | — | (35.2%) | (100.0%) |
| 1965-66 | 4,733 | 14,988 | 4,704 | — | 163 | — | 9,132 | 33,720 |
| | (14.0%) | (44.4%) | (14.0%) | — | (0.5%) | — | (27.1%) | (100.0%) |
| 1966-67 | 9,316 | 23,325 | 7,372 | — | 83 | — | 13,025 | 53,121 |
| | (17.5%) | (43.9%) | (13.9%) | — | (0.2%) | — | (24.5%) | (100.0%) |
| 1967-68 | 1,943 | 9,602 | 4,372 | — | 459 | — | 19.707 | 36,083 |
| | (5.4%) | (26.6%) | (12.1%) | — | (1.3%) | — | (54.6%) | (100.0%) |
| 1968-69 | 10,879 | 500 | 7,677 | — | — | — | 2,154 | 21,210 |
| | (51.3%) | (2.3%) | (36.2%) | — | — | — | (10.2%) | (100.0%) |
| 1969-70 | 19,609 | 25,767 | 10,322 | — | 2,060 | 948 | 23,998 | 82,704 |
| | (23.7%) | (31.2%) | (12.5%) | — | (2.5%) | (1.1%) | (29.0%) | (100.0%) |
| 1970-71 | 29,501 | 92,074 | 8,458 | 93 | 962 | — | 41,166 | 172,254 |
| | (17.1%) | (53.5%) | (4.9%) | — | (0.6%) | — | (23.9%) | (100.0%) |
| 1971-72 | 28,323 | 125,408 | 13,217 | | 799 | 3,527 | 52,989 | 224,263 |
| | (12.6%) | (55.9%) | (5.9%) | | (0.4%) | (1.6%) | (23.6%) | (100.0%) |
| 1972-73 | 11,143 | 79,750 | 12,536 | 1,206 | 1,689 | 2,051 | 56,872 | 165,247 |
| | (6.7%) | (48.3%) | (7.6%) | (.7%) | (1.0%) | (1.3%) | (34.4%) | (100.0%) |

[1] Includes Barley as grain only.

Source: Canadian Grain Commission

# TABLE XV.

## OVERSEAS[1] CLEARANCES OF CANADIAN BULK GRAIN[2] BY PORT AREAS

Crop Years 1952-53 to 1972-73

| Crop Year | Atlantic Coast[3] | St. Lawrence | Lakehead Direct[4] | Churchill | Pacific Coast | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | (Thousands of Bushels) | | | |
| [illegible] | 42,185 | 240,786 | 533 | 8,621 | 121,374 | 413,499 |
| 1953-54 | 12,830 | 105,460 | 764 | 10,981 | 133,972 | 264,027 |
| 1954-55 | 40,759 | 133,888 | 158 | 12,245 | 98,428 | 285,078 |
| [illegible] | 45,438 | 147,750 | 66 | 12,819 | 113,583 | 319,656 |
| [illegible] | 28,495 | 117,393 | | 16,250 | 138,968 | 301,106 |
| 1957-58 | 30,930 | 122,977 | 532 | 18,451 | 169,555 | 342,445 |
| 1958-59 | 31,111 | 108,061 | 12,027 | 18,723 | 154,107 | 324,029 |
| 1959-60 | 25,236 | 93,514 | 16,919 | 21,838 | 136,755 | 294,262 |
| [illegible] | 33,970 | 123,237 | 16,423 | 20,203 | 159,813 | 353,646 |
| [illegible] | 21,809 | 128,957 | 15.145 | 19,245 | 180,907 | 366,063 |
| 1962-63 | 20,210 | 120,545 | 21,812 | 21,762 | 160,293 | 344,622 |
| [illegible] | 54,475 | 288,576 | 17,526 | 21,680 | 220,746 | 603,003 |
| [illegible] | 34,295 | 156,488 | 21,655 | 22,060 | 186,142 | 420,640 |
| 1965-66 | 40,207 | 301,567 | 25,867 | 25,077 | 234,713 | 627,431 |
| 1966-67 | 32,933 | 252,819 | 33,000 | 21,031 | 229,694 | 569,477 |
| 1967-68 | 15,532 | 120,907 | 21,937 | 21,543 | 193,135 | 373,054 |
| 1968-69 | 21,271 | 82,617 | 12,773 | 22,582 | 187,145 | 326,388 |
| 1969-70 | 32,752 | 173,269 | 10,957 | 21,967 | 197,681 | 436,626 |
| 1970-71 | 30,119 | 305,151 | 42,434 | 23,402 | 260,612 | 661,718 |
| 1971-72 | 34,641 | 360,424 | 46,103 | 25,489 | 307,880 | 774,537 |
| 1972-73 | 34,761 | 335,245 | 38,030 | 25,272 | 349,037 | 782,345 |

[1] To all countries except the U.S.A.

[2] Wheat (excluding bagged seed wheat), Oats, Barley, Rye and Flaxseed. Includes Rapeseed from 1965-66.

[3] Includes U.S.A. Ports, for years 1952-53 thru 1962-63 only)

[4] Includes shipments from ports along Great Lakes.

Source: Canadian Grain Commission

# TABLE XVI.

## WHEAT PRODUCTION IN THE FOUR MAJOR EXPORTING COUNTRIES

Crop Years 1958-59 to 1973-74

| Crop Year | Canada | Argentina | Australia | United States | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | (Thousands of Bushels) | | | |
| 1958-59 | 398,077 | 245,000 | 215,100 | 1,461,714 | 2,319,89 |
| 1959-60 | 445,077 | 215,000 | 198,500 | 1,121,118 | 1,979,69 |
| 1960-61 | 518,379 | 154,100 | 273,720 | 1,357,272 | 2,303,47 |
| [illegible] | 283,394 | 210,300 | 247,200 | 1,234,743 | 1,975,63 |
| 1962-63 | 563,554 | 209,300 | 306,910 | 1,093,667 | 2,173,43 |
| 1963-64 | 723,442 | 328,485 | 327,912 | 1,142,013 | 2,521,85 |
| 1964-65 | 600,424 | 413,700 | 368,800 | 1,290,700 | 2,673,62 |
| 1965-66 | 648,917 | 223,400 | 259,700 | 1,326,700 | 2,458,71 |
| [illegible] | 827,338 | 229,500 | 466,600 | 1,310,648 | 2,834,08 |
| [illegible] | 592,920 | 268,964 | 277,305 | 1,524,300 | 2.663,48 |
| [illegible] | 649,844 | 210,909 | 543,954 | 1,576,251 | 2,980,95 |
| 1969-70 | 684,276 | 257.941 | 387.536 | 1,460,187 | 2,789.94 |
| 1970-71 | 331,519 | 156,161 | 293,472 | 1,378,477 | 2,159,62 |
| 1971-72 | 529,552 | 199,886 | 317,613 | 1,639,504 | 2,686,55 |
| 1972-73[1] | 533,288 | 259,043 | 240,745 | 1,544,779 | 2,577,85 |
| 1973-74[1] | 628,738 | 198,416 | 431,739 | 1,727,469 | 2,986,36 |

[1] Subject to revision.

Source: For Canada – Statistics Canada.
United States, Argentina & Australia—World Agriculture Production & Trade, U.S. Department of Agriculture

# TABLE XVII.

## EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR BY PRINCIPAL EXPORTERS
## DISTRIBUTION BY QUANTITY AND PERCENTAGE OF WORLD TRADE

July—June Crop Years 1953-54 to 1972-73

| Crop Year | Argentina | Australia | Canada | United States | Others | World Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | (Millions of Bushels) | | | |
| 1953-54 | 110 (12.6%) | 71 (8.2%) | 278 (32.0%) | 217 (25.0%) | 193 (22.2%) | 869 (100.0%) |
| 1954-55 | 132 (13.6%) | 93 (9.6%) | 253 (26.1%) | 274 (28.1%) | 219 (22.6%) | 971 (100.0%) |
| 1955-56 | 112 (10.1%) | 102 (9.2%) | 304 (27.4%) | 346 (31.2%) | 246 (22.1%) | 1,110 (100.0%) |
| 1956-57 | 99 (7.6%) | 126 (9.6%) | 270 (20.6%) | 549 (41.9%) | 267 (20.3%) | 1,311 (100.0%) |
| 1957-58 | 78 (6.5%) | 62 (5.2%) | 317 (26.6%) | 402 (33.8%) | 332 (27.9%) | 1,191 (100.0%) |
| 1958-59 | 103 (7.8%) | 75 (5.7%) | 300 (22.8%) | 442 (33.6%) | 396 (30.1%) | 1,316 (100.0%) |
| 1959-60 | 78 (5.7%) | 122 (9.0%) | 280 (20.6%) | 509 (37.5%) | 370 (27.2%) | 1,359 (100.0%) |
| 1960-61 | 71 (4.5%) | 183 (11.6%) | 342 (21.7%) | 661 (41.9%) | 320 (20.3%) | 1,577 (100.0%) |
| 1961-62 | 86 (4.9%) | 232 (13.2%) | 365 (20.8%) | 718 (40.9%) | 356 (20.2%) | 1,757 (100.0%) |
| 1962-63 | 66 (4.1%) | 182 (11.3%) | 330 (20.5%) | 638 (39.7%) | 392 (24.4%) | 1,608 (100.0%) |
| 1963-64 | 102 (4.9%) | 287 (13.9%) | 552 (26.7%) | 849 (41.0%) | 280 (13.5%) | 2,070 (100.0%) |
| 1964-65 | 163 (8.7%) | 238 (12.7%) | 438 (23.3%) | 720 (38.2%) | 322 (17.1%) | 1,881 (100.0%) |
| 1965-66 | 292 (12.7%) | 209 (9.1%) | 547 (23.8%) | 860 (37.4%) | 390 (17.0%) | 2,298 (100.0%) |
| 1966-67 | 112 (5.4%) | 257 (12.4%) | 545 (26.3%) | 742 (35.9%) | 414 (20.0%) | 2,070 (100.0%) |
| 1967-68 | 50 (2.5%) | 258 (13.4%) | 336 (17.4%) | 753 (39.0%) | 536 (27.7%) | 1,933 (100.0%) |
| 1968-69 | 102 (6.2%) | 197 (11.9%) | 306 (18.5%) | 552 (33.5%) | 494 (29.9%) | 1,651 (100.0%) |
| 1969-70 | 78 (4.1%) | 266 (14.2%) | 346 (18.5%) | 617 (32.9%) | 567 (30.3%) | 1,874 (100.0%) |
| 1970-71 | 64 (3.2%) | 349 (17.5%) | 435 (21.9%) | 740 (37.2%) | 401 (20.2%) | 1,989 (100.0%) |
| 1971-72 | 49 (2.5%) | 321 (16.7%) | 504 (26.2%) | 621 (32.2%) | 432 (22.4%) | 1,927 (100.0%) |
| 1972-73[1] | 129 (5.2%) | 204 (8.3%) | 577 (23.3%) | 1,166 (47.2%) | 395 (16.0%) | 2,471 (100.0%) |

[1] Subject to revision.

Sources: Canada—(Aug.-July) Statistics Canada – Wheat Review.
U.S. – Wheat Situation; Foreign Agricultural Service; United States Department of Agriculture.
Argentina, Australia and Others.
1953-54 – 1962-63 – Wheat Situation: Foreign Agricultural Service, United States Department of Agriculture.
1963-64 – 1972-73 - World Wheat Statistics, International Wheat Council, and Annual Review of World Grains Situation,International Wheat Coulcil. CL67/9F Nov. 14, 1973.

# TABLE XVIII.

## WHEAT ACREAGE IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

1964 to 1973

| Year | Belgium | France | Germany (West) | India | Italy | Japan |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | (Thousand Acres) | | | |
| 1964 | 541 | 10,843 | 3,576 | 33,349 | 10,892 | 1,25 |
| 1965 | 568 | 11,169 | 3,489 | 33,260 | 10,596 | 1,17 |
| 1966 | 534 | 9,864 | 3,432 | 31,273 | 10,561 | 1,04 |
| 1967 | 502 | 9,709 | 3,494 | 31,723 | 9,914 | 88 |
| 1968 | 511 | 10,107 | 3,618 | 37,061 | 10,576 | 79 |
| 1969 | 504 | 9,968 | 3,692 | 39,433 | 10,423 | 70 |
| 1970 | 467 | 9,257 | 3,689 | 41,084 | 10,225 | 56 |
| 1971 | 499 | 9,830 | 3,814 | 45,055 | 9,658 | 41 |
| 1972 | 526 | 9,781 | 4,016 | 47,333 | 9,396 | 28 |
| 1973[1] | 477 | 9,744 | 3,959 | | 8,939 | 18 |

| Year | Netherlands | Sweden | Switzerland | Turkey | United Kingdom | U.S.S.R |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | (Thousand Acres) | | | |
| 1964 | 373 | 640 | 264 | 19,790 | 2,207 | 167,74 |
| 1965 | 390 | 684 | 269 | 19,840 | 2,535 | 173,47 |
| 1966 | 366 | 472 | 267 | 19,938 | 2,239 | 172,86 |
| 1967 | 381 | 628 | 264 | 20,045 | 2,305 | 165,62 |
| 1968 | 378 | 605 | 264 | 20,270 | 2,417 | 166,12 |
| 1969 | 383 | 652 | 267 | 20,386 | 2,059 | 164,14 |
| 1970 | 351 | 655 | 257 | 21,394 | 2,496 | 161,11 |
| 1971 | 351 | 605 | 240 | 21,489 | 2,710 | 158,16 |
| 1972 | 385 | 662 | 242 | 21,563 | 2,784 | 144,49 |
| 1973[1] | 341 | 734 | 235 | 21,736 | 2,831 | NA |

[1] Preliminary

Source: World Wheat Statistics, International Wheat Council and Annual Review of the World Grains Situation, International Wheat Council. CL67/9F

# TABLE XIX.

## WHEAT PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

1964 to 1973

| Year | Belgium | France | Germany (West) | India | Italy | Japa |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | (Thousand Bushels) | | | |
| 1964 | 33,474 | 508,459 | 185,446 | 362,330 | 315,481 | 45,70 |
| 1965 | 31,747 | 542,337 | 159,762 | 451,580 | 359,243 | 47,28 |
| 1966 | 24,251 | 415,094 | 166,559 | 383,016 | 345,391 | 37,62 |
| 1967 | 30,938 | 524,994 | 213,812 | 418,621 | 352,593 | 35,64 |
| 1968 | 31,416 | 550,604 | 227,738 | 607,741 | 354,761 | 37,18 |
| 1969 | 28,623 | 531,277 | 220,462 | 685,307 | 352,188 | 27,85 |
| 1970 | 27,006 | 474,802 | 208,042 | 738,291 | 356,013 | 17,41 |
| 1971 | 33,620 | 568,870 | 262,426 | 875,720 | 367,220 | 16,16 |
| 1972 | 34,907 | 665,911 | 242,804 | 972,870 | 346,239 | 10,43 |
| 1973[1] | 37,295 | 650,075 | 262,131 | 936,972 | 329,152 | 7,42 |

| Year | Netherlands | Sweden | Switzerland | Turkey | United Kingdom | U.S.S.R |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | (Thousand Bushels) | | | |
| 1964 | 27,080 | 39,132 | 14,293 | 310,117 | 139,369 | 2,733,69 |
| 1965 | 25,390 | 38,140 | 12,934 | 317,098 | 153,258 | 2,193,08 |
| 1966 | 21,936 | 21,164 | 12,787 | 356,965 | 127,684 | 3,692,70 |
| 1967 | 27,154 | 41,520 | 15,800 | 371,479 | 143,411 | 2,840,28 |
| 1968 | 24,949 | 36,743 | 15,138 | 352,850 | 127,464 | 3,431,60 |
| 1969 | 24,875 | 33,694 | 13,999 | 385,809 | 123,605 | 2,936,44 |
| 1970 | 23,626 | 35,458 | 12,860 | 367,437 | 155,646 | 3,662,02 |
| 1971 | 25,941 | 36,560 | 15,065 | 486,858 | 176,922 | 3,628,83 |
| 1972 | 24,729 | 47,256 | 14,608 | 448,277 | 175,636 | 3,152,63 |
| 1973[1] | 26,639 | 49,421 | 12,309 | 367,440 | 183,977 | 3,931,60 |

[1] Preliminary.

Source: World Wheat Statistics, International Wheat Council and Annual Review of the World Grains Situation, International Wheat Council. CL67/9F Nov. 14, 1973.

# TABLE XX.

## IMPORTS OF WHEAT AND FLOUR INTO SELECTED COUNTRIES FROM ALL SOURCES

**Crop Years** 1958-59 to 1972-73

| Crop Year | Belgium/ Luxembourg | Brazil | France | Germany (West) | India | Italy | Japan |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | (Thousand Bushels) | | | |
| 1958-59 | 18,078 | 75,251 | 20,172 | 89,324 | 128,199 | 2,903 | 90,279 |
| 1959-60 | 14,955 | 65,183 | 12,052 | 76,941 | 131,653 | 3,160 | 94,248 |
| 1960-61 | 17,710 | 73,892 | 14,734 | 80,983 | 140,581 | 87,083 | 104,132 |
| 1961-62 | 17,821 | 83,886 | 13,228 | 129,154 | 105,528 | 33,143 | 101,890 |
| 1962-63 | 13,081 | 88,258 | 21,899 | 68,711 | 142,419 | 10,141 | 97,848 |
| 1963-64 | 20,687 | 70,180 | 28,256 | 69,409 | 157,116 | 17,821 | 143,999 |
| 1964-65 | 15,653 | 84,217 | 26,051 | 54,528 | 210,946 | 26,162 | 130,293 |
| 1965-66 | 20,282 | 85,282 | 27,484 | 59,635 | 280,906 | 38,434 | 130,550 |
| 1966-67 | 19,327 | 96,893 | 25,243 | 56,989 | 233,102 | 37,883 | 156,528 |
| 1967-68 | 19,878 | 91,308 | 16,902 | 67,425 | 246,073 | 34,576 | 148,004 |
| 1968-69 | 30,828 | 89,103 | 22,046 | 93,439 | 139,220 | 57,835 | 153,699 |
| 1969-70 | 43,027 | 76,464 | 17,453 | 66,212 | 111,370 | 47,399 | 162,591 |
| 1970-71 | 38,434 | 68,160 | 13,154 | 93,293 | 87,340 | 52,911 | 177,619 |
| 1971-72 | 44,827 | 54,197 | 7,018 | 100,568 | 57,063 | 50,670 | 182,432 |
| 1972-73[2] | 11,391 | 112,472 | 7,826 | 32,077 | 41,925 | 38,066 | 204,369 |

| Crop Year | Republic of Korea | Netherlands | Philippines | Switzerland | Turkey | United Arab Republic | United Kingdom |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | (Thousand Bushels) | | | |
| 1958-59 | 11,097 | 44,570 | 12,860 | 11,942 | 1,102 | 53,242 | 194,742 |
| 1959-60 | 12,052 | 40,896 | 12,419 | 13,558 | 2,499 | 47,657 | 164,208 |
| 1960-61 | 10,986 | 34,539 | 10,471 | 11,464 | 9,664 | 36,523 | 173,100 |
| 1961-62 | 10,692 | 49,971 | 12,309 | 16,351 | 44,350 | 62,795 | 172,401 |
| 1962-63 | 33,547 | 19,989 | 13,705 | 15,579 | 24,582 | 63,236 | 156,455 |
| 1963-64 | 27,852 | 29,211 | 16,424 | 12,162 | 15,322 | 70,144 | 169,205 |
| 1964-65 | 19,401 | 26,088 | 16,535 | 13,779 | 10,398 | 70,438 | 153,956 |
| 1965-66 | 22,046 | 27,190 | 17,968 | 18,445 | 4,850 | 70,879 | 171,373 |
| 1966-67 | 24,030 | 22,450 | 18,041 | 14,146 | 8,672 | 91,786 | 153,442 |
| 1967-68 | 27,852 | 34,613 | 21,679 | 14,587 | 1,653 | 102,221 | 149,804 |
| 1968-69 | 36,008 | 46,995 | 18,078 | 13,191 | 20,253 | 71,467 | 168,139 |
| 1969-70 | 61,472 | 59,451 | 20,062 | 18,115 | 32,041 | 62,317 | 175,672 |
| 1970-71 | 64,375 | 48,134 | 21,789 | 18,298 | 20,870 | 92,888 | 196,909 |
| 1971-72 | 65,551 | 54,491 | 23,920 | 15,763 | 20,356 | 95,901 | 140,692 |
| 1972-73[2] | 60,002 | 41,447 | 24,655 | 17,416 | 1,139 | 111,995 | 116,184 |

[1] July-June crop year.

[2] Subject to revision.

Sources: 1957-58 to 1971-72 International Wheat Council — World Wheat Statistics. 1973
1972-73 International Wheat Council — Annual Review of the World Grains Situation.

# TABLE XXI.

## SCHEDULE OF CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD PAYMENTS FOR No. 1 NORTHERN WHEAT BASIS IN STORE THUNDER BAY OR VANCOUVER

Pool Account Years 1950-51 to 1972-73

| Pool Account | Initial Payment | Adjustment Payment | Interim Payment | Final Payment[1] | Total Realized Pri |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | (Dollars per Bushel) | | |
| 1950-51 | 1.40 | .20 | — | .258 | 1.858 |
| 1951-52 | 1.40 | .20 | — | .236 | 1.836 |
| 1952-53 | 1.40 | .20 | .12 | .099 | 1.819 |
| 1953-54 | 1.40 | — | .10 | .064 | 1.564 |
| 1954-55 | 1.40 | — | .10 | .151 | 1.651 |
| 1955-56 | 1.40 | — | .10 | .109 | 1.609 |
| 1956-57 | 1.40 | — | .10 | .088 | 1.588 |
| 1957-58 | 1.40 | — | .10 | .121 | 1.621 |
| 1958-59 | 1.40 | — | .10 | .096 | 1.596 |
| 1959-60 | 1.40 | — | .10 | .090 | 1.590 |
| 1960-61 | 1.40 | — | .10 | .295 | 1.795 |
| 1961-62 | 1.40 | .10 | — | .410 | 1.910 |
| 1962-63 | 1.50 | — | — | .374 | 1.874 |
| 1963-64 | 1.50 | — | — | .474 | 1.974 |
| 1964-65 | 1.50 | — | — | .387 | 1.887 |
| 1965-66 | 1.50 | — | — | .497 | 1.997 |
| 1966-67 | 1.50 | — | — | .487 | 1.987 |
| 1967-68 | 1.70 | — | — | .114 | 1.814 |
| 1968-69 | 1.70 | — | — | — | 1.700 |
| 1969-70 | 1.50 | — | .073[2] | .107[3] | 1.680 |
| 1970-71 | 1.50 | — | — | .171 | 1.671 |
| *1971-72 | 1.46 | | | .136 | 1.596 |
| *1972-73 | 1.46 | 30 | — | .394 | 2.154 |

[1] Final payment and final realized price after deduction of Board operating costs, but prior to deduction of P.F.A.A. Levy for years 1950-51 through 1969-70.

[2] Payment from Pool account prior to payment from Temporary Wheat Reserves Act.

[3] Payment from Temporary Wheat Reserves Act.

* Price represents. 1CW RS

# TABLE XXII.

## SCHEDULE OF CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD PAYMENTS FOR No. 2 CANADA WESTERN OATS BASIS IN STORE THUNDER BAY

**Pool Account Years** 1960-61 to 1972-73

| Pool Account | Initial Payment | Adjustment Payment | Final Payment[1] | Final Realized Price |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | (Cents per Bushel) | |
| 960-61 | 60 | | 14.2 | 74.2 |
| 961-62 | 60 | | 17.2 | 77.2 |
| 962-63 | 60 | | 11.8 | 71.8 |
| 963-64 | 60 | | 9.2 | 69.2 |
| 964-65 | 60 | | 17.2 | 77.2 |
| 965-66 | 60 | | 24.5 | 84.5 |
| 966-67 | 60 | | 23.4 | 83.4 |
| 967-68 | 65 | | 17.5 | 82.5 |
| 968-69 | 65 | | — | 65.0 |
| 969-70 | 60 | | 9.9 | 69.9 |
| 970-71 | 60 | | 8.1 | 68.1 |
| 971-72 | 60 | | 7.8 | 67.8 |
| 972-73 | .60 | .10 | 40.1 | 110.1 |

[1] Final payment and final realized price after deduction of Board operating costs, but prior to deduction of P.F.A.A. Levy for years 1960-61 through 1969-70.

# TABLE XXIII.

## SCHEDULE OF CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD PAYMENTS FOR No. 3 CANADA WESTERN 6-ROW BARLEY BASIS IN STORE THUNDER BAY

**Pool Account Years** 1960-61 to 1972-73

| Pool Account | Initial Payment | Adjustment Payment | Final Payment [1] | Final Realized Price[1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | (Cents per Bushel) | |
| 960-61 | 96 | | 8.5 | 104.5 |
| 961-62 | 96 | | 32.0 | 128.0 |
| 962-63 | 96 | | 17.2 | 113.2 |
| 963-64 | 96 | | 21.8 | 117.8 |
| 964-65 | 96 | | 30.0 | 126.0 |
| 965-66 | 96 | | 32.6 | 128.6 |
| 966-67 | 96 | | 33.4 | 129.4 |
| 967-68 | 106 | | 4.2 | 110.2 |
| 968-69 | 106 | | — | 106.0 |
| 969-70 | 91 | | 2.5 | 93.5 |
| 970-71 | 91 | .10 | — | 101.0 |
| 971-72 | 91 | | — | 91. |
| 972-73 | 96 | 09 | 49.9 | 154.9 |

[1] Final payment and final realized price after deduction of Board operating costs, but prior to deduction of P.F.A.A. Levy for years 1960-61 through 1969-70.

# TABLE XXIV.

## ANNUAL AVERAGES OF CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD SELLING QUOTATIONS BASIS IN STORE THUNDER BAY

**Crop Years** 1962-63 to 1972-73

| Crop Year | WHEAT | | | | | OATS | BARLEY |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 Nor. | 2 Nor. | 3 Nor. | 4 Nor. | 2 C.W. Dur. | 2 C.W. | 2 C.W. 6 Row |
| | (Dollars per Bushel) | | | | | | |
| 1962-63 ..... | 1.96 1/8 | 1.95 1/4 | 1.93 5/8 | 1.87 1/4 | 2.56 1/4 | .81 3/4 | 1.30 3/4 |
| 1963-64 ..... | 2.03 3/8 | 2.00 3/8 | 1.97 1/2 | 1.90 5/8 | 2.16 3/4 | .78 5/8 | 1.23 1/2 |
| 1964-65 ..... | 1.98 3/8 | 1.95 3/8 | 1.90 5/8 | 1.84 5/8 | 1.94 1/2 | .83 | 1.33 1/4 |
| 1965-66 ..... | 1.99 3/4 | 1.96 3/4 | 1.88 1/4 | 1.83 1/4 | 1.97 5/8 | .89 3/4 | 1.38 1/2 |
| 1966-67 ..... | 2.11 3/4 | 2.08 3/4 | 2.05 3/8 | 2.00 1/2 | 2.23 | .92 5/8 | 1.37 1/8 |
| 1967-68 ..... | 1.94 1/2 | 1.92 7/8 | 1.91 5/8 | 1.87 3/4 | 2.11 7/8 | .95 1/4 | 1.30 5/8 |
| 1968-69 ..... | 1.94 7/8 | 1.90 | 1.87 1/4 | 1.80 3/8 | 2.13 | .85 1/2 | 1.19 3/4 |
| 1969-70 ..... | 1.80 3/4 | 1.77 5/8 | 1.67 1/4 | 1.52 | 1.88 1/2 | .73 3/8 | 1.12 1/4 |
| 1970-71 ..... | 1.79 1/4 | 1.77 1/8 | 1.72 | 1.67 3/8 | 1.75 | .83 1/4 | 1.30 7/8 |
| 1971-72 ..... | 1.68½ [1] | 1.68½ | 1.63½ | 1.60½ | 1.62 5/8 | .67¼ | 1.13 |
| 1972-73 ..... | 2.62½ [1] | 2.58½ | 2.46 7/8 | | 2.82 7/8 | 1.09¼ | 1.76¾ [1] |

[1] Prices represented by 1 CW 14% 2 CW 14% 3 CW R.S. 4º No longer quoted 2 CW 6 ROW

Monthly Average

| | 1 CW 14% | 2 CW 14% | 3 CW RS | 2 CW DURUM | 3 CW DURUM | 2 CW OATS | 2 CW 6 ROW |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| August ..... | 1.79 1/2 | 1.69 1/2 | 1.63 1/2 | 1.77 1/8 | 1.68 1/8 | .75 5/8 | 1.27 |
| September ..... | 2.11 1/2 | 2.01 1/2 | 1.95 1/2 | 2.18 5/8 | 2.09 5/8 | .83 7/8 | 1.38 3/8 |
| October ..... | 2.30 7/8 | 2.20 7/8 | 2.14 7/8 | 2.43 1/2 | 2.34 1/2 | .86 1/4 | 1.46 1/8 |
| November ..... | 2.33 7/8 | 2.23 7/8 | 2.17 7/8 | 2.46 1/2 | 2.37 1/2 | .93 | 1.54 |
| December ..... | 2.59 1/4 | 2.49 1/4 | 2.43 1/4 | 2.71 7/8 | 2.62 7/8 | .98 1/2 | 1.67 1/8 |
| January ..... | 2.67 5/8 | 2.57 5/8 | 2.51 5/8 | 2.80 1/4 | 2.71 1/4 | 1.64 1/4 | 1.74 1/8 |
| February ..... | 2.67 3/4 | 2.57 3/4 | 2.51 3/4 | 2.80 3/8 | 2.71 3/8 | 1.21 | 1.75 3/4 |
| March ..... | 2.68 1/8 | 2.58 1/8 | 2.52 1/8 | 2.80 3/4 | 2.71 3/4 | 1.17 7/8 | 1.74 5/8 |
| April ..... | 2.68 1/2 | 2.58 1/2 | 2.52 1/2 | 2.81 1/8 | 2.72 1/8 | 1.15 5/8 | 1.79 5/8 |
| May ..... | 2.81 | 2.71 | 2.65 | 2.94 1/4 | 2.85 1/4 | 1.18 1/4 | 1.97 1/2 |
| June ..... | 3.22 1/8 | 3.11 3/8 | 3.07 1/2 | 3.50 | 3.43 1/4 | 1.37 3/4 | 2.28 1/8 |
| July ..... | 3.60 3/4 | 3.49 3/4 | 3.46 3/4 | 4.70 7/8 | 4.64 7/8 | 1.59 | 2.56 1/2 |

## SCHEDULE OF TOTAL NUMBER OF CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD DELIVERY PERMITS ISSUED TO PRODUCERS

**Crop Years** 1948-49 to 1972-73

| Crop Year | Manitoba | Saskatchewan | Alberta and British Columbia | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1948-49 | 40,719 | 114,237 | 73,637 | 228,593 |
| 1949-50 | 42,257 | 113,661 | 74,289 | 230,207 |
| 1950-51 | 42,606 | 116,820 | 75,303 | 234,729 |
| 1951-52 | 43,227 | 114,459 | 73,342 | 231,028 |
| 1952-53 | 44,450 | 117,335 | 78,806 | 240,591 |
| 1953-54 | 44,701 | 117,240 | 79,312 | 241,253 |
| 1954-55 | 42,781 | 112,964 | 74,563 | 230,308 |
| 1955-56 | 39,964 | 111,665 | 76,541 | 228,170 |
| 1956-57 | 43,120 | 110,872 | 76,862 | 230,854 |
| 1957-58 | 42,414 | 108,902 | 75,000 | 226,316 |
| 1958-59 | 43,242 | 107,128 | 79,474 | 229,844 |
| 1959-60 | 41,960 | 105,621 | 77,713 | 225,294 |
| 1960-61 | 42,124 | 104,384 | 77,917 | 224,425 |
| 1961-62 | 41,888 | 103,795 | 77,991 | 223,674 |
| 1962-63 | 41,352 | 102,420 | 77,366 | 221,138 |
| 1963-64 | 39,471 | 100,202 | 75,206 | 214,879 |
| 1964-65 | 39,027 | 98,028 | 73,888 | 210,943 |
| 1965-66 | 38,013 | 95,541 | 71,632 | 205,186 |
| 1966-67 | 36,258 | 92,302 | 69,494 | 198,054 |
| 1967-68 | 35.107 | 89,761 | 67,189 | 192,057 |
| 1968-69 | 35,332 | 88,304 | 66,970 | 190,606 |
| 1969-70 | 35,203 | 88,378 | 66,423 | 190,004 |
| 1970-71 | 33,602 | 85,453 | 63,654 | 182,709 |
| 1971-72 | 33,124 | 82,876 | 60,886 | 176,886 |
| 1972-73 | 31,963 | 80,706 | 58,943 | 171,612 |

WB
A56

# The Canadian Wheat Board annual report

NINETEEN HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-THREE / SEVENTY-FOUR



THE CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD

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Copies of this Annual Report available in French upon request.

## MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

| | |
|---|---|
| G. N. VOGEL | Chief Commissioner |
| D. H. TRELEAVEN | Assistant Chief Commissioner |
| R. L. KRISTJANSON | Commissioner |
| C. W. GIBBINGS | Commissioner |
| R. M. ESDALE | Commissioner |

## Executive Officers

| | |
|---|---|
| C. E. GORDON EARL | Executive Director |
| J. L. LEIBFRIED | Marketing Co-ordinator |
| PEEBLES KELLY | Treasurer |
| J. E. McLAUGHLIN | Secretary |

## Canadian Offices

| | |
|---|---|
| Winnipeg, Manitoba | Head Office |
| Vancouver, British Columbia | W. E. Wellman, Manager |
| Montreal, Quebec | G. M. Champagne, Manager |

## Overseas Offices

| | |
|---|---|
| London, England | D. D. Yates, London Manager |
| Tokyo, Japan | T. Ono, Tokyo Manager |
| Brussels, Belgium | H. Diepenbrock, Representative |

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The Honourable Otto E. Lang,
Minister Responsible for the
Canadian Wheat Board,
Ottawa, Canada

Winnipeg, Canada
January 31, 1975

Sir:

We beg to submit herewith the Annual Report of the Canadian Wheat Board for the crop year ending July 31, 1974, as required by the Canadian Wheat Board Act.

# ART I THE INTERNATIONAL GRAIN MARKET




## TRODUCTION

The 1973-74 crop year was marked by record oduction of all major grains, continuing strong mestic and import demand and a prolonged surge in prices. While the total volume of grain ded declined from the record level of the pre- us year, due largely to the production recovery in Union of Soviet Socialist Republics following its or 1972-73 crop, the level of trade was neverthe- s very high. As a result, grain stocks, which had en substantially depleted in the previous three ars, fell even further to extremely low levels. set by continuing labour and transportation oblems, Canada's exports of all grains fell 28 rcent from the previous year, to 579 million shels, including 419 million bushels of wheat d wheat flour. Consequently, its outward carry- er of wheat and flour rose 4 percent, to 379 lion bushels.

Against a background of continuing monetary and economic uncertainties and the international energy crisis, grain prices rose dramatically in 1973-74 from the levels prevailing at the close of the previous crop year. A fear of shortages among overseas buyers, as well as actual shortages of some grains, drove prices to unprecedented heights during the course of the crop year. The changing values of foreign currencies also had a marked effect. United States export wheat prices showed the widest fluctuation, as lower availabilities in other exporting countries put increased pressure on U.S. supplies. Sharp price rises occurred in other agricultural sectors, as well. Prices of fertilizers, particularly nitrogen and phosphate, were subject to continued upward pressure due to unusually tight world supplies. Ocean freight rates, affected by the increasing demand for tonnage and by the world energy crisis and its accompanying shortage of bunker fuel oil, climbed steeply during the first half of the crop year, remaining, despite a decline in the latter months, at relatively high levels.

As in the previous crop year, developments in the international grain economy in 1973-74 focused increased attention on the world food supply situation. As prices of most grains exceeded the record levels reached in 1972-73, the ability of world resources to consistently meet accelerating food requirements of an ever-increasing world population came more frequently under question. Additional attention was focused on this matter when the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations announced plans for a major world food conference to be held in November, 1974.

The world population is currently estimated to be about 4 billion and it is increasing at a rate of slightly over 2 percent each year. This represents an annual population increase of about 80 million. Although world grain production in 1973-74 reached record levels, the continual drawing down of reserves in recent years, coupled with accelerating world consumption, has served to magnify the tenuous balance between world grain supplies and demand. World grain stocks have declined dramatically in recent years, while consumption has risen markedly, the result not only of population growth but of higher living standards.

## Rice

The tight supply situation for rice, which had begun to develop in the second half of 1972, deteriorated in 1973 into one of acute shortage and very high prices, despite a record world paddy crop of about 322 million tons. The scarcity was largely due to the smaller world paddy harvest of 1972 and depleted carryover stocks, but it was accentuated by the simultaneous scarcity of other cereals. As a result, for the first time in a number of years, per capita consumption of this basic foodstuff declined.

The larger harvest in 1973 was due to favorable weather conditions in most of the main producing countries, especially in the Far East, to increased acreage and to policy measures, including the relaxation of acreage controls and higher government support prices in several countries. Crops in the People's Republic of China and India, the world's largest producers, rose substantially in 1973 from the low levels of the previous year. However, nearly all of the rice produced in major growing countries is consumed in those countries, and most of the exportable supplies are provided by relatively minor producers such as Pakistan, Thailand and the United States. Although these countries produced more rice in 1973, in most cases their exports could only partly compensate for the 1972 production setback. To safeguard against possible domestic shortages and to insulate their domestic markets from the high prices prevailing on world markets, a number of exporting countries maintained export restrictions during 1973-74. At the same time, steps were taken by some importing and exporting countries to build up reserves.

## Coarse Grains

The supply/demand situation for coarse grains in the world tightened further in 1973-74. Production reached record levels, largely due to an improved output in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, although it increased in most areas. Total world production, at 669 million tons, was 6 percent higher than in 1972-73. Because of lower opening stocks and higher domestic consumption in the five major exporting countries, their total export supply in 1973-74 was smaller than in the previous season despite a substantial rise in production. Nevertheless, world trade in coarse grains reached a new record of 71 million tons. To facilitate this higher level of trade, the major exporters reduced carryover stocks substantially. The combined closing stocks of the main exporters fell 32 percent to 26 million tons, the lowest level in many years. Export prices for coarse grains rose sharply during the early part of the crop year, declined temporarily and then rose again in response to mounting concern over United States 1974 corn prospects. The resulting narrowing differential between wheat and corn prices was indicative of the tightening supply/demand outlook for coarse grains relative to wheat.

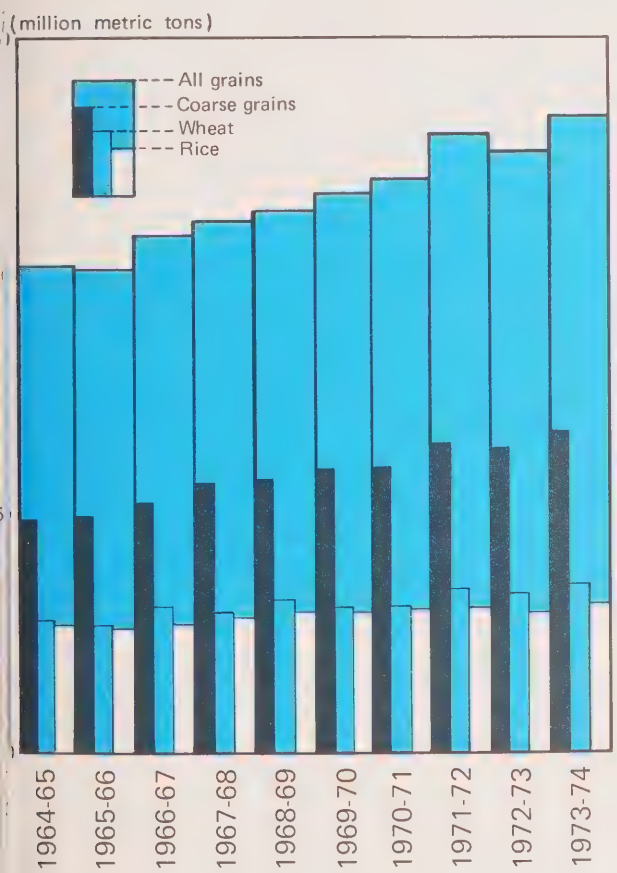
## Wheat

World wheat production in 1973-74 reached a record 370 million tons, largely due to the record crop harvested in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which had suffered a severe set-back in the previous year. A record crop was also harvested by the United States, while production in Canada increased by 14 percent and that in Australia by 86 percent. The volume of world trade in 1973-74, though somewhat lower than the record level of the previous year, could only be sustained through further withdrawals from wheat reserves. In particular, the United States, which accounted for just over half of total world trade in wheat in 1973-74, reduced its carryover by 44 percent. This decline was only slightly offset by larger closing stocks in most other major exporting countries. At the close of the crop year, wheat reserves in the five major wheat exporting countries had fallen to about 978 million bushels, the lowest level in 22 years. Wheat prices rose dramatically early in 1973-74 and reached unprecedented levels in February, 1974. This was followed by a price decline, most of which was offset as prices recovered in the closing months of the crop year. Wide price fluctuations were particularly prominent in export prices in the United States, where commodity exchanges were frequently subject to heavy speculative pressure.

Chart I indicates world grain production levels during the 10-year period 1964-65 to 1973-74 and the relative importance of each type of grain in relation to total world production. Coarse grains have generally accounted for nearly 50 percent of

rld grain production, while wheat production has en nearly equal to rice production. In recent ars, variations in the production levels of all ins have occurred, primarily as a result of anges in coarse grain production and, to a lesser ent, in wheat production.

CHART 1
WORLD GRAIN PRODUCTION




## EAT PRODUCTION

Due to increased yields and seeded area, rld wheat production in 1973-74 reached a ord 13,600 million bushels, nearly 10 percent ater than in the previous year. A comparison estimated wheat production by geographic as and selected countries is shown in Table 1.

TABLE 1
WORLD WHEAT PRODUCTION

| Areas and Countries | 1966-67 to 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 | 1973-74 | Percentage Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | — million bushels — | | | | |
| U.S.S.R. | 3,313 | 3,629 | 3,153 | 4,031 | + 28 |
| Asia: | 2,379 | 2,800 | 3,094 | 2,984 | — 4 |
| People's Republic of China | 820 | 882 | 955 | 992 | + 4 |
| India | 567 | 876 | 970 | 916 | — 6 |
| Turkey | 367 | 487 | 448 | 404 | — 10 |
| Pakistan | 213 | 238 | 242 | 280 | + 16 |
| Others | 412 | 317 | 479 | 392 | — 18 |
| North and Central America: | 2,131 | 2,211 | 2,146 | 2,420 | + 13 |
| United States | 1,441 | 1,618 | 1,545 | 1,711 | + 11 |
| Canada | 617 | 530 | 533 | 605 | + 14 |
| Mexico | 72 | 62 | 66 | 102 | + 55 |
| European Economic Community: | 1,277 | 1,472 | 1,520 | 1,522 | — |
| France | 499 | 569 | 663 | 655 | — 1 |
| Italy | 352 | 367 | 346 | 327 | — 5 |
| Federal Republic of Germany | 208 | 262 | 243 | 262 | + 8 |
| United Kingdom | 136 | 177 | 176 | 184 | + 5 |
| Other member states | 82 | 97 | 92 | 94 | + 2 |
| Other Western Europe: | 531 | 608 | 538 | 532 | — 1 |
| Yugoslavia | 165 | 206 | 178 | 173 | — 3 |
| Spain | 180 | 200 | 168 | 146 | — 13 |
| Greece | 67 | 70 | 64 | 82 | + 28 |
| Others | 119 | 132 | 128 | 131 | + 2 |
| Eastern Europe: | 729 | 906 | 948 | 979 | + 3 |
| Poland | 158 | 200 | 189 | 213 | + 13 |
| Romania | 172 | 206 | 222 | 202 | — 9 |
| Czechoslovakia | 106 | 143 | 148 | 171 | + 16 |
| Hungary | 107 | 144 | 150 | 165 | + 10 |
| Others | 186 | 213 | 239 | 228 | — 5 |
| South America: | 333 | 358 | 364 | 356 | — 2 |
| Argentina | 230 | 209 | 290 | 241 | — 17 |
| Brazil | 30 | 75 | 25 | 66 | +164 |
| Chile | 46 | 50 | 44 | 27 | — 39 |
| Others | 27 | 24 | 5 | 22 | +440 |
| Africa: | 263 | 328 | 362 | 332 | — 8 |
| Republic of South Africa | 42 | 60 | 65 | 70 | + 8 |
| Algeria | 52 | 45 | 72 | 50 | — 31 |
| Others | 169 | 223 | 225 | 212 | — 6 |
| Oceania: | 406 | 328 | 249 | 448 | + 80 |
| Australia | 393 | 313 | 236 | 439 | + 86 |
| New Zealand | 13 | 15 | 13 | 9 | — 31 |
| World Total | 11,361 | 12,639 | 12,373 | 13,600 | + 10 |

Source: International Wheat Council, REVIEW OF THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION 1973-74, Appendix Table 1.

## U.S.S.R.

The Soviet Union's total wheat crop reached a record 4,031 million bushels, a 28 percent increase over the previous year when production declined sharply. The 1973-74 crop was achieved despite late seeding of winter wheat due to drought conditions. The area sown to winter wheat fell short of intentions but this decline was somewhat offset by increased spring wheat acreage. A mild winter with very little winterkill, and favorable summer growing and harvesting conditions, combined to produce increased yields.

## Asia

In 1973-74 wheat production in Asia declined 4 percent to 2,984 million bushels, despite a small increase in seeded area. The wheat crop in India fell 6 percent, to 916 million bushels, due to lower average yields caused by shortages of fertilizers and fuel for irrigation. In Turkey the worst drought in 41 years affected the winter-sown crop and it fell 10 percent, to about 404 million bushels. Smaller volume declines occurred in a number of countries in Asia, particularly Japan, Jordan and the Republic of Korea, where percentage decreases were substantial. Two Asian countries harvested significantly larger wheat crops in 1973-74. Pakistan's crop was 16 percent above the previous year's level. China's wheat crop, at 992 million bushels, was 4 percent higher, despite reports of drought in some areas and excessive moisture in others.

## North America

An increase of about three million acres in seeded area in Canada in 1973-74 resulted in a wheat crop of 605 million bushels, 14 percent above the previous year. Harvesting was hampered by excessive rainfall and about 18 million bushels of wheat, mainly in northern Alberta, could not be harvested until spring.

The United States 1973-74 wheat crop reached a record 1,711 million bushels, nearly 11 percent higher than in 1972-73, due largely to increased acreage of both winter and spring wheats. Production of Hard Red Winter and Spring wheats rose 26 percent and 20 percent, respectively, over 1972-73, but the Soft Red Winter and White wheat crops declined by 31 percent and 14 percent. These lower production levels, combined with sharply reduced opening stocks, resulted in a very tight supply situation for Soft Red and White wheats. They became more expensive relative to other classes of American wheat and their use in the domestic and export market declined.

Mexico's wheat crop rose 55 percent, to 102 million bushels, as a result of record yields on a silghtly larger seeded area.

## Australia

Australia recorded a dramatic increase in wheat production, despite widespread heavy rains and an outbreak of rust prior to harvest. Production reached 439 million bushels, an increase of nearly 86 percent over the poor crop of 1972-73. A 21 percent increase in seeded area was realized and the yield averaged above normal.

## Western Europe

In Western Europe, including countries inside and outside the European Economic Community wheat production dropped very slightly in 1973-74. A decline in seeded area was largely offset by increased yields. Dry weather in some areas during the autumn of 1973 delayed sowing and led to reductions in winter wheat area, which was not completely made up by spring sowings.

The nine member states of the European Economic Community harvested 1,522 million bushels, a slight increase over 1972-73, due to increased yields and in spite of lower sown areas. Production increases in the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom, Denmark and the Netherlands were largely offset by decreases in the other member states, particularly France and Italy.

The wheat crop in non-E.E.C. Western Europe fell by about six million bushels. Increases of 2[illegible] percent in Greece and 16 percent in Sweden were more than offset by a 13 percent decrease in Spain's wheat crop as well as production declines in Portugal and Yugoslavia.

## Eastern Europe

Wheat production in this area increased about 3 percent over 1972-73, to 979 million bushels. In general the exporting countries of Eastern Europe harvested good wheat crops of excellent quality. Although the seeded area in Hungary dropped slightly, an increased average yield re[illegible]

sulted in a record crop. Production fell in both Bulgaria and Romania from the record levels of 1972-73. Declines occurred both in the acreages sown, which fell due to excessive moisture prior to spring seeding, and in yields. In the grain importing countries of Eastern Europe, record crops were harvested by Czechoslovakia and Poland.

### South America

Wheat production in South America fell two percent, to 356 million bushels, in 1973-74. Heavy rains and flooding hindered sowing in Argentina, leading to a decline in seeded area and a subsequent 17 percent drop in production. In Brazil, after a disastrous crop in the previous year, production rebounded to within seven million bushels of the record 73 million bushels harvested in 1971-72. A relatively large production increase was also recorded in Uruguay, although its 1972-73 crop was poor. In Chile, wheat production fell 39 percent to 27 million bushels.

### Africa

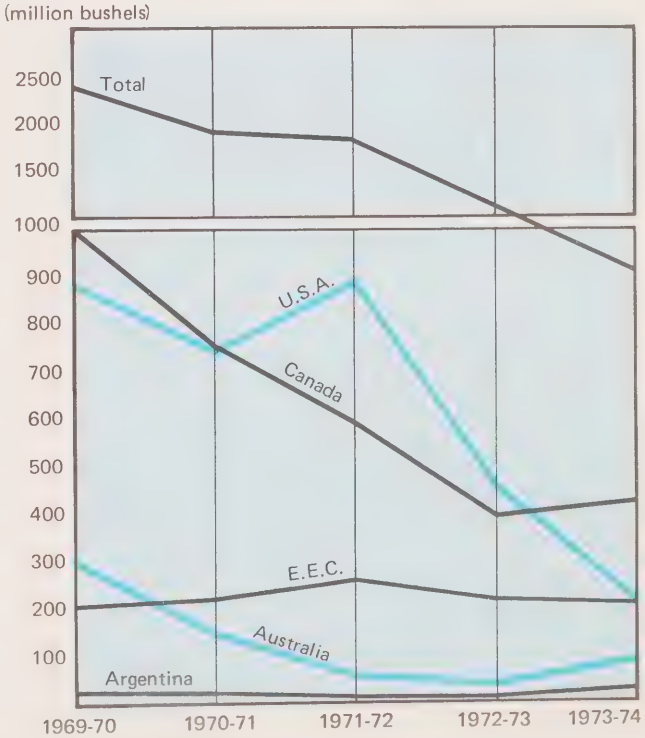
In 1973-74 wheat production in Africa fell 8 percent, to about 332 million bushels. This was due primarily to a reduction in yields. Production increases were achieved in South Africa and Egypt, where a record crop was harvested, and these increases offset declines occurring elsewhere on the continent, particularly in Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia.

## WHEAT TRADE

The volume of wheat and wheat flour traded internationally in 1973-74 totalled 2,312 million bushels, a decline of 7 percent from the record level of the previous year. The major change in the pattern of trade was the substantial reduction (423 million bushels) in import requirements of the U.S.S.R. However, increased import demand from other areas of the world, particularly the Near and Far East and Africa, offset nearly half of the reduction in Soviet requirements. Despite increased world wheat production in 1973-74, this level of trade could be sustained only through further withdrawals from stocks, which had already been substantially reduced during 1972-73.

As Chart 2 indicates, wheat stocks in 1973-74 in the five major exporting countries (Canada, the United States, Australia, Argentina and the E.E.C.) fell 8 million bushels, to about 978 million, the lowest level in 22 years. The United States alone reduced its carryover by 191 million bushels, a drop of 44 percent, but carryovers in other major exporting countries increased or remained the same. Canada's carryover increased by nearly 4 percent to 379 million bushels while closing stocks in Australia more than tripled. The largest change occurred in Argentina, where closing stocks were over thirteen times higher than the minimum level reached at the end of 1972-73. Since these two countries still carried a minor portion of the world's carryover stocks, the increases in closing stocks in Australia and Argentina were much smaller in quantity than the drop in U.S. stocks. Wheat stocks in the E.E.C. remained at the same level as in 1972-73.

CHART 2
CLOSING WHEAT STOCKS IN THE FIVE MAJOR EXPORTING COUNTRIES *
1969-70 TO 1973-74




*Crop year of each exporting country.

A two-year comparison of wheat and flour exports by the major exporting countries is shown in Table 2. The major change was the substantial increase in exports by the U.S.S.R over the extraordinarily low level of the previous year. All other major exporting countries recorded declines, Argentina's, at 67 percent, being the largest. Canadian exports fell 27 percent and those of the E.E.C. eight percent. Australia's exports in 1973-74 were just slightly under those of the previous year. A country by country review of wheat trade follows.

TABLE 2

WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR EXPORTS IN 1972-73 AND 1973-74, BY MAJOR EXPORTING COUNTRIES

| Country | 1972-73* | 1973-74* | Percentage Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| | — million bushels — | | |
| United States | 1,182 | 1,149 | — 3 |
| Canada | 577 | 419 | — 27 |
| Australia | 204 | 202 | — 1 |
| E.E.C. | 211 | 195 | — 8 |
| U.S.S.R. | 48 | 185 | +385 |
| Argentina | 129 | 43 | — 67 |

* Canada, August-July; Others, July-June.

Source: International Wheat Council, WORLD WHEAT STATISTICS 1974; I.W.C., REVIEW OF THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION 1973-74, Appendix Table II. Canadian Grain Commission, CANADIAN GRAIN EXPORTS 1973-74; and United States Department of Agriculture, WHEAT SITUATION (Washington, November 1974, p. 30).

## MAJOR EXPORTING COUNTRIES

### Canada

Canada's wheat and flour exports in 1973-74 declined about 27 percent from the previous year, to 419 million bushels. The decline can be attributed to serious problems in the movement of grain as outlined in Part IV of this report. Declines in exports to the People's Republic of China and the U.S.S.R. in 1973-74 more than accounted for the net reduction in total Canadian wheat exports. Shipments to the U.S.S.R. were 78 percent below the previous year, while those to the People's Republic of China fell 63 percent. The largest single destination for Canadian wheat in 1973-74 was Japan, which imported 25 percent more than in the previous year. Shipments to the United Kingdom were slightly higher than in 1972-73. These four countries accounted for nearly half of all Canadian wheat shipments in 1973-74.

Canadian exports to the European Economic Community and to other countries in Western Europe increased in 1973-74 for the first time in three years. Exports to Eastern European countries, other than the U.S.S.R., and to Africa also increased somewhat, while those to South America and to Asia and Oceania climbed substantially.

Canadian wheat and flour exports by geographic areas and individual countries are detailed in Table 10 of Part II.

### United States

The United States accounted for just over half the total volume of world trade in wheat and flour in 1973-74, with shipments of 1,142 million bushels. Although U.S. exports did not reach the record level of the previous year, its proportion of world trade was slightly higher. A reduction of 248 million bushels in shipments to the U.S.S.R. was largely offset by much higher exports to other destinations, including the People's Republic of China and countries in Africa, South America and Asia.

The largest single destination for U.S. wheat was the People's Republic of China, which purchased 117 million bushels compared to 22 million in 1972-73. Japan, at 113 million bushels, and the U.S.S.R., at 100 million, were the second and third largest customers. These three destinations together accounted for 28 percent of all U.S. wheat and flour shipments in 1973-74.

Apart from the People's Republic of China, the greatest proportional increase in U.S. export trade was to Africa, where imports of U.S. wheat and wheat flour nearly doubled to 124 million bushels. Algeria and Morocco, both of whom experienced poor wheat crops in 1973-74, accounted for nearly half of all U.S. wheat shipments to Africa.

United States shipments of wheat and flour to Latin America climbed to 216 million bushels, 35 percent above the previous year's level. Although shipments to Peru declined 13 percent, shipments to Brazil rose 28 percent and those to Chile and Argentina also increased substantially. Argentina, normally an exporter of wheat, had a poor crop in 1973-74.

Shipments of U.S. wheat and flour to Asia as

whole increased 32 percent to 553 million bushels. Shipments to the Near East climbed 70 percent to 86 million bushels. Most of the increase occurred as a result of larger shipments to Turkey, where wheat production declined in 1973-74. Total exports to the Far East, at 468 million bushels, were 27 percent above the 1972-73 level. The People's Republic of China accounted for most of this increase. India tripled its wheat imports to 60 million bushels during 1973-74. Nearly the entire quantity was purchased on cash terms, rather than under P.L. 480 and barter programs as in previous years. These increases were partially offset by smaller shipments to most other Far Eastern countries, including Japan, Pakistan, Bangladesh and the Republic of Korea. In particular, shipments to Pakistan declined 45 percent from the previous year and those to Bangladesh 16 percent. While the decline in shipments to Japan was only 10 percent, in quantitative terms it amounted to over a third of the decline in shipments to all other Far Eastern countries together.

United States wheat and flour exports to Europe declined 16 percent in 1973-74. Substantial reduction in shipments to the Federal Republic of Germany and the Netherlands, amounting to 65 and 21 percent, respectively, accounted for most of the decline in shipments to Western Europe. In Eastern Europe, shipments to Poland fell 17 percent while those to Yugoslavia showed no change.

The quantity of U.S. wheat sold for cash and C.C.C. credit continued to climb in 1973-74, to a record 1,092 million bushels. This represented 95 percent of all exports, compared to 84 percent in the previous year and 50 percent in 1971-72. Exports under long-term credit and aid programs declined, and there were virtually no barter sales or sales for foreign currency in 1973-74.

United States wheat and flour exports in 1972-73 and 1973-74 by destination are shown in Table 3.

TABLE 3

U.S. WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR EXPORTS
CROP YEARS 1972-73 AND 1973-74
BY AREAS AND SELECTED COUNTRIES

| Areas and Countries | 1972-73 | 1973-74 |
|---|---|---|
| | — thousand bushels — | |
| Near East Asia | 50,192 | 85,576 |
| Turkey | 1,128 | 12,085 |
| Others | 49,064 | 73,491 |
| Far East Asia | 367,887 | 467,680 |
| People's Republic of China | 21,731 | 117,222 |
| Japan | 124,819 | 112,693 |
| India | 18,381 | 59,521 |
| Republic of Korea | 59,548 | 58,350 |
| Bangladesh | 31,899 | 26,820 |
| Pakistan | 36,134 | 20,002 |
| Others | 75,385 | 73,072 |
| Africa | 65,821 | 124,309 |
| Algeria | 15,740 | 38,418 |
| Morocco | 12,773 | 22,011 |
| Others | 37,308 | 63,880 |
| North & Central America | 47,209 | 49,301 |
| Mexico | 24,588 | 25,871 |
| Others | 22,621 | 23,430 |
| South America | 112,891 | 166,596 |
| Brazil | 44,785 | 57,303 |
| Chile | 630 | 22,037 |
| Argentina | — | 18,110 |
| Peru | 20,696 | 17,993 |
| Others | 46,780 | 51,153 |
| Eastern Europe | 42,591 | 31,266 |
| Poland | 22,407 | 18,698 |
| Yugoslavia | 12,568 | 12,568 |
| Others | 7,616 | — |
| U.S.S.R. | 347,895 | 100,138 |
| Western Europe | 132,841 | 116,496 |
| Netherlands | 40,176 | 31,872 |
| United Kingdom | 23,806 | 22,378 |
| Federal Republic of Germany | 23,586 | 8,285 |
| Others | 45,273 | 53,961 |
| Oceania | 161 | 187 |
| TOTAL | 1,167,488 | 1,141,549[1] |

[1] Excludes wheat by-products.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, WHEAT SITUATION, November 1974, p. 30.

## Australia

Shipments from Australia, at 202 million bushels, were slightly below those of the previous year. The major destinations for Australian wheat and flour were the People's Republic of China, at 46 million bushels, the Arab Republic of Egypt, at 27 million bushels, and India, which had imported no Australian wheat in the previous year, at 25 million bushels. These three countries accounted for nearly half of all Australian wheat shipments in 1973-74. About 18 million bushels

of Australian wheat destined for India were shipped under a contract with the U.S.S.R. as a Soviet loan to India. Shipments to the U.S.S.R., which had been the largest importer of Australian wheat in 1972-73, declined to practically nothing in 1973-74. Shipments to each of Chile, Indonesia and Japan declined somewhat from the previous year.

### Argentina

Reflecting its decreased production, Argentina's wheat exports in 1973-74 fell 67 percent from the previous year, to 43 million bushels. The largest single destination was Italy, whose purchases, at 13 million bushels, were slightly smaller than in the previous year. Shipments to Brazil fell 92 percent to four million bushels, and those to Chile decreased by 56 percent, to seven million bushels. Exports to Asian destinations, which in the previous year included Bangladesh, India, Japan, Korea and Pakistan, and totalled over 40 million bushels, fell 89 percent and were limited primarily to Bangladesh and Japan.

## IMPORTING AND EXPORTING COUNTRIES

### U.S.S.R.

The Soviet Union, which produces more wheat than any other nation in the world, is frequently both an importer and an exporter of wheat. The quantities imported vary according to its production and external commitments. A record grain harvest in 1973-74 enabled the Soviet Union to increase its exports to 185 million bushels, nearly four times the extremely low 1972-73 level that was a result of substantial production declines. About 38 million bushels were shipped as a loan to India, and the balance to centrally-planned countries (Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Poland, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam).

Because large quantities of domestic feed wheat were utilized in the continued expansion of livestock production, the Soviet Union continued to import significant quantities of wheat in 1973-74. Its wheat imports, at 161 million bushels, almost offset its exports. In effect, the U.S.S.R. was a net exporter of about 24 million bushels.

### The European Economic Community

Exports of wheat and flour from the European Economic Community to non-E.E.C. destinations declined seven percent to 195 million bushels, of which 96 million was in the form of wheat flour. Over half of the Community's shipments were to African destinations. Although exports to the Arab Republic of Egypt declined 25 percent from the previous year, that country remained the largest purchaser of E.E.C. wheat, taking 45 million bushels. No exports were made to the U.S.S.R., which had imported 26 million bushels from the E.E.C. in the previous year. Increased shipments to other destinations, in particular Sri Lanka, Morocco and Bangladesh, to some extent offset the lower Egyptian and Soviet purchases.

The enlarged E.E.C.'s wheat imports from non-member countries, totalling 201 million bushels, were 22 percent below the level of 1972-73. This was primarily the result of an increase in intra-Community trade, encouraged by internal price levels which were lower for much of the year than those prevailing on world markets.

## MAJOR WHEAT IMPORTING COUNTRIES

As shown in Table 4 and Chart 3, China replaced the U.S.S.R. in 1973-74 as the world's largest wheat buyer. Chinese imports reached 214 million bushels, 10 percent more than in 1972-73, while Soviet imports declined 72 percent, making the U.S.S.R. the third largest wheat buyer. Although imports by Japan declined somewhat, it remained the second major destination of world wheat. The United Kingdom also recorded a significant decrease in imports. Substantial increases in wheat imports occurred in Czechoslovakia and India, and smaller increases in Poland, the German Democratic Republic and Italy.

### The People's Republic of China

In its second year of grain sales to China since 1952-53, the United States in 1973-74 was the major supplier of wheat to the People's Republic of China. Imports from the U.S. totalled 117 million bushels or 55 percent of all Chinese imports, compared to 22 million bushels or 11 percent in the previous year. Canada, with 50 million bushels, and Australia, with 46 million bush-

s, accounted for most of the balance of Chinese nports.

### apan

Japan's total wheat imports declined 5 percent 1973-74, to 193 million bushels. This broke a eady historical upward trend. The United States as the largest supplier, accounting for 58 percent all Japanese wheat imports. Canada's share creased to 32 percent, or 62 million bushels, and ustralia's was nine percent.

### ne Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Due to a record wheat harvest in 1973-74, oviet imports declined from the phenomenally gh level of the previous year, to about 161 million ushels. This was 29 percent higher than in 971-72. The major source of supply was the nited States, which shipped 100 million bushels the U.S.S.R. This represented 62 percent of the oviet import total but was still less than one-third e volume of American wheat it received in 972-73. Canada was the other major supplier, ipping 59 million bushels, 36 percent of total nports by the U.S.S.R.

## TABLE 4

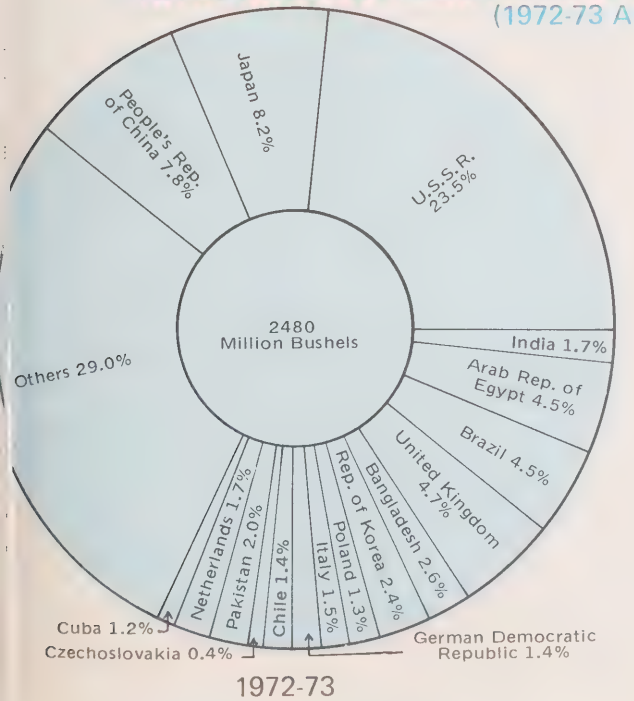
## TOTAL WHEAT AND FLOUR EXPORTS IN 1972-73 AND 1973-74 TO MAJOR IMPORTING COUNTRIES

| Country | 1972-73 | 1973-74 | Percentage Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| | — million bushels — | | |
| People's Republic of China | 194 | 214 | + 10 |
| Japan | 204 | 193 | — 5 |
| U.S.S.R. | 584 | 161 | — 72 |
| India | 42 | 136 | +223 |
| Arab Republic of Egypt | 112 | 117 | + 4 |
| Brazil | 112 | 91 | — 19 |
| United Kingdom | 116 | 69 | — 41 |
| Poland | 32 | 65 | +103 |
| Bangladesh | 64 | 63 | — 2 |
| Republic of Korea | 60 | 59 | — 2 |
| German Democratic Republic | 35 | 56 | + 60 |
| Italy | 38 | 55 | + 45 |
| Chile | 34 | 42 | + 24 |
| Czechoslovakia | 11 | 37 | +236 |
| Pakistan | 49 | 36 | — 27 |
| Netherlands | 41 | 34 | — 17 |
| Cuba | 30 | 30 | — |
| Others | 722 | 854 | + 18 |
| | 2,480 | 2,312 | — 7 |

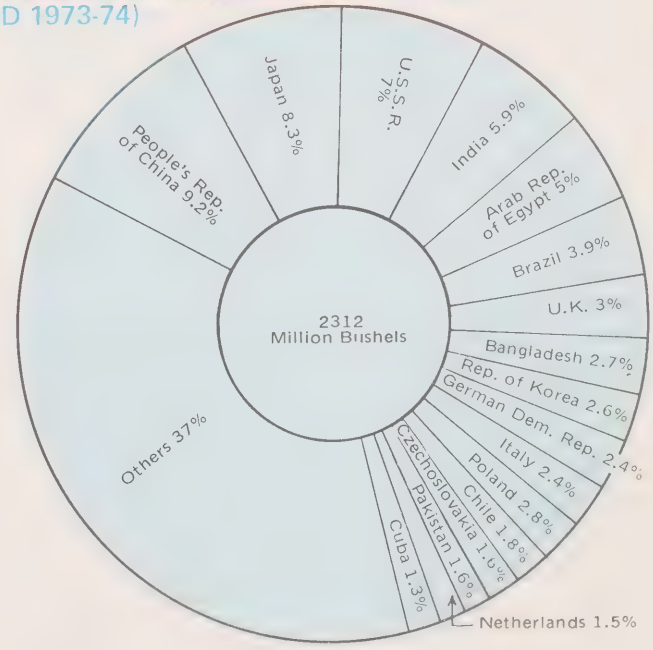
Source: International Wheat Council, WORLD WHEAT STATISTICS 1974; I.W.C., REVIEW OF THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION 1973-74, Appendix Table II.

## CHART 3

## TOTAL WHEAT & FLOUR EXPORTS TO MAJOR IMPORTING COUNTRIES (1972-73 AND 1973-74)




1972-73




1973-74

### India

India was the fourth largest world wheat importer in 1973-74 with total imports more than three times the level of the previous year. Increased production of all grains in 1973-74 was not sufficient to offset the effects of the drastic production decline of the previous year. In addition, consumption continued to climb due to population growth, and serious regional grain deficits developed which could only be met through import programs. As a result, Indian wheat imports reached 136 million bushels, including a loan of 73 million bushels from the U.S.S.R., of which half was Soviet wheat and the balance Australian and Canadian. An additional shipment of about 6 million bushels was made by Canada directly to India. The U.S. was the largest source of India's wheat imports, with 60 million bushels. Nearly all of this was purchased on a cash basis rather than under the P.L. 480 and barter programs as in previous years.

### United Kingdom

Wheat imports by the United Kingdom from non-E.E.C. sources fell 41 percent to 69 million bushels. The largest supplier was Canada, at 44 million bushels, the balance being provided primarily by the United States, and Sweden. Increased trade with its E.E.C. partners was the main reason for the U.K.'s lower level of imports from non-E.E.C. sources.

### Africa

Wheat shipments to Africa increased 19 percent to 311 million bushels, with Algeria and Morocco accounting for the bulk of the increase. Algerian imports more than doubled to 59 million bushels, while Morocco imported 33 million bushels, 65 percent more than in 1972-73. The Arab Republic of Egypt, the largest African market, increased its imports 4 percent to 117 million bushels. Imports by Tunisia increased 30 percent to 11 million bushels, while imports by the other developing countries of Africa taken together declined 5 percent, in contrast to a long-established upward trend.

### Eastern Europe

Imports by East European countries in 1973-74 remained at the comparatively low level of 173 million bushels, which was still over twice as high as in 1972-73. Much of the increase stemmed from larger purchases of feed wheat from the U.S.S.R. Czechoslovakian imports from all sources more than tripled to 37 million bushels, while the German Democratic Republic imported 56 million bushels, an increase of 62 percent, and Poland imported 65 million bushels, more than twice as much as in 1972-73. The major source of supplies for Eastern Europe was the U.S.S.R., which accounted for 70 percent of all imports in 1973-74. The U.S. supplied 11 percent of East European requirements and Canada 5 percent.

### South America

Wheat imports by South American countries climbed to 241 million bushels, a three percent increase over the very high level of 1972-73. Imports by Brazil droppd 19 percent to 91 million bushels, but this reduction was more than offset by Argentina's purchase of 18 million bushels early in the crop year to fulfill outstanding export commitments prior to its new crop harvest, and by imports by Chile of 42 million bushels, an increase of 22 percent.

## FEED GRAINS PRODUCTION

World production of feed grains, including corn, barley, oats, sorghum, millets and mixed grains, in 1973-74 increased to 640 million metric tons, six percent higher than in the previous year. Much of the increase was due to the bumper crop harvested in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, although production climbed in most areas of the world. Output in Western Europe reached a record level, mainly as a result of increased feed grain production in the European Economic Community. In the United States, with the abolition of the mandatory set-aside requirement under the 1973 feed grain program, seeded area expanded sufficiently to offset lower yields. Production increases were also recorded by Argentina and Australia. In Canada, however, production fell slightly since the decline in barley output, due to smaller acreage, was greater than the rise in oats and corn production.

Table 5 shows feed grain production by the major exporters for the five-year period 1969-70 to 1973-74.

## TABLE 5

## FEED GRAIN PRODUCTION IN THE MAJOR EXPORTING COUNTRIES 1969-70 TO 1973-74 (JULY-JUNE)

| | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 | 1973-74 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | — million metric tons — | | | | |
| anada | | | | | |
| Barley | 8.2 | 9.1 | 13.1 | 11.3 | 10.2 |
| Oats | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 4.6 | 5.0 |
| Corn | 1.9 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 2.8 |
| | 15.8 | 17.3 | 21.6 | 18.4 | 18.0 |
| nited States | | | | | |
| Barley | 9.2 | 8.9 | 10.1 | 9.2 | 9.2 |
| Oats | 14.7 | 14.0 | 13.6 | 10.7 | 10.3 |
| Corn | 116.4 | 104.1 | 143.3 | 141.6 | 143.4 |
| Sorghum | 19.0 | 17.7 | 22.2 | 20.6 | 23.6 |
| | 159.3 | 144.7 | 189.2 | 182.1 | 186.5 |
| rance | | | | | |
| Barley | 9.5 | 8.0 | 9.0 | 10.4 | 10.8 |
| Oats | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.2 |
| Corn | 5.7 | 7.6 | 8.8 | 8.6 | 10.6 |
| | 17.5 | 17.7 | 20.2 | 21.5 | 23.6 |
| rgentina | | | | | |
| Barley | .6 | .6 | .4 | .6 | .6 |
| Oats | .4 | .4 | .4 | .5 | .6 |
| Corn | 9.4 | 9.9 | 5.9 | 9.0 | 9.9 |
| Sorghum | 3.8 | 4.7 | 2.4 | 4.6 | 5.2 |
| | 14.2 | 15.6 | 9.1 | 14.7 | 16.3 |
| epublic of outh Africa | | | | | |
| Corn | 6.1 | 8.6 | 9.5 | 4.2 | 11.0 |
| ustralia | | | | | |
| Barley | 1.7 | 2.5 | 3.1 | 1.7 | 2.5 |
| Oats | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.4 | .6 | .8 |
| Corn | .2 | .2 | .2 | .1 | .1 |
| Sorghum | .3 | .6 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| | 3.7 | 4.9 | 6.0 | 3.4 | 4.4 |

ne metric ton = 45.930 bushels barley
= 64.842 bushels oats
= 39.368 bushels sorghum and millet
= 39.368 bushels corn

urce: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, PRODUCTION YEARBOOK 1972; United States Department of Agriculture, CROP PRODUCTION, November 8, 1974; U.S.D.A., AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS 1973; U.S.D.A., FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR FG23-74, November 1, 1974; Statistics Canada, FIELD CROP REPORTING SERIES No. 20, November 22, 1974.

## ADE IN FEED GRAINS

In keeping with the dramatic increases of more an a decade, world trade in feed grains reached new record of 71 million tons in 1973-74, a 19 percent increase over the previous year. Table 6 shows annual world feed grain exports by type of grain and by source for 1961-62 and for the five-year period 1969-70 to 1973-74.

## TABLE 6

## WORLD FEED GRAIN EXPORTS, 1961-62, AND 1969-70 TO 1973-74[1] (JULY-JUNE)

| | 1961-62 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 | 1973-74[2] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | — million metric tons — | | | | | |
| Canada | | | | | | |
| Barley | 0.23 | 1.92 | 3.82 | 4.42 | 3.41 | 2.58 |
| Oats | 0.32 | 0.08 | 0.20 | 0.18 | 0.11 | 0.01 |
| | 0.55 | 2.00 | 4.02 | 4.60 | 3.52 | 2.59 |
| United States | | | | | | |
| Corn | 9.9 | 15.9 | 13.1 | 16.7 | 29.6 | 35.0 |
| Barley | 1.8 | 0.3 | 1.8 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| Sorghum | 2.2 | 3.0 | 4.2 | 2.6 | 4.9 | 6.2 |
| Oats | 0.3 | — | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.8 |
| | 14.2 | 19.2 | 19.4 | 20.6 | 36.1 | 43.9 |
| France | | | | | | |
| Corn | 0.3 | 2.2 | 3.4 | 3.9 | 2.9 | 4.4 |
| Barley | 1.6 | 3.6 | 2.0 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 4.5 |
| Sorghum | — | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Oats | — | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| | 1.9 | 6.0 | 5.6 | 8.1 | 7.4 | 9.2 |
| Argentina | | | | | | |
| Corn | 2.3 | 4.3 | 5.3 | 4.8 | 2.8 | 5.2 |
| Barley | 0.2 | — | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Sorghum | 0.7 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 2.9 |
| Oats | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| | 3.6 | 5.9 | 7.7 | 6.2 | 4.3 | 8.5 |
| Republic of South Africa | | | | | | |
| Corn | 1.1 | 0.9 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 0.4 | 3.9 |
| Sorghum | — | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| | 1.1 | 1.0 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 0.5 | 4.2 |
| Australia | | | | | | |
| Barley | 0.7 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 1.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Sorghum | — | — | 0.5 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.8 |
| Oats | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| | 1.0 | 0.8 | 2.2 | 3.1 | 1.6 | 1.9 |
| Others | | | | | | |
| Corn | 2.0 | 4.6 | 2.9 | 0.4 | 2.0 | 4.1 |
| Barley | 2.6 | 3.1 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.4 |
| Sorghum | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Oats | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.4 | — |
| | 4.9 | 8.8 | 4.0 | 2.6 | 3.5 | 4.6 |
| TOTAL | | | | | | |
| Corn | 16.3 | 28.1 | 25.6 | 28.6 | 40.5 | 49.1 |
| Barley | 7.1 | 9.5 | 9.1 | 12.3 | 10.7 | 10.4 |
| Sorghum | 3.2 | 5.3 | 7.4 | 5.6 | 7.2 | 10.2 |
| Oats | 1.4 | 0.9 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 1.5 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 28.0 | 43.8 | 43.9 | 48.2 | 59.7 | 71.2 |

[1] July-June crop years for all countries except Canada and France which are August-July. [2] Estimated.

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 1972 TRADE YEARBOOK; F.A.O. REPORT OF THE INTER GOVERNMENTAL GROUP ON GRAINS TO THE COMMITTEE ON COMMODITY PROBLEMS, October 1973; International Wheat Council, REVIEW OF THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION 1973-74; United States Department of Agriculture WORLD GRAIN TRADE STATISTICS 1950-51/1972-73, FAS M-258, September 1974; Canadian Grain Commission CANADIAN GRAIN EXPORTS.

According to preliminary statistics, total feed grain exports by the six major exporters (the United States, Canada, Australia, Argentina, France and the Republic of South Africa) increased by 19 percent over 1972-73. For the second consecutive year United States exports rose steeply, reaching an estimated 43.9 million tons, more than twice the level recorded two years earlier. Argentina nearly doubled its feed grains exports, while smaller increases were recorded by France and Australia. Canadian exports, consisting almost entirely of barley, fell 26 percent to 2.6 million tons. A much larger decline occurred in exports by the Republic of South Africa.

On the import side, Japan remained the largest single destination for world feed grains, purchasing 14.8 million tons, mainly corn and sorghum, in 1973-74. The People's Republic of China, in its second year as a feed grains importer, purchased 2.1 million tons, while other Asian countries increased their total import volume to 7.4 million tons. In Asia, as a whole, feed grains imports climbed 35 percent over 1972-73, to 24.3 million tons. Imports of feed grains by the U.S.S.R. fell 1 million tons in 1973-74, reflecting that country's record harvest. Imports by Western European countries, including the European Economic Community, rose 11 percent to 25.2 million tons. Shipments to Africa also rose following poor crop conditions over large areas of the continent. In Latin American countries, production remained close to the previous year's level and imports increased due to growing domestic requirements. In Eastern Europe imports of feed grains remained virtually unchanged from 1972-73. Table 7 tabulates world feed grain imports for the crop year 1969-70 through 1973-74.

## TABLE 7

## WORLD IMPORTS OF FEED GRAINS
## 1969-70 TO 1973-74
## (JULY-JUNE)

| Geographic Areas and Countries | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 | 1973-74 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | million metric tons | | |
| WESTERN EUROPE | | | | | |
| E.E.C.[1] | 15.2 | 19.6 | 15.8 | 16.5 | 16.7 |
| Other Western Europe | 4.5 | 5.2 | 5.6 | 6.2 | 8.5 |
| TOTAL WESTERN EUROPE | 19.7 | 24.8 | 21.4 | 22.7 | 25.2 |
| ASIA | | | | | |
| Japan | 10.0 | 10.4 | 10.2 | 12.1 | 14.8 |
| China, People's Republic of | — | — | — | 0.9 | 2.1 |
| Other Asia | 3.1 | 3.1 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 7.4 |
| TOTAL ASIA | 13.1 | 13.5 | 15.2 | 18.0 | 24.3 |
| EASTERN EUROPE[2] | 2.0 | 2.1 | 3.5 | 2.2 | 2.3 |
| U.S.S.R. | — | 0.3 | 4.3 | 6.4 | 5.4 |
| OTHERS | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 6.1 | 6.3 |
| TOTAL WORLD[2] | 38.1 | 43.9 | 47.4 | 55.4 | 63.5[3] |

[1] E.E.C. and its nine member states. Up to 1971-72 excluding intra-trade of the six original member states only.
[2] Excluding trade between centrally-planned countries.
[3] The difference between the export total in Table 6 and the import total in Table 7 is due to the exclusion from Table 7 of E.E.C. intra-trade and trade between centrally-planned countries.

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, REPORT OF THE SIXTEENTH SESSION OF THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL GROUP ON GRAINS TO THE COMMITTEE ON COMMODITY PROBLEMS (C.C.P.: 73/11, October, 1973); International Wheat Council, REVIEW OF THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION 1973-74.

## THE INTERNATIONAL WHEAT AGREEMENT

The International Wheat Agreement 1971 came into effect on July 1, 1971 to cover the period through June 30, 1974. It consists of two legal instruments — a Wheat Trade Convention and a Food Aid Convention. Both Conventions were extended by protocol in June, 1974 to June 30, 1975. The International Wheat Council established in London, England, by the International Wheat Agreement 1949, administers the Wheat Trade Convention and provides service to the Food Aid Committee, the body established to administer the Food Aid Convention. The events leading to the International Wheat Agreement 1971 and its provisions were described in the 1970-71 and 1971-72 Annual Reports of the Canadian Wheat Board.

During 1973-74, the International Wheat Council, through its Advisory Sub-Committee on Market Conditions, continued and expanded its publication of monthly world wheat market reports and forecasts of world wheat supply and demand in the next crop year (1974-75). These forecasts, initiated in the previous year, have won widespread acceptance as valuable tools in assessing the world wheat outlook.

The International Wheat Council was invited early in the year to co-operate with the Conference of Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (F.A.O.) in the development of a world food security policy. A resolution in that connection had been adopted by the F.A.O. Conference at its 17th Session. The Council agreed to co-operate fully.

Immediately following the 69th Session of the Council, in June, 1974, a Conference of Governments determined that the prescribed conditions had been met to enforce the protocols extending the Wheat Trade Convention 1971 and the Food Aid Convention 1971 for a period of one year. At the Council's 70th Session later that month, a program of studies was initiated, including an assessment of past International Wheat Agreements and the implications of stock-holding policies for world wheat trade. Work was to begin on drafting new protocols to provide for the possible further extension of the Wheat Trade and Food Aid Convention after June 30, 1975.

### (i) The Wheat Trade Convention

The Wheat Trade Convention 1971 has three main features. First, the International Wheat Council continues as a forum for international consultation and co-operation and as an agency for collecting and disseminating information on the world wheat situation. Secondly, the Council provides a continuous review of the world wheat market situation through its Advisory Sub-Committee on Market Conditions. Finally, the Convention contains no price provisions or related rights and obligations.

During the 1973-74 crop year, 39 importing countries and nine exporting countries as well as the enlarged European Economic Community participated in the International Wheat Agreement. The E.E.C., which regularly engages in both import and export activities, is listed simultaneously in the Convention as both an exporting and an importing country.

TABLE 8

COMMERCIAL WHEAT AND FLOUR SALES BY MEMBER EXPORTING COUNTRIES TO MEMBER IMPORTING COUNTRIES IN THE 1973-74 CROP YEAR

| Exporting Member | Quantities | Percent of Total |
|---|---|---|
| | — thousand bushels — | |
| United States | 580,484 | 56.2 |
| Canada | 219,767 | 21.3 |
| Australia | 84,895 | 8.2 |
| E.E.C. | 75,795 | 7.3 |
| Argentina | 54,511 | 5.3 |
| Sweden | 13,269 | 1.3 |
| Spain | 3,713 | 0.4 |
| U.S.S.R. | 18 | — |
| TOTAL | 1,032,452 | 100.0 |

Source: International Wheat Council, RECORD OF OPERATIONS 1973-74.

I.W.A. member countries are involved, either as importers or exporters, in over 90 percent of total world trade, commercial and non-commercial, of wheat and flour. However, only commercial sales between members are explicitly subject to the terms of the Wheat Trade Convention. Commercial sales by member exporting and member importing

ountries in 1973-74 amounted to 1,032 million ushels. This was 45 percent of total world trade wheat and flour, an increase of seven percenge points relative to 1972-73. Quantities sold ommercially by member exporting to member nporting countries in 1973-74, and their percenges of the total, are shown in Table 8. Member nporting countries in 1973-74 purchased 99 perent of their import requirements from other embers.

### ) The Food Aid Convention

Eight countries plus the enlarged E.E.C. were embers of the Food Aid Convention in 1973-74. ver-all commitments (including in some cases ash contributions or ocean freight contributions) presented about 4,226,000 tons of wheat. Cana-a's contribution was 4,419 tons (162,372 bushels) excess of its obligation of 495,000 metric tons 8.2 million bushels). Members of the Food Aid onvention and their 1973-74 obligations are own in Table 9. Commodities shipped under the ood Aid Convention include wheat, wheat flour, ulgur, rolled wheat, corn, corn meal, sorghum, lled oats, rice, the grain components of various rtified foods and grain products, and agricul-ral materials.

TABLE 9

FOOD AID CONVENTION MEMBERS AND OBLIGATIONS

| Donor Country | Obligation | Performance[2] |
|---|---|---|
| | — metric tons — | |
| United States | 1,890,000 | 1,893,920 |
| E.E.C. | 1,287000 | 250,360 |
| Canada | 495,000 | 499,419 |
| Australia | 225,000 | 218,000 |
| Sweden | 35,000 | 35,000 |
| Switzerland | 32,000 | 16,431[3] |
| Argentina | 23,000 | — |
| Finland | 14,000 | 14,000 |
| TOTAL | 4,001,000 | 2,927,130 |
| | (U.S. Dollars) | |
| Japan | $14,302,489[1] | $14,302,489 |

[1] Cash contribution equals 225,000 tons wheat equivalent at the rate of U.S. $1.73 per bushel.

[2] Shipments notified to November 7, 1974.

[3] Includes cash donations converted into wheat equivalent at the rate of U.S. $1.73 per bushel.

Source: Food Aid Committee, DRAFT REPORT OF THE PERFORMANCE OF MEMBER COUNTRIES IN RELATION TO THEIR 1973-74 OBLIGATIONS (London: FA19/7, November 8, 1974).

# PART II SALES AND PRICING OF CANADIAN GRAIN



Canada's exports of all grains in 1973-74 fell 28 per cent below the previous year, to 579 million bushels, for reasons outlined in Part I. Shipments of bulk wheat and flour fell 158 million bushels to 419 million bushels, 27 per cent lower than in 1972-73, while shipments of barley declined 23 per cent, to 127.5 million bushels. Owing to a tight domestic supply situation, Canada exported about 839,000 bushels of oats in 1973-74, compared to nearly 7 million bushels in the previous year.

## WHEAT

### Exports of Wheat and Flour

As indicated in Chart 4, which compares Canadian exports by geographic areas in 1972-73 and 1973-74, a substantial decline in purchases by the People's Republic of China and by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics more than accounted for the net reduction in total Canadian wheat exports. Shipments to these two destinations fell by 227 million bushels, to 90 million bushels, a decline of 72 per cent from the previous year. Exports to all other areas, however, increased over 1972-73, particularly those to Asia and Oceania and to South America.

Japan emerged as the single largest destination for Canadian wheat, purchasing 63 million bushels, 23 per cent more than in 1972-73. Canadian shipments to Asia and Oceania in total climbed 32 per cent to 133 million bushels, due in part to the larger Japanese purchases but also to increased shipments to most countries in the area. Canadian exports to the European Economic Community and to other countries in Western Europe increased in 1973-74 for the first time in three years. In total, shipments to Western Europe reached 96 million bushels, 16 per cent higher than in 1972-73. Nearly half the shipments to Western Europe were destined for the United Kingdom.

Canadian exports to South America rose 63 per cent to 37 million bushels, largely as a result of substantially higher shipments to Brazil. Countries in Africa purchased 22 million bushels of Canadian wheat, an increase of 15 per cent over the previous year. Algeria, with shipments of 14 million bushels, was the largest single destination in Africa of Canadian wheat. Exports to Eastern Europe, at about 9 million bushels, were 30 per cent above those of 1972-73. Shipments of bagged seed wheat to all destinations declined slightly to approximately 341,000 bushels in 1973-74.

A detailed comparison of wheat (including durum) and flour sales to individual countries during the last two crop years is provided in Table 10.

### Exports of Wheat Flour

Canada exported about 19.2 million bushels of flour (wheat equivalent) in 1973-74, 20 per cent less than in the previous year. Cuba was again the main outlet for Canadian flour, accounting for about 71 per cent of all shipments. All the Canadian flour shipped to Cuba in 1973-74 was purchased by the U.S.S.R.

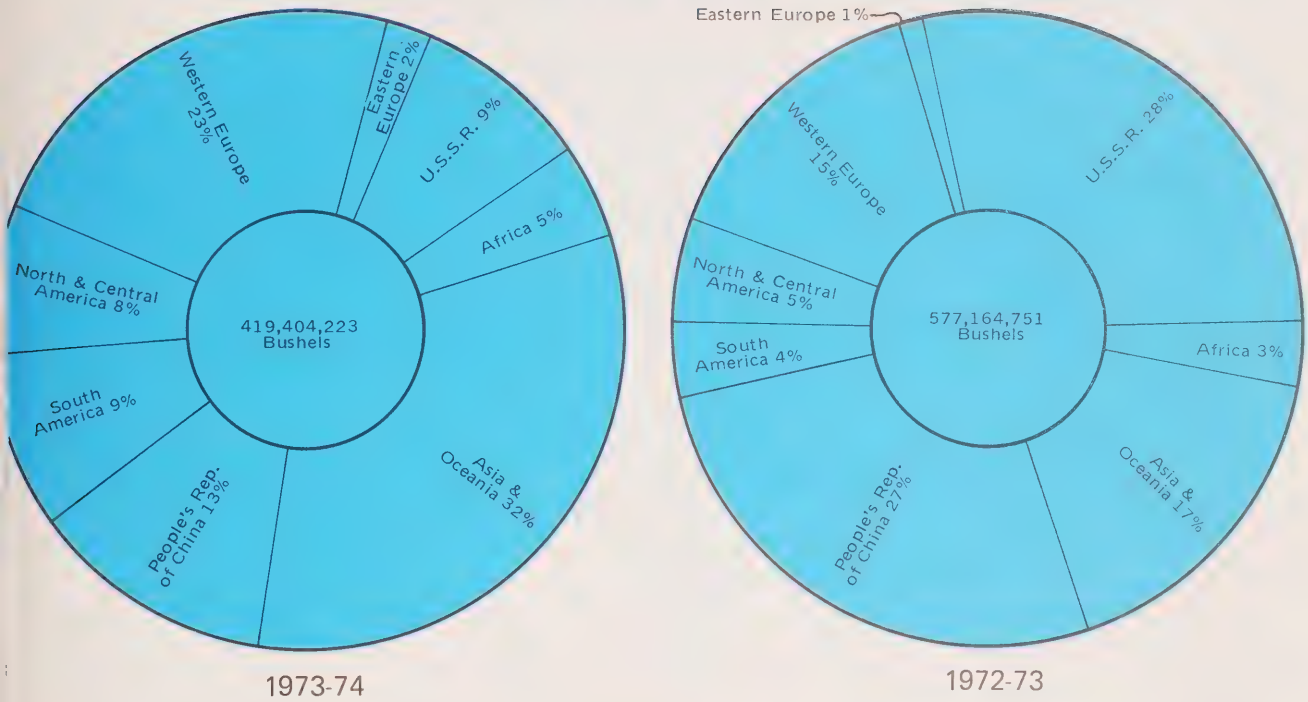
### Exports of Durum Wheat

Canadian shipments of durum wheat totalled 46.5 million bushels in 1973-74, a decrease of 23 per cent from the previous year. As shown in Table 11, the decrease was largely due to substantially lower exports to the U.S.S.R. and to the People's Republic of China, which purchased no Canadian durum in 1973-74.

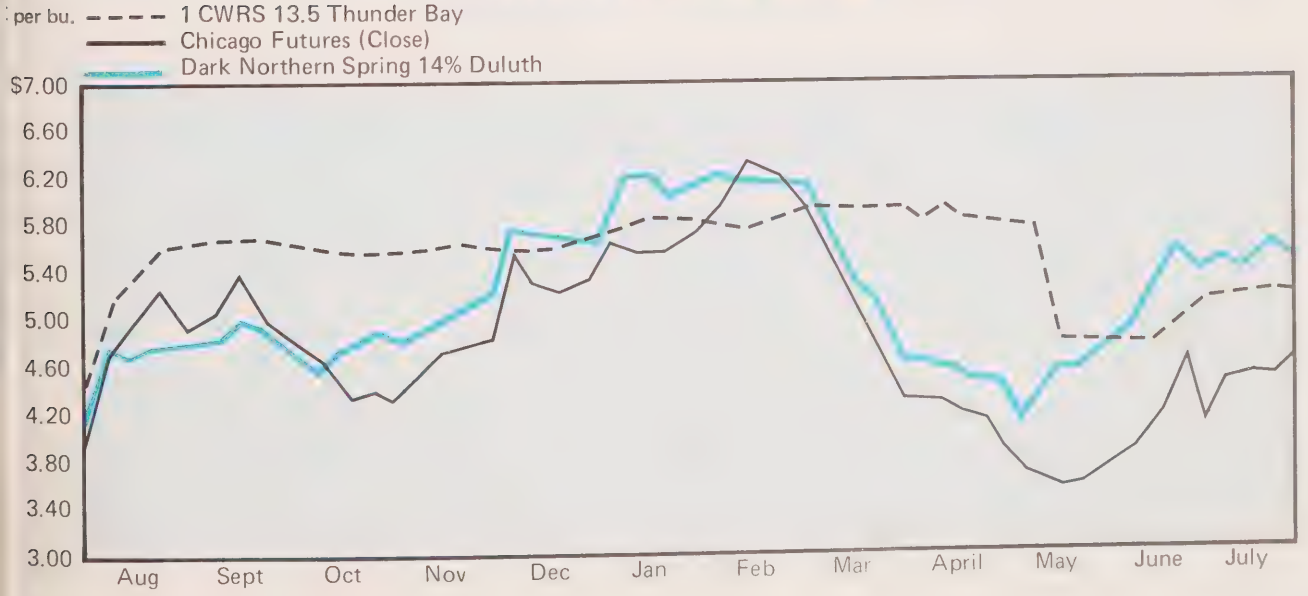
### Credit Sales

Exports of wheat and flour under medium and long-term credit arrangements totalled 117 million bushels in 1973-74, 42 per cent lower than in the previous crop year.

## CHART 4
## CANADIAN WHEAT AND FLOUR EXPORTS BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA 1973-74 AND 1972-73




## CHART 5
## EXPORT WHEAT PRICES 1973-74



## TABLE 10

## CANADIAN WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR EXPORTS BY AREAS AND COUNTRIES
## (CROP YEARS 1973-74 AND 1972-73)

| Geographic Areas and Countries | Crop Year 1973-74 | | | Crop Year 1972-73 Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wheat | Flour (Wheat Equivalent) | Total | |
| | | — Bushels — | | |
| EUROPE | | | | |
| United Kingdom | 45,496,314 | 547,777 | 46,044,091 | 44,800,870 |
| Italy | 22,588,484 | — | 22,588,484 | 15,192,365 |
| Germany, Federal Republic of | 12,995,241 | 1,584 | 12,996,825 | 8,376,752 |
| France | 1,493,944 | — | 1,493,944 | 387,298 |
| Belgium - Luxembourg | 1,386,787 | 219 | 1,387,006 | 5,210,398 |
| Netherlands | 1,247,259 | — | 1,247,259 | 4,568,051 |
| Ireland | — | — | — | 1,874,995 |
| Denmark | — | — | — | 253 |
| TOTAL EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY | 85,208,029 | 549,580 | 85,757,609 | 80,410,982 |
| OTHER WESTERN EUROPE | | | | |
| Switzerland | 6,357,967 | — | 6,357,967 | 2,876,843 |
| Norway | 2,394,626 | — | 2,394,626 | 345 |
| Portugal | 1,057,872 | 30,613 | 1,088,485 | 528,795 |
| Malta | 411,600 | — | 411,600 | 326,811 |
| Greece | 142,050 | 18,453 | 160,503 | 58,742 |
| Austria | 112,000 | — | 112,000 | 84,515 |
| Iceland | — | 6,401 | 6,401 | 7,220 |
| Gibraltar | — | — | — | 3,461 |
| Sweden | — | — | — | 44,095 |
| Finland | — | — | — | 146,982 |
| TOTAL OTHER WESTERN EUROPE | 10,476,115 | 55,467 | 10,531,582 | 4,077,809 |
| EASTERN EUROPE | | | | |
| U.S.S.R. | 35,959,616 | — | 35,959,616 | 163,163,704 |
| Poland | 3,973,681 | — | 3,973,681 | 2,704,999 |
| Albania | 2,537,472 | — | 2,537,472 | 3,997,729 |
| Yugoslavia | 2,198,933 | — | 2,198,933 | — |
| TOTAL EASTERN EUROPE | 44,669,702 | — | 44,669,702 | 169,866,432 |
| TOTAL EUROPE | 140,353,846 | 605,047 | 140,958,893 | 254,355,223 |
| ASIA & OCEANIA | | | | |
| Japan | 62,644,732 | 7,429 | 62,652,161 | 50,750,305 |
| China, People's Republic of | 53,731,994 | — | 53,731,994 | 153,308,883 |
| India | 18,077,309 | — | 18,077,309 | 16,225,644 |
| Pakistan | 12,164,770 | — | 12,164,770 | 6,959,922 |
| Bangladesh | 11,529,150 | — | 11,529,150 | 7,308,263 |
| Lebanon | 7,820,879 | 129,959 | 7,950,838 | 2,391,488 |
| Korea, People's Dem. Repub. of | 4,833,398 | — | 4,833,398 | — |

| Geographic Areas and Countries | Crop Year 1973-74 | | | Crop Year 1972-73 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wheat | Flour (Wheat Equivalent) | Total | Total |
| | | — Bushels — | | |
| Turkey | 3,434,643 | — | 3,434,643 | — |
| Philippines | 3,416,237 | 9,191 | 3,425,428 | 402,090 |
| Indonesia | 3,381,404 | — | 3,381,404 | 1,810,395 |
| Syria | 1,729,653 | — | 1,729,653 | 1,690,463 |
| Hong Kong | 930,049 | 201,126 | 1,131,175 | 811,348 |
| Yemen, People's Dem. Rep. of | 509,585 | 159,976 | 669,561 | 180,564 |
| Sri Lanka | — | 589,604 | 589,604 | 2,099,838 |
| Malaysia | 584,100 | — | 584,100 | 630,186 |
| Saudi Arabia | 140,000 | 55,260 | 195,260 | 6,053,427 |
| Thailand | — | 67,411 | 67,411 | 85,445 |
| Singapore | 50,027 | — | 50,027 | 733,720 |
| Cyprus | — | 46,324 | 46,324 | 1,221 |
| Iraq | 41,042 | — | 41,042 | — |
| Emirates | — | 12,728 | 12,728 | 8,513 |
| Iran | — | 3,623 | 3,623 | 2,689 |
| Jordan | — | 2,539 | 2,539 | 58,747 |
| Qatar | — | 1,111 | 1,111 | 952 |
| Bahrain | — | 380 | 380 | 74 |
| Kuwait | — | 41 | 41 | — |
| Israel | — | — | — | 624,348 |
| Burma | — | — | — | 1,302,405 |
| Afghanistan | — | — | — | 519,238 |
| Taiwan | — | — | — | 63 |
| TOTAL ASIA | 185,018,972 | 1,286,702 | 186,305,674 | 253,960,231 |
| OCEANIA | | | | |
| United States Oceania, nes | — | 6,921 | 6,921 | 2,818 |
| British Oceania, nes | — | 4,625 | 4,625 | 3,680 |
| Fiji | — | 1,035 | 1,035 | 2,300 |
| Australia | — | 58 | 58 | 1,803 |
| TOTAL OCEANIA | — | 12,639 | 12,639 | 10,601 |
| TOTAL ASIA & OCEANIA | 185,018,972 | 1,299,341 | 186,318,313 | 252,153,126 |
| AFRICA | | | | |
| Algeria | 13,647,429 | — | 13,647,429 | 8,752,442 |
| Ghana | 2,570,575 | — | 2,570,575 | 1,738,824 |
| Zambia | 1,634,434 | — | 1,634,434 | 595,765 |
| Nigeria | 1,277,584 | — | 1,277,584 | 3,372,784 |
| Sudan | — | 597,029 | 597,029 | 481,261 |
| Tunisia | 594,133 | — | 594,133 | 1,194,550 |
| French Africa, nes | 73,486 | 460,396 | 533,882 | 103,951 |
| Mauritania | 287,895 | — | 287,895 | — |

| Geographic Areas and Countries | Crop Year 1973-74 Wheat | Flour (Wheat Equivalent) | Total | Crop Year 1972-73 Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | — Bushels — | | |
| Senegal | — | 156,690 | 156,690 | — |
| Somalia | — | 151,368 | 151,368 | 148,732 |
| Ethiopia | 146,973 | — | 146,973 | — |
| Portuguese Africa, nes | — | 101,016 | 101,016 | 169,395 |
| Togo | — | 55,621 | 55,621 | 151,871 |
| Morocco | — | 50,759 | 50,759 | 767,876 |
| Dahomey | — | 35,786 | 35,786 | 73,791 |
| Liberia | — | 30,146 | 30,146 | 263,584 |
| Gambia | — | 26,519 | 26,519 | 36,972 |
| Ivory Coast | — | 16,121 | 16,121 | 75,088 |
| Tanzania | — | 8,591 | 8,591 | 1,840 |
| Sierra Leone | — | 7,909 | 7,909 | 8,602 |
| Zaire | — | 6,017 | 6,017 | 35,026 |
| Malawi | — | 5,733 | 5,733 | 12,657 |
| Guinea | — | 4,934 | 4,934 | 6,702 |
| Mozambique | — | 4,696 | 4,696 | 14,405 |
| Egypt, Arab Republic of | — | 2,300 | 2,300 | 1,119,691 |
| TOTAL AFRICA | 20,232,509 | 1,721,631 | 21,954,140 | 19,125,809 |
| WESTERN HEMISPHERE | | | | |
| Brazil | 30,919,029 | — | 30,919,029 | 15,613,383 |
| Cuba | 11,043,290 | 13,640,294 | 24,683,584 | 20,836,537 |
| Peru | 5,903,378 | — | 5,903,378 | 6,544,114 |
| United States | 2,810,982 | 121,955 | 2,932,937 | 102,534 |
| Haiti | 1,837,537 | 11,751 | 1,849,288 | 2,463,182 |
| Mexico | 1,488,107 | — | 1,488,107 | — |
| Leeward & Windward Is. | — | 643,544 | 643,544 | 791,991 |
| Trinidad & Tobago | 261,333 | 215,830 | 477,163 | 845,633 |
| Barbados | 114 | 310,548 | 310,662 | 375,160 |
| Costa Rica | 235,387 | — | 235,387 | — |
| Jamaica | 6,719 | 189,117 | 195,836 | 593,686 |
| Bahamas | — | 171,962 | 171,962 | 200,976 |
| Venezuela | 134,400 | — | 134,400 | 458,188 |
| Bermuda | — | 99,555 | 99,555 | 131,741 |
| Netherland Antilles | — | 32,775 | 32,775 | 28,522 |
| Guyana | — | 32,304 | 32,304 | 22,432 |
| St. Pierre & Miquelon | — | 24,893 | 24,893 | 26,756 |
| British Honduras | — | 10,537 | 10,537 | 26,491 |
| Puerto Rico | — | 9,430 | 9,430 | — |
| Surinam | — | 8,837 | 8,837 | 23,058 |
| Colombia | — | 5,796 | 5,796 | — |

| Geographic Areas and Countries | Crop Year 1973-74 Wheat | Flour (Wheat Equivalent) | Total | Crop Year 1972-73 Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | — Bushels — | | |
| Honduras | — | 2,176 | 2,176 | 5,085 |
| Dominican Republic | — | 828 | 828 | 161,971 |
| Panama | — | 306 | 306 | — |
| Greenland | — | 117 | 117 | 237 |
| Nicaragua | — | 46 | 46 | — |
| Guatemala | — | — | — | 37,333 |
| French West Indies | — | — | — | 2,813 |
| St. Lucia | — | — | — | 167 |
| )TAL WESTERN HEMISPHERE | 54,640,276 | 15,532,601 | 70,172,877 | 49,291,990 |
| )TAL BULK WHEAT AND FLOUR | 400,245,603 | 19,158,620 | | 576,743,854 |
| \GGED SEED WHEAT | 340,733 | — | 340,733 | 421,590 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 400,586,336 | 19,158,620 | 419,744,956 | 577,165,444 |

urce: Canadian Grain Commission, CANADIAN GRAIN EXPORTS, 1973-74 and 1972-73.

## TABLE 11

## CANADIAN DURUM WHEAT EXPORTS TO AJOR DESTINATIONS IN 1972-73 AND 1973-74

| stination | 1972-73 | 1973-74 |
|---|---|---|
| | million bushels | |
| geria | 8.8 | 13.6 |
| ly | 4.9 | 9.6 |
| rmany, Federal Republic of | 6.1 | 6.9 |
| land | 2.5 | 3.9 |
| banon | 2.1 | 2.9 |
| S.S.R. | 15.3 | 2.4 |
| vitzerland | 1.8 | 2.4 |
| ance | — | 1.2 |
| ited Kingdom | .6 | 1.1 |
| ba | .4 | .5 |
| pan | .1 | .3 |
| ina, People's Republic of | 9.2 | — |
| hers | 8.2 | 1.7 |
| TOTAL | 60.0 | 46.5 |

urce: Canadian Grain Commission, CANADIAN GRAIN EXPORTS (crop years 1972-73 and 1973-74).

### Medium-Term Credit

Responsibility for the administration of the financing of all new sales of Board grains under medium-term credit was transferred to the Canadian Wheat Board by the federal government in October, 1970, although the federal government continued to guarantee such loans. Medium-term credit involves credit sales under which the buyer has a period of three years or less to repay his debt. Prior to October, 1970, such sales were either insured under Section 27 of the Export Development Corporation Act or were contracted under special credit guarantees extended by the Government of Canada.

Total exports of wheat and wheat flour under Canadian Wheat Board medium-term credit agreements in 1973-74 were 103.5 million bushels, about 83 million bushels below those of the previous year. This included shipments of 55.2 million bushels to the People's Republic of China, 14.4 million to Brazil, 10.4 million to Algeria, 6.2 million to Pakistan, 6 million to Peru, 4.8 million to Poland, 3.1 million to the Philippines, 1.6 million to Zambia,

1.5 million to Haiti and .3 million to Trinidad. The only sale of flour under medium-term credit was .04 million bushels (wheat equivalent) to Jamaica. Shipments in the 1973-74 crop year under medium-term credit sales made prior to October, 1970, and therefore insured by the Export Development Corporation, amounted to 1.7 million bushels, all to Syria. Altogether, 1973-74 export shipments of wheat and flour under the medium-term credit facilities of both the Canadian Wheat Board and the Export Development Corporation totalled 105.2 million bushels. A total of 10 million bushels of barley was exported to Poland under medium-term credit agreements in 1973-74. There were no sales of oilseeds or other grains.

### Long-Term Credit

Long-term credit sales involve repayment periods in excess of three years and are insured by the Government of Canada through the Export Development Corporation. Shipments in 1973-74 under long-term credit arrangements amounted to 11.8 million bushels, 0.7 million bushels less than in 1972-73. Of the total, 11 million bushels were exported to Brazil and the balance to Algeria.

Table 12 shows the quantities of wheat and flour shipped under the various credit programs in the last six crop years.

TABLE 12

CANADIAN EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND FLOUR UNDER MEDIUM-TERM AND LONG-TERM CREDIT AGREEMENTS (CROP YEARS 1968-69 TO 1973-74)

| | Medium-Term Credit | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Export Development Act | Canadian Wheat Board | Total Medium-Term Credit | Long-Term Credit | Total Credit |
| | — million bushels — | | | | |
| 1968-69 | 7.1 | 83.1 | 90.2 | — | 90.2 |
| 1969-70 | 14.1 | 66.5 | 80.6 | 6.2 | 86.8 |
| 1970-71 | 38.1 | 94.9 | 133.0 | 16.4 | 149.4 |
| 1971-72 | 12.1 | 134.2 | 146.3 | 13.1 | 159.4 |
| 1972-73 | 1.7 | 186.0 | 187.7 | 12.5 | 200.2 |
| 1973-74 | 1.7 | 103.5 | 105.2 | 11.8 | 117 |

### Food Aid Programs

Canadian grain exports in terms of aid, some o which are used to fulfill Canadian obligations unde the Food Aid Convention, amounted to 23.5 millio bushels in 1973-74, a decline of just over 9 millio bushels from the previous year. The bulk of Cana dian food aid was in the form of wheat and whea flour and was shipped under the Canadian Inter national Food Aid Program (see Table 13). Bang ladesh and India were the largest recipients o wheat and flour. Over 1 million bushels of rapesee and a small quantity of barley were also shippe under this bilateral aid program in 1973-74.

Contributions to the F.A.O. World Food Pro gram, a multilateral aid program, were just over million bushels of wheat and wheat flour. Thos to the United Nations Relief and Works Agenc amounted to 128 thousand bushels of wheat.

### Pricing of Wheat

The course of wheat prices on the worl market in 1973-74 was remarkable for the strength rapidity and extent of its movements. A dramati rise early in the crop year carried prices to un precedented levels, the peak occurring in Febru ary, 1974. This uninterupted rise during the firs few months of the crop year was largely du to the combined effects of continued high impo demand and reduced export availabilities in som of the major producing countries. In the autum of 1973, export prices stabilized or, in the case c United States wheats, declined temporarily. Th change reflected increased production in man areas, as well as difficulties encountered by man countries in obtaining suitable credit terms t finance wheat imports. From November to Febru ary, the uncertainties created by the oil crisi and the volatile international monetary situatio encouraged increased speculation and hedgin on world commodity markets, stimulating whea export prices to peak levels, many exceedin $6.00 per bushel. A slowdown in export deman and optimistic outlooks for production in 1974-7 caused prices to decline in March. By the first June, prices of many wheats had fallen 30% belo their February peaks, but were still more tha double the levels prevailing at the outset of th crop year. Prices rose again as the crop year dre

## TABLE 13

## CANADIAN GRAIN DONATIONS IN 1973-74 BY TYPE OF GRAIN, RECIPIENT COUNTRY AND PROGRAM

| Country or Agency | Canadian International Food Aid Program[1] | | | World Food Program[2] | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wheat and Wheat Flour | Barley | Rapeseed | Wheat and Wheat Flour | |
| | — thousand bushels — | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 6,716 | — | 298 | — | 7,014 |
| India | 5,081 | — | 818 | 19 | 5,918 |
| Pakistan | 2,905 | — | — | — | 2,905 |
| Ghana | 1,523 | — | — | — | 1,523 |
| Indonesia | 1,142 | — | — | — | 1,142 |
| Algeria | 578 | 326 | — | 13 | 917 |
| Sri Lanka | 636 | — | — | — | 636 |
| Tunisia | 594 | — | — | — | 594 |
| Sudan | — | — | — | 536 | 536 |
| Morocco | — | 536 | — | — | 536 |
| Mali | 270 | — | — | — | 270 |
| Mauritania | 217 | — | — | — | 217 |
| Senegal | 186 | — | — | — | 186 |
| Somalia | — | — | — | 172 | 172 |
| Niger | 152 | — | — | — | 152 |
| Ethiopia | 147 | — | — | — | 147 |
| Yemen, Arab Rep. of | — | — | — | 132 | 132 |
| Upper Volta | 122 | — | — | — | 122 |
| Chad | 94 | — | — | — | 94 |
| Yemen, People's Dem. Rep. of | — | — | — | 53 | 53 |
| Cyprus | — | — | — | 46 | 46 |
| Iraq | — | — | — | 41 | 41 |
| Egypt, Arab Republic of | — | — | — | 9 | 9 |
| Haiti | — | — | — | 8 | 8 |
| Philippines | — | — | — | 6 | 6 |
| Guinea | — | — | — | 5 | 5 |
| | 20,363 | 862 | 1,116 | 1,040 | 23,381 |
| United Nations Relief and Works Agency | | | | | 128 |
| TOTAL | | | | | 23,509 |

[1] A bilateral aid program
[2] A multilateral aid program

o a close, due to a combination of factors includ-ıg the effects of unfavorable weather on sowing nd harvesting operations in North America and a esurgence of export demand.

As mentioned in Part I, the world grain situation ad a very unsettling effect on commodity prices in the United States, where government intervention had temporarily been reduced to a minimum with the discontinuation of export subsidies and the disposal of the remaining government-held stocks. As the United States is the world's major grain exporter, prices set in U.S. commodity ex-

changes have tended in the past two years to establish the general price in the international grain market. However, prices on the U.S. commodity exchanges fluctuated wildly with the uncertain grain situation, speculative pressure and fears of export and price controls, and at times apparently had no relationship to the world supply and demand situation. These periods are shown in the shaded areas of Chart 5. At one point, closing prices for wheat futures dropped by nearly $3 a bushel over a 12-week period.

In contrast to the wide swings in U.S. prices, prices for Canadian cereals were maintained at much more stable levels. While buyer interest in Canadian wheat naturally fell off in periods when U.S. prices were markedly below Canadian prices, the overall sales commitments made by the Board were greater than the actual quantities that could be moved. As a result, many contracted shipments had to be deferred to a later date.

The average protein content of the 1973 Red Spring Wheat crop, at 13.5%, was .3 per cent higher than the 1972 average but slightly lower than the long-term average of 13.6 per cent for all Red Spring wheat crops during the 20-year period 1954-1973. About 45 per cent of the 1973 wheat crop qualified as No. 1 Canada Western Red Spring wheat and 37 per cent as No. C.W.R.S. The balance fell into No. 3 C.W. Re Spring and lower grades.

From the start of the crop year until Octobe 29, 1973, the Board offered No. 1 Canada Wester Red Spring wheat with a full range of guarantee minimum protein levels, and No. 2 C.W.R.S. wit protein levels ranging from 11.5 to 14%. Beginnin October 29, the Board reduced the range of protei guaranteed wheat normally offered, and for th remainder of the crop year quoted only No. C.W.R.S. 11.5, 12.5, 13.5 and 14.5% and No. C.W.R.S. 11.5, 12.5, 13.5 and, beginning Novembe 26, 14.5%. On January 22, 1974, the Board bega offering No. 1 Canada Utility wheats, Glenlea an Pitic 62, for export from Thunder Bay and th Pacific.

### The Asking Prices for Wheat (excluding Durum)

Table 14 indicates the average monthly Boar asking prices for No. 1 C.W. Red Spring whea 13.5 per cent protein basis, during the 1973-7 crop year. The average asking price basis in stor Thunder Bay rose from $5.24½ per bushel i August, 1973, to a peak of $5.83⅞ during March It subsequently declined to a low of $4.85 in Jun and rose to $5.12½ during the final month of th crop year.

TABLE 14

MONTHLY AVERAGE BOARD ASKING PRICES IN 1973-74, BY EXPORT POSITION, FOR NO. 1 CANADA WESTERN RED SPRING WHEAT

| Month | 1 C.W. 13.5% in store Thunder Bay | 1 C.W. 13.5% in store Vancouver | 1 C.W. 13.5% in store St. Lawrence Ports |
|---|---|---|---|
| | — cents per bushel — | | |
| August, 1973 | 524½ | 536¼ | 543½ |
| September | 562½ | 574¼ | 581⅝ |
| October | 558⅜ | 570⅛ | 577¾ |
| November | 557¼ | 569 | 576⅝ |
| December | 558⅝ | 569¼ | 578 |
| January, 1974 | 574⅛ | 588⅝ | 593½ |
| February | 575⅝ | 592⅜ | 595 |
| March | 583⅞ | 600⅝ | 603¼ |
| April | 578¼ | 597⅞ | 600½ |
| May | 525⅛ | 544⅞ | 547½ |
| June | 485 | 504⅞ | 507½ |
| July | 512½ | 532⅜ | 535 |

The differential between asking prices for No. C.W.R.S. 13.5% in store Thunder Bay and asking rices for the same grade in store Vancouver, St. Lawrence and Churchill during 1973-74 is provided in Table 15.

TABLE 15

PRICE DIFFERENTIALS, NO. 1 C.W.R.S. 13½%
BETWEEN THUNDER BAY AND VANCOUVER, ST. LAWRENCE AND CHURCHILL
1973-74 CROP YEAR

| ate | 1 C.W. 13½% Thunder Bay | Differential Vancouver | Differential St. Lawrence | Differential Churchill |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ug. 1/73 | 4.13⅞ | +.11¾ | +.18¾ | +.08¾ |
| ug. 3 | 4.38⅝ | .11¾ | .19 | .09 |
| ept. 28 | 5.61⅛ | .11¾ | .19⅜ | .09⅜ |
| ec. 24 | 5.61¾ | .06¾ | .19⅜ | .09⅜ |
| an. 9, 1974 | 5.69⅝ | .16¾ | .19⅜ | .09⅜ |
| pril 2 | 5.81⅛ | .19¾ | .22⅜ | .12⅜ |
| une 21 | 4.89 | .19⅞ | .22½ | .12½ |

Table 16 shows the discounts of No. 2 Canada Western Red Spring wheat 13.5% and No. 3 C.W. Red Spring wheat under No. 1 C.W. Red Spring wheat 13.5% in store Thunder Bay and Vancouver.

The price differential between these grades was adjusted only once during the crop year, on June 21, when the Board widened the discounts on both grades by 10 cents.

TABLE 16

DISCOUNTS OF NOS 2 AND 3 CANADA WESTERN RED SPRING WHEAT
UNDER NO. 1 C.W. 13.5 PER CENT PROTEIN IN STORE
THUNDER BAY OR VANCOUVER

| Date | No. 2 C.W. Red Spring Wheat 13.5% Protein | No. 3 C.W. Red Spring Wheat |
|---|---|---|
| | — cents per bushel — | |
| | In Store Thunder Bay | |
| August 14, 1973[1] | 4 | 10 |
| November 2, 1973 | 4 | 10 |
| February 1, 1974 | 4 | 10 |
| May 3, 1974 | 4 | 10 |
| June 21, 1974 | 14 | 20 |
| July 30, 1974 | 14 | 20 |
| | In Store Vancouver | |
| August 14, 1973 | 7 | 10 |
| November 2, 1973 | 7 | 10 |
| February 1, 1974 | 7 | 10 |
| May 3, 1974 | 7 | 10 |
| June 21, 1974 | 17 | 20 |
| July 30, 1974 | 17 | 20 |

Discounts at Thunder Bay are for No. 2 C.W. 13.5 per cent protein and No. 3 C.W. (no protein guarantee) under No. 1 C.W. 13.5 per cent.

## Asking Prices for Durum Wheat

Relative to international trade in other wheats, that for durum is very small, involving about 150 million bushels per year. A slight shift in supply and demand can have a very significant effect on prevailing prices. World production of durum wheat in 1973-74 fell 18 per cent to about 573 million bushels, while the level of trade dropped 25 per cent to 110 million bushels. A decrease in imports by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the People's Republic of China accounted for much of the decline in total world trade. However, these countries had made heavy purchases of durum during the previous crop year, so that supplies held by the three major exporters (Canada, the United States and Argentina) had been drawn down substantially. Reports of smaller durum crops in Europe, the Near East and North Africa precipitated increased forward bookings of United States durum, which in turn sparked concern among U.S. millers over possible shortag in domestic supply. These events, togeth with increased pasta consumption in the U.S combined to produce the most dramatic pri increase ever experienced by a cereal cor modity. From July 10 to August 10, 1973, duru prices rose by more than $5.00 per bushel. Th unprecedented levels achieved early in the cr year were maintained until January, when pric began a steady decline.

Table 17 shows monthly average prices f No. 1 Canada Western Amber Durum in sto Thunder Bay, Vancouver and the St. Lawren ports. Board asking prices for No. 1 C.W. Amb Durum rose from an average of $8.45¾ in Augu to a peak of $9.00½ in September. The avera asking price remained above $8.95¼ until Januar when it began a gradual decline which continue to the end of the crop year.

TABLE 17

MONTHLY AVERAGE BOARD ASKING PRICES FOR NO. 1 C.W. AMBER DURUM, IN STORE THUNDER BAY, IN STORE VANCOUVER, AND IN STORE ST. LAWRENCE PORTS

| Month | In Store Thunder Bay | In Store Vancouver | In Store St. Lawren Ports |
|---|---|---|---|
| | — cents per bushel — | | |
| August, 1973 | 845¾ | 852½ | 864¾ |
| September | 900½ | 907¼ | 919⅝ |
| October | 896⅜ | 903⅛ | 915¾ |
| November | 895¼ | 902 | 914⅝ |
| December | 896⅝ | 902¼ | 916 |
| January, 1974 | 836 | 835½ | 855⅜ |
| February | 824⅝ | 824 | 844 |
| March | 821⅞ | 821¼ | 841¼ |
| April | 816¼ | 818½ | 838½ |
| May | 763⅛ | 765½ | 785½ |
| June | 715 | 717½ | 737½ |
| July | 703 | 705½ | 725½ |

A comparison of Tables 14 and 17 shows that at the beginning of the 1973-74 crop year, No. 1 C.W. Amber Durum was at a premium of $3.21¼ per bushel over No. 1 C.W. Red Spring wheat 13.5% protein. The differential widened to $3. in September, then fell back to $2.61⅞ in Janua It continued to decline during the remaini months of the crop year, reaching $1.90½ in Ju

## Domestic Wheat Prices

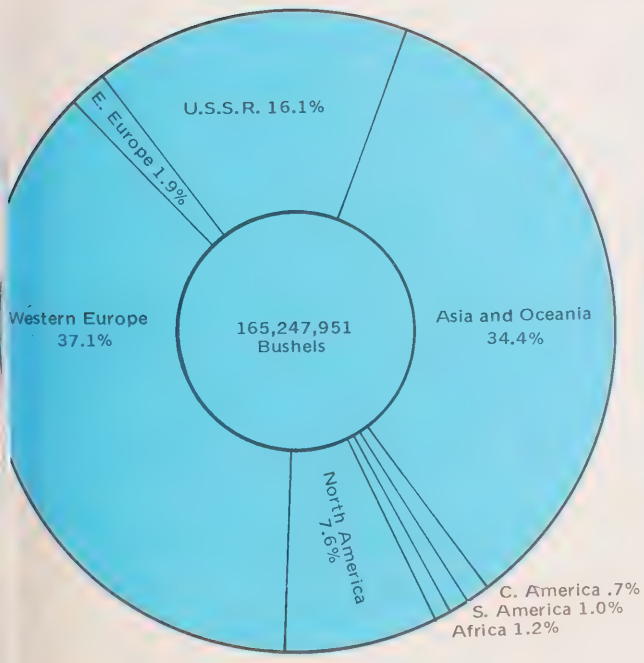
The federal government's new two-price system for wheat used for human consumption in Canada was introduced September 11, 1973. It replaced the government's previous two-price system which had been in effect since July 19, 1973. Under the new system, which is to remain in effect for seven years, the return to producers for wheat sales is set at a maximum of $5.00 per bushel and a minimum of $3.25 per bushel for No. 1 Canada Western Red Spring wheat, 13% protein, basis Thunder Bay. The return on durum is set at a maximum of $7.50 per bushel for No. 1 Amber Durum, basis Thunder Bay, while the minimum is $3.25 per bushel. Prices paid by Canadian mills under this policy are fixed at $3.25 per bushel for Red Spring wheat and range from a minimum of $3.25 to a ceiling of $5.75 per bushel for the top durum grade. The difference between the mill price and the maximum return to producers, amounting to $1.75 per bushel in both cases, is payable to the Wheat Board by the federal government and becomes part of the Board's pool accounts. The government's payment of $1.75 per bushel will decline or disappear should market prices fall below the maximum at some point in the future.

## Exports of Barley

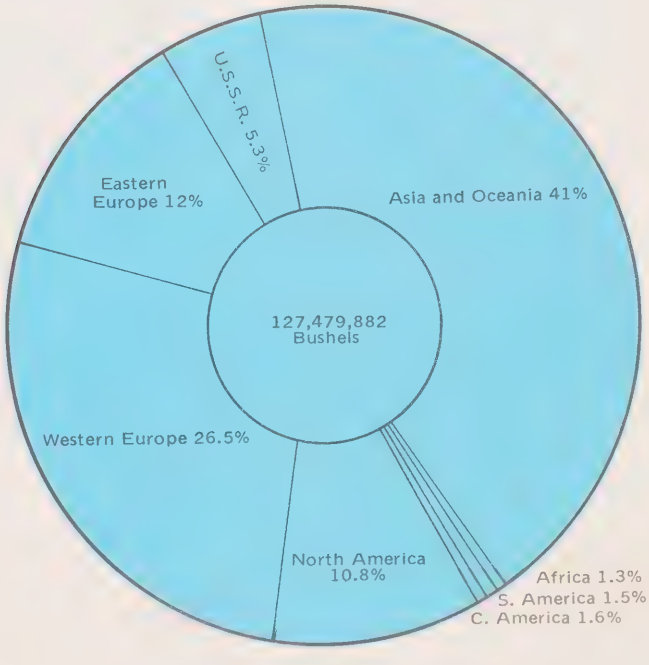
The Canadian Wheat Board continued to sell barley competitively on the international market in 1973-74. As a result, Canada, which had been a residual supplier of feed grains prior to 1970-71, maintained 35 per cent of the world barley market. This represented 4 per cent of total international trade in feed grains in the 1973-74 crop year. Canadian barley exports in the 1973-74 crop year fell 23 per cent to 127.5 million bushels (including malt). Chart 6 indicates to which geographic areas this barley was exported.

CHART 6

CANADIAN BARLEY AND MALT EXPORTS BY GEOGRAPHIC AREAS 1972-73 AND 1973-74




1972-73




1973-74

As shown in Table 18, a significant decline in Canadian barley sales to Italy, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United Kingdom more than accounted for the total decline in barley exports. Shipments to these three destinations fell from 82.4 million bushels in 1972-73 to 29.1 million in 1973-74. Despite increased imports by a number of other European countries, notably Poland and the Federal Republic of Germany, Canadian barley shipments to Europe as a whole fell 35.1 million bushels below those of the previous year. Shipments to Japan, the largest customer of Canadian barley and malt, fell 14 per cent to 39.7 millio bushels. Shipments to all destinations in Asia an Oceania declined to 52.3 million bushels from 56. million the previous year. United States import rose 10 per cent to 13.8 million bushels.

Exports of Canadian barley malt increased to record of 8,848,967 bushels (barley equivalent in 1973-74, 5 per cent higher than the previou record in 1972-73. Most of the increase occurre in shipments to countries in the Western Hemis phere, although Japan remained the largest singl destination for barley malt.

## TABLE 18

## CANADIAN BARLEY EXPORTS BY AREAS AND COUNTRIES CROP YEARS 1973-74 AND 1972-73

| Geographic Areas and Countries | Crop Year 1973-74 | | | Crop Yea 1972-73 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Barley | Malt | Total | Total |
| | | — Bushels — | | |
| EUROPE | | | | |
| Italy | 20,096,195 | — | 20,096,195 | 44,781,80 |
| Poland | 13,109,326 | — | 13,109,326 | 1,936,93 |
| Germany, Federal Republic of | 9,393,337 | — | [illegible] | 3,959,80 |
| U.S.S.R. | 6,766,601 | — | [illegible] | 26,476,47 |
| United Kingdom | 1,827,743 | 419,631 | [illegible] | 11,143,82 |
| Hungary | 1,364,458 | — | 1,364,458 | 1,165,73 |
| Netherlands | 972,020 | — | 972,020 | 641,81 |
| Germany, Dem. Rep. of | 857,500 | — | 857,500 | — |
| Belgium & Luxembourg | 746,760 | — | 746,760 | 129,26 |
| Malta | 166,834 | — | 166,834 | — |
| Greece | 93,333 | — | 93,333 | — |
| Portugal | — | — | — | 567,00 |
| Switzerland | — | — | — | 91,00 |
| TOTAL EUROPE | 55,394,107 | 419,631 | 55,813,738 | 90,893,65 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SIA AND OCEANIA** | | | | |
| Japan | 35,032,930 | 4,703,154 | 39,736,084 | 46,060,145 |
| Israel | 7,555,738 | — | | 8,187,181 |
| Iran | 2,458,577 | — | 2,458,577 | — |
| Turkey | 1,565,783 | — | 1,565,783 | — |
| Cyprus | 529,200 | — | 529,200 | 1,042,135 |
| Korea, Republic of | 217,015 | 4,444 | 221,459 | 30,620 |
| Taiwan | — | — | — | 1,313,385 |
| Philippines | — | 256,255 | 256,255 | 238,333 |
| OTAL ASIA AND OCEANIA | 47,359,243 | 4,963,853 | 52,323,096 | 56,871,799 |
| **FRICA** | | | | |
| Algeria | 1,067,084 | — | 1,067,084 | — |
| Morocco | 535,555 | — | 535,555 | 628,460 |
| Libya | — | — | — | 1,401,507 |
| Ghana | — | — | — | 21,433 |
| OTAL AFRICA | 1,602,639 | — | 1,602,639 | 2,051,400 |
| **ESTERN HEMISPHERE** | | | | |
| United States | 12,921,595 | 891,035 | 13,812,630 | 12,535,662 |
| Peru | 857,750 | 679,356 | 1,537,106 | 918,201 |
| Cuba | 495,581 | — | 495,581 | — |
| Leeward & Windward Is. | — | 461,652 | 461,652 | 14 |
| Venezuela | — | 246,868 | 246,868 | 526,533 |
| Nicaragua | — | 226,111 | 226,111 | 122,222 |
| El Salvador | — | 214,635 | 214,635 | 177,436 |
| Costa Rica | — | 173,095 | [illegible] | 71,806 |
| Dominican Republic | — | 143,612 | 143,612 | 127,081 |
| Brazil | — | 116,111 | 116,111 | 244,444 |
| Honduras Republic | — | 102,937 | 102,937 | 78,222 |
| Puerto Rico | — | 94,783 | 94,783 | 213,347 |
| Panama | — | 54,999 | 54,999 | 67,222 |
| Barbados | — | 22,401 | 22,401 | 27,378 |
| Guatemala | — | 15,278 | 15,278 | 21,645 |
| Trinidad & Tobago | — | 15,277 | [illegible] | 13,672 |
| British Honduras | — | 7,333 | 7,333 | — |
| Jamaica | — | — | — | 286,217 |
| OTAL WESTERN HEMISPHERE | 14,274,926 | 3,465,483 | 17,740,409 | 15,431,102 |
| RAND TOTAL | 118,630,915 | 8,848,967 | 127,479,882 | 165,247,951 |

urce: Canadian Grain Commission, CANADIAN GRAIN EXPORTS (Crop Years 1973-74 and 1972-73).

### Pricing of Barley in the Export Market

Generally, feed grains are purchased on the basis of their relative energy values in livestock and poultry rations. Since corn is the major feed grain in the world, other feed grains are usually priced relative to it. The energy content of corn is very high compared to other feed grains; this is reflected in the value placed upon it by the purchaser. Barley contains less metabolizable energy per unit weight than corn, and generally must be priced accordingly in order to compete with corn and to be sold in high volume. Oats has the lowest energy content of all three feed grains.

The Board's pricing policies for export sales of barley in 1973-74 were similar to those for wheat. As a general rule, the Board was active as a seller only when prices appeared reasonable in terms of the over-all supply and demand picture. While feed barley prices are normally somewhat lower on a pound-for-pound basis than those for corn, with the unusual market conditions in 1973-74 there were times when the Wheat Board was able to sell feed barley at a premium over U.S. corn. This was partly due to some buyer concern over the availability of U.S. corn and partly because of the increasing cost of protein supplements, brought on by the failure of the anchovy fishing season in Peru. In this situation, Canadian barley, which generally has a higher protein content than corn, assumed a greater feed value than usual.

### Exports of Oats

Production of oats in Canada rose nine per cent in 1973-74 to 327 million bushels. As shown in Table 19, Canadian exports of oats (including seed oats and oats products) fell from 6.9 million bushels in 1972-73 to 839,000 bushels in 1973-74. In addition to a tight domestic supply situation, the redefinition of mixed feed oats as screenings rather than as a grade of oats was a factor in the decline in the oats export figure. Had mixed feed oats been included, oats exports would have totalled about 3.5 million.

The largest decline in shipments of Canadian oats in 1973-74 occurred in the United States. That country purchased less than 60,000 bushels in 1973-74, compared to 4.1 million in the previous year. Canada exported no oats in 1973-74 to Europe, compared to nearly 2 million bushels in 1972-73.

TABLE 19

CANADIAN OATS EXPORTS BY AREAS AND COUNTRIES
CROP YEARS 1973-74 AND 1972-73

| Geographic Areas and Countries | Crop Year 1973-74 | Crop Year 1972-73 |
|---|---|---|
| | — bushels — | |
| **EUROPE** | | |
| Netherlands | — | 1,067,5 |
| Switzerland | — | 383,7 |
| Ireland | — | 222,6 |
| United Kingdom | — | 126,2 |
| Belgium & Luxembourg | — | 93,4 |
| France | — | 69,1 |
| TOTAL EUROPE | — | 1,962,7 |
| **WESTERN HEMISPHERE** | | |
| United States | 57,999 | 4,124,4 |
| Venezuela | 400,707 | 630,7 |
| Cuba | 341,362 | — |
| TOTAL WESTERN HEMISPHERE | 800,068 | 4,755,1 |
| TOTAL ALL COUNTRIES | 800,068 | 6,717,9 |
| Rolled Oats and Oatmeal (bushel equivalent) | 15,765 | 38,4 |
| Seed Oats | 23,121 | 169,0 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 838,954 | 6,925,4 |

Source: Canadian Grain Commission, CANADIAN GRAIN EXPORTS, 1973-74 and 1972-73 and Statistics, COARSE GRAINS REVIEW, August, 1974.

### Pricing of Oats in the Export Market

During the past several years, exports of Canadian oats have been relatively small, not only because of the limited supplies available for export but also because of its low feeding value in relation to other feed grains. Low energy content per unit weight means that in order to be exported in high volume, oats would have to be priced much lower to compete in the feed market with corn, barley and wheat.

The price of oats continued to increase along ith the prices of other coarse grains in 1973-74, as shown in Table 20, despite a decline occurring in November, 1973.

TABLE 20

WHOLESALE SELLING PRICES OF FEED GRAINS AT MONTREAL (dollars per ton, net bulk, in store)

| | Feed Wheat[1] | No. 1 Feed Oats | No. 1 Feed Barley | No. 1 Feed Corn | No. 3 U.S. Corn |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ugust 17, 1973 | $140.96 | $ 96.05 | $102.23 | $118.40 | $132.41 |
| ovember 9, 1973 | 120.00 | 92.89 | 98.43 | 103.40 | 98.92 |
| larch 1, 1974 | 139.75 | 110.40 | 117.70 | 126.26 | 129.73 |
| uly 12, 1974 | 130.15 | 111.05 | 111.41 | 124.82 | 123.74 |

Quoted at 3 C.W.F. wheat in GRAIN FACTS.
ource: Canadian Livestock Feed Board, GRAIN FACTS, August 17, 1973, November 9, 1973, March 1, 1974, July 19, 1974.

## eed Grain Sales to Canadian Markets

Eastern Canada (Ontario, Quebec and the Mari- mes) and British Columbia continue to be Western anada's largest single market for feed grains. the 1973-74 crop year, these provinces took 44 illion bushels of barley, 31 million bushels of ats and 24 million bushels of wheat used for live- ock and poultry feed.

Under the federal government's interim policy r domestic sales of Prairie feed grains, intro- uced October 22, 1973, the Wheat Board's domes- c feed prices were based on the "Off-Board Price" ithin the three Prairie provinces. The "Off-Board rice", the price at which Prairie farmers sold ed grain to local mills and feed lots, was estab- lished every two weeks through surveys carried out by the Agricultural Products Board. A market- ing charge, agreed to by the Wheat Board and the Livestock Feed Board, was added to the "Off-Board Price" to establish the actual selling price at Thunder Bay or Vancouver.

The interim policy gave Prairie producers an opportunity to sell their feed grains to the Agricultural Products Board on a non-quota basis. The price paid by the Agricultural Products Board was set at the Wheat Board's initial price plus half of the estimated final price for deliveries to the Board during the 1973-74 crop year. A total of 1,232,854 bushels was delivered to the Agricultural Products Board under the interim policy, including 947,530 bushels of barley and 285,324 bushels of oats.

# PART III THE SUPPLY OF CANADIAN GRAIN




## INWARD CARRYOVER

The 1973-74 Canadian crop year commenced with a total inward carryover of 676.8 million bushels of the six major grains. The wheat carryover was at 365.4 million bushels, down 218.4 million bushels from 583.8 million bushels a year earlier. The carryover of oats and barley was 79.7 and 193.0 million bushels, while rye, flaxseed and rapeseed was at 10.3, 7.7 and 20.7 million bushels, respectively.

Canadian grain in commercial position totalled 406.2 million bushels, down 25.3 million bushels from the 431.5 million bushel figure at the beginning of the previous year. Barley stocks were higher while commercial stocks of wheat and oats were lower.

Prairie farm stocks of all grain totalled 246.6 million bushels. Wheat stocks amounted to 110.0 million bushels, a decrease of 243.2 million bushels from the previous year. Farm stocks of oats decreased by 26.0 million bushels while barley farm stocks increased 6.0 million bushels. In addition, farm stocks of rapeseed were at .4 million bushels which was 15.9 million bushels lower than the previous year. Farm stocks of flaxseed and rye were down by 5.4 and 3.9 million bushels, respectively from a year earlier. Relative figures are given in Table 21

## CROP DEVELOPMENT IN 1973

Showers and snow in April alleviated concern because of the unseasonably warm winter with below average precipitation. Soil moisture reserves were good, with seeding being delayed in northeastern Saskatchewan because of rain until late June. The crop development was good except in southern Alberta and southwestern Saskatchewan. Wild oats and grasshoppers were troublesome in many areas. Harvesting advanced well except for the northern areas of Alberta and Saskatchewan because of above average and untimely precipitation. Harvest was virtually complete in all areas except for northern Alberta where early November snows covered an approximate 60-70 million bushels of unthreshed grain, most of which was harvested in the spring in dry conditions but at loss of grade. About 82 per cent of the 1973 Red Spring Wheat crop entered the top two grades. The Grain Research Laboratory of the Canadian Grain Commission estimated the grade distribution as follows: No. 1 C.W. Red Spring 45 per cent; No. 2 C.W. Red Spring, 37 per cent; No. 3 C.W. Red Spring and lower grades, 18 per cent. The same source reported an average value for protein content of 13.3 per cent for the 1973 crop of Western Canadian Red Spring Wheat. This is slightly higher than the 13.0 per cent average figure determined for the 1972 Spring Wheat crop but is lower than the long-term average of 13.6 per cent for all Canadian Red Spring Wheat crop for the 20-year period from 1953-1972.

## CROP PRODUCTION

Prairie wheat acreage, including Durum Wheat amounted to about 23.8 million acres in 1973 which was an increase of 3.0 million acres from a year earlier. The 5.3 million acres seeded to oats was up .6 million acres over last year. Barley acreage at 11.4 million acres was down by .5 million acres from the previous year. Flaxseed acreage was 1,450 thousand acres, represented an increase of 130 thousand acres from 1972. Rapeseed, at 3,150 thousand acres, was down 120 thousand acres from the year earlier, and rye acreage remained the same.

Yields from the 1973 Prairie crop continued to e above average except for rapeseed. The 24.6 ushel per acre yield for wheat was at .7 bushel er acre above the ten year average. Yields f 51.5 and 39.1 bushels per acre were recorded or oats and barley, respectively. Flaxseed yielded 3.4 bushels per acre; rapeseed yielded 16.9 bush-ls per acre; and rye yielded 22.1 bushels per acre.

Prairie grain production in 1973 totalled 1,387 illion bushels, an increase of 58 million bushels from the previous year. Wheat production was 585 million bushels in 1973, up 72 million bushels from the 513 million bushels in 1972. Oat production of 273 million bushels was up by 35 million bushels and barley production at 444 million bushels, was down by 48 million bushels from 1972. Rapeseed production at 53.2 million bushels was down by 4.1 million bushels and flax production at 19.4 million bushels was up by 1.8 million bushels. Rye production at 12.9 million bushels was up 1.0 million bushels from the year earlier.

## TABLE 21

### STOCKS ON FARMS IN PRAIRIE PROVINCES, BY GRAIN, as at July 31, for Years 1969 to 1974

| rain | July 31 1969 | July 31 1970 | July 31 1971 | July 31 1972 | July 31 1973 | July 31 1974 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | — million bushels — | | | |
| Vheat | 370.0 | 540.0 | 392.0 | 308.0 | 110.0 | 90.0 |
| )ats | 80.0 | 113.0 | 75.0 | 78.0 | 52.0 | 45.0 |
| arley | 132.0 | 120.0 | 55.0 | 76.0 | 82.0 | 60.0 |
| ye | 5.0 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 1.6 | 2.5 |
| laxseed | .8 | 1.2 | 9.2 | 6.0 | .6 | 1.5 |
| apeseed | .7 | .2 | .2 | 16.3 | .4 | 1.5 |
| OTAL | 588.5 | 779.7 | 536.8 | 489.8 | 246.6 | 200.5 |

ource: Statistics Canada.

## TABLE 22

### STOCKS IN CANADIAN COMMERCIAL POSITIONS, BY GRAIN, as at July 31, for Years 1969 to 1974

| rain | July 31 1969 | July 31 1970 | July 31 1971 | July 31 1972 | July 31 1973 | July 31 1974 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | — million bushels — | | | |
| heat | 479.6 | 466.0 | 339.3 | 272.3 | 250.4 | 289.7 |
| ats | 34.1 | 18.3 | 34.2 | 22.3 | 14.7 | 19.4 |
| arley | 60.9 | 78.1 | 82.6 | 89.8 | 105.0 | 142.4 |
| ye | 3.7 | 5.9 | 7.5 | 10.3 | 8.7 | 8.0 |
| axseed | 4.1 | 5.4 | 16.1 | 10.0 | 7.1 | 6.4 |
| apeseed | 4.4 | 3.5 | 10.8 | 26.8 | 20.3 | 10.9 |
| OTAL | 586.8 | 577.2 | 490.5 | 431.5 | 406.2 | 476.8 |

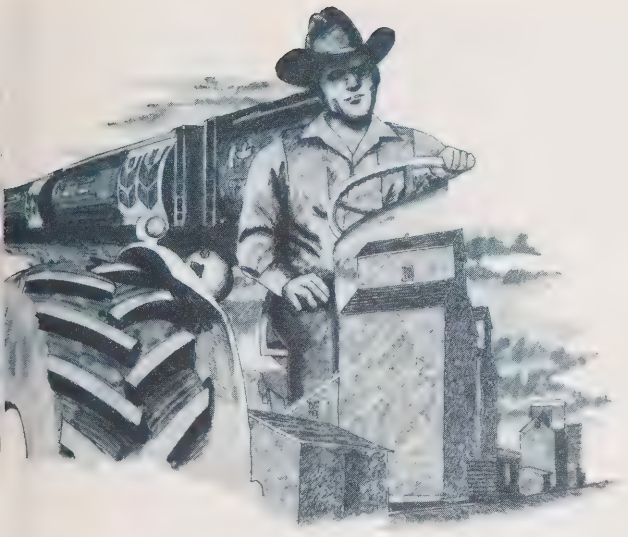
ource: Canadian Grain Commission, 421.2.

## OUTWARD CARRYOVER

Prairie farm stocks as estimated by Statistics Canada on July 31, 1974 at 200.5 million bushels were 46.1 million bushels below the 246.6 million bushel level of a year earlier. A reduction of 20.0 million bushels came in wheat stocks, 7.0 million bushels in oats and 22.0 million bushels in barley. Farm stocks of flaxseed increased from .6 million bushels to 1.5 million bushels, rapeseed from .4 to 1.5 million bushels and rye from 1.6 to 2.5 million bushels. Table 21 shows estimated farm stocks of the major grains and oilseeds in the Prairie Provinces as at July 31, 1974, along with estimates for previous years.

Commercial stocks of Canadian grain at July 31, 1974 were 476.8 million bushels, 13.3 million bushels higher than the previous year, which resulted from a rail strike early in the 1973-74 crop year and a work slow-down by Vancouver grain handlers late in the crop year. Wheat stocks were up from 250.4 to 289.7 million bushels and oats were up from 14.7 to 19.4 million bushels. Commercial stocks of barley increased from 105.0 to 142.4 million bushels; rapeseed stocks were down by 9.4 million bushels; rye by .7 million bushels and flaxseed by .7 million bushels. Table 22 shows the commercial carryover of the major Canadian grains and oilseeds as at July 31, 1974 along with figures for previous years.

# ART IV THE MOVEMENT OF WESTERN CANADIAN GRAIN



Large export sales in the previous two crop ars had reduced the supplies of Canadian cereal ains so significantly that the main limiting factor r exports at the start of the 1973-74 crop year peared to be the quantities of grain that would tually be available. World demand remained rong and the grain handling and transportation stem had demonstrated its capability to move rge volumes of grain in the previous two crop ars.

As it turned out, however, the limiting factor 1973-74 grain exports was not the over-all supply grain, but the quantities of grain that could be oved from the Prairies into export position. The ovement of grain became the major problem the grain industry during the crop year. Delays shipments were frequent and often extensive d, as a result, export clearances lagged behind e Wheat Board's sales commitments for the tire crop year. Instead of the expected drop in e year-end carryover, closing stocks of wheat d barley on July 31, 1974, in fact, were slightly gher than they had been the previous year.

There were a number of reasons for the ship- ng delays. The main ones were the work stop- ges and slowdowns resulting from labor-man- ement disputes; rail car shortages caused by increased transportation demands from other segments of the economy and, finally, the severe snow and spring run-off conditions which forced the closure of a large number of railway branch lines.

The work stoppages and slowdowns occurred in two periods. The first was the national railway strike in the latter part of August, 1973, and the rotating walk-outs which preceded it. The second period occurred in the last two months of the crop year when Vancouver grain handlers staged work slowdowns in advance of the full-scale strike which started in August, 1974.

The national railway strike, which ended after 10 days when Parliament was recalled to enact back-to-work legislation, had long-lasting effects on grain shipments during the first part of the crop year. Instead of the expected catch-up effort which had followed similar interruptions in grain shipments during the two previous crop years, the increased transportation demands from other segments of the economy limited the amount of railway equipment that was put into grain service following the strike and grain shipments, as a result, continued to fall further and further behind target. By the time that navigation closed on the Great Lakes in December, 1973, grain shipments from country elevators were running nearly 100 million bushels behind the previous year.

Further delays occurred as a result of the record snowfall on the Prairies during the winter and the heavy spring run-off that followed. This forced the closure of many branch lines during the late winter and early spring and, as shown in the accompanying map, involved nearly half of the Prairie branch lines at the peak period in late April. While this helped to conserve railway motive power, it also made it much more difficult to generate sufficient quantities of the right kinds and grades of grain needed to maintain the export program from Prairie points. Furthermore, by concentrating on grain shipments from points on the major lines, elevator stocks at these points were soon reduced to a level where it was hard to fill the weekly shipping orders.




**RAIL LINES CLOSED DUE TO SNOW OR FLOODS**
**PEAK – APRIL 26, 1974**

A number of steps were taken to compensate for the delays as much as possible. These measures, which are outlined more fully later in this section, included an extensive trucking program to interior terminals and a stepped-up program of direct rail shipments to St. Lawrence ports. Regulations requiring producers to deliver their grain to specified points to enable farmers on closed lines to haul their grain to the mainline points were also suspended.

While these measures helped to speed up the movement of grain, the increase in grain shipments was not enough to clear up the list of waiting vessels at the West Coast or avert the need to defer sales contracts for shipment at a later date. As outlined in the following sections, virtually every stage of the movement of grain, from the farm to the export terminal, was affected by the delays and export clearances lagged behind the Whea Board's sales commitments for the entire cro year. Table 23 compares 1973-74 and 1972-7 export clearances by port area.

## PRODUCER DELIVERIES

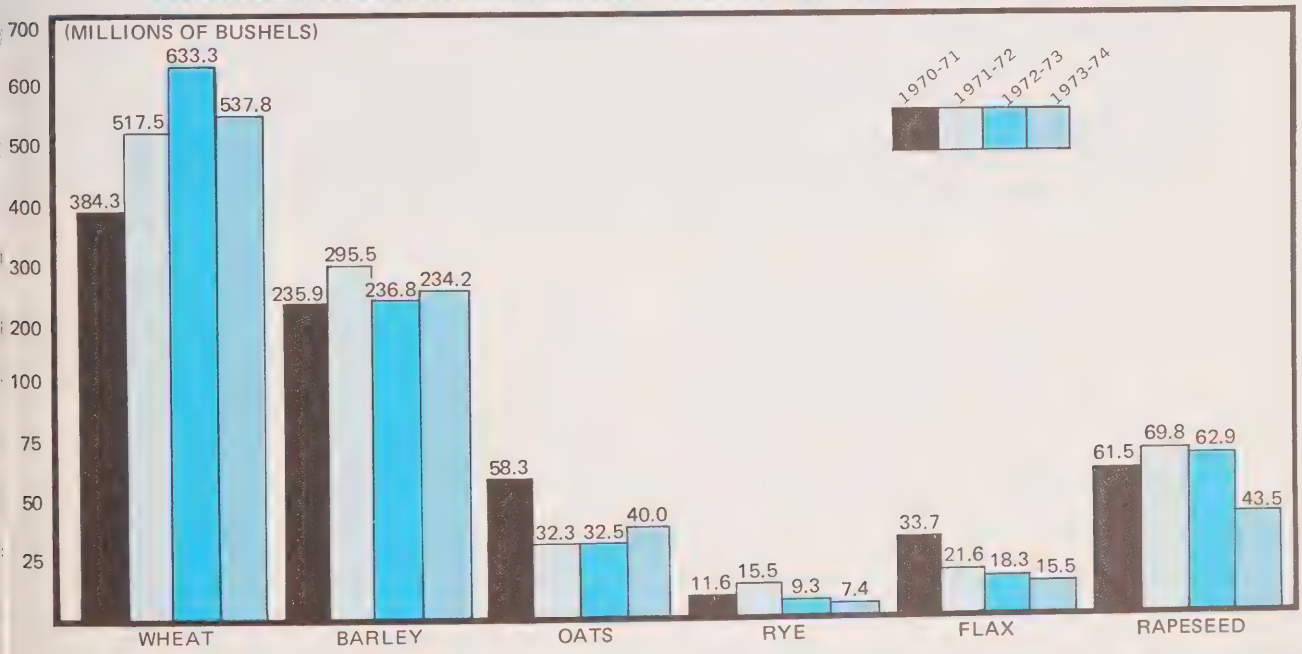
As expected, producer deliveries in 1973-7 were well below those of the previous crop yea Farm deliveries of all grains to licensed elevat facilities totalled 877.8 million bushels, a drop 115.3 million bushels from the previous year. four-year comparison of deliveries of grain is give in Chart 7. This shows that the biggest drop deliveries occurred in wheat. Deliveries of barle were close to those of the previous crop year whi oat deliveries showed an increase. Deliveries other grains, however, were well below those the previous crop year.

## TABLE 23
## EXPORTS OF CANADIAN GRAIN BY PORT AREA 1972-73 AND 1973-74
## 1972-73 EXPORTS SHOWN IN BOLD TYPE
## (IN THOUSANDS OF BUSHELS)

| | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | March | April | May | June | July | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| West Coast | 18,931 | 11,780 | 24,907 | 23,405 | 20,006 | 20,489 | 16,287 | 22,760 | 25,770 | 28,101 | 19,114 | 21,109 | 252,659 |
| | **8,474** | **32,040** | **31,148** | **30,246** | **27,839** | **26,216** | **35,128** | **32,654** | **31,878** | **36,691** | **32,012** | **24,706** | **349,037** |
| Churchill | 7,386 | 6,228 | 5,172 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 18,786 |
| | **8,190** | **8,740** | **8,341** | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | **25,272** |
| Thunder Bay & St. Lawrence | 36,064 | 21,376 | 28,492 | 34,995 | 30,965 | 1,912 | 1 | 961 | 11,246 | 31,712 | 35,816 | 35,527 | 269,067 |
| | **40,381** | **45,624** | **53,665** | **54,152** | **18,963** | **4,604** | **1,033** | **3,368** | **13,321** | **41,444** | **46,236** | **50,394** | **393,294** |
| Atlantic | 269 | — | — | — | 123 | 3,497 | 6,299 | 8,215 | 2,724 | 203 | 446 | 531 | 22,307 |
| | — | — | — | **4,241** | **3,142** | **7,650** | **6,133** | **10,279** | **2,798** | — | **151** | **363** | **34,761** |
| TOTAL | 62,650 | 39,385 | 58,572 | 58,400 | 51,096 | 25,900 | 22,587 | 31,936 | 39,740 | 60,016 | 55,378 | 57,167 | 578,944 |
| | **59,045** | **86,404** | **93,154** | **88,639** | **49,944** | **38,490** | **42,294** | **46,301** | **47,997** | **78,135** | **78,399** | **75,463** | 798,304[1] |

[1] includes direct sales to the U.S. — 16,125,000 bushels in 1973-74 and **15,958,000** bushels in 1972-73.

## CHART 7
## PRODUCER DELIVERIES BY GRAIN 1970-71, 1971-72, 1972-73 AND 1973-74




The rate of producer deliveries in the 1973-74 crop year generally followed the traditional pattern. This is shown in Chart 8. There were times, however, when deliveries were so low that stocks in country elevators fell to the point where it was difficult to maintain an efficient grain movement. The transportation delays, the snow in the winter and the late seeding all made it hard for farmers to keep up their grain deliveries. As a result, roughly a third of the grain delivered in the entire crop year came in during the last six weeks from mid-June to the end of July. This was one reason why the year-end carryover was higher than anticipated.

## CHART 8
## PRODUCER DELIVERIES BY MONTH (ALL GRAINS) CROP YEAR 1973-74




### TRANSPORTATION

Country elevator shipments in the 1973-74 crop year were well below those of the previous year. This is shown in Table 24. Although the results varied somewhat by port area, Table 23, referred to earlier, shows that every aspect of the grain movement was affected by the continuing delays experienced during the crop year.

### TABLE 24 — PRIMARY ELEVATOR SHIPMENTS

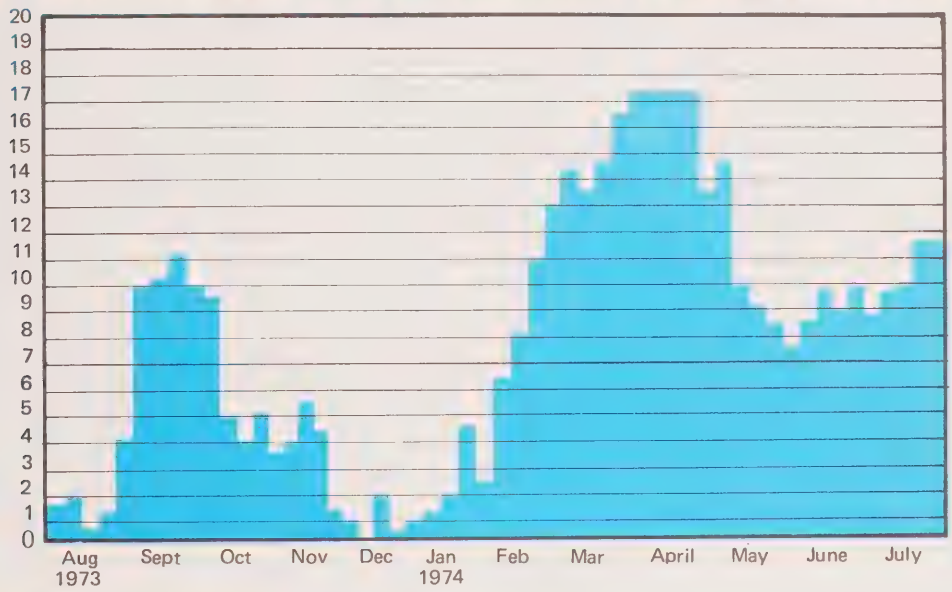
| | 1973-74 | | | | 1972-73 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Man. | Sask. | Alta. | Pr. Prov. | Man. | Sask. | Alta. | Pr. Prov. |
| | — million bushels — | | | | — million bushels — | | | |
| Wheat | 59.1 | 315.4 | 101.1 | 475.6 | 69.0 | 369.8 | 114.6 | 553.4 |
| Durum | 2.0 | 44.9 | 4.1 | 51.1 | 3.5 | 58.3 | 6.3 | 68.1 |
| Oats | 14.9 | 9.8 | 12.4 | 37.2 | 14.2 | 11.4 | 12.6 | 38.2 |
| Barley | 45.1 | 92.8 | 76.7 | 214.8 | 42.8 | 91.3 | 80.0 | 214.1 |
| Rye | 1.4 | 3.3 | 2.7 | 7.6 | 1.7 | 6.3 | 3.4 | 11.4 |
| Flaxseed | 5.6 | 6.5 | 2.0 | 14.2 | 4.9 | 11.8 | 3.3 | 20.0 |
| Rapeseed | 4.6 | 14.6 | 14.3 | 33.6 | 7.5 | 27.6 | 19.5 | 54.6 |
| TOTAL | 133.1 | 487.7 | 213.5 | 834.3 | 143.6 | 576.5 | 239.7 | 959.8 |

Sources: Statistics Canada: Grain Trade of Canada 1972-73. Preliminary Figures, August 28, 1974. Canadian Grain Commission 420.3.

## VEST COAST SHIPMENTS

The effects of the continuing delays were most pparent at the West Coast. The line-up of waiting rain vessels in English Bay was the longest ever xperienced in this country. There were only two ccasions, amounting to only 18 out of 248 work-ıg days in the entire crop year that there were no vessels waiting to berth at Vancouver. Chart 9 shows the extent of the line-up during the crop year. The results proved costly to producers. Demurrage charges, as shown in the Pool Accounts for Wheat and Barley in Part VII of this report, are estimated at over $17 million for the crop year. These are the highest ever paid in the 39-year history of the Wheat Board.

CHART 9 WEST COAST LINE-UP OF WAITING VESSELS - WEEKLY AVERAGE IN 1973-74




## HUNDER BAY AND ST. LAWRENCE

As elsewhere, grain shipments through Thunder ay never recovered from the effects of the na-ɔnal railway strike in August. The problems were ɔmpounded with the shortness in lake freight sulting from the heavy movement of U.S. grain rough the St. Lawrence system. Lagging grain ıipments through Thunder Bay became particu-rly critical towards the end of the 1973 navigation ason when substantial quantities remained to be oved to Eastern Canada for domestic use over the inter and for export shipments from the St. Law-nce and the Atlantic ports. Shortages of stocks St. Lawrence ports had already forced the Wheat ɔard to defer some export contracts for shipment e following spring and to borrow stocks from ɔmestic shippers for other export commitments. ıe hope was that an extended navigation season would make it possible to replace these stocks with lake shipments prior to the close as well as provide the necessary supplies of grain to meet export commitments from the St. Lawrence and Atlantic.

Weather conditions, however, intervened. Severe temperatures, snow and high winds slowed lake shipments in early December and prevented any extension in the navigation season. As a result, the quantities of grain put into eastern positions before the close were well below the required levels. Furthermore only three lake vessels could make the final return trip to Thunder Bay to load grain for winter storage. This compares with the 19 lake vessels that held grain for winter storage the year before. The shortfall in lake shipments meant that the winter rail program to eastern Canada had to be much larger than in previous years.

## CHURCHILL

A late opening and delays caused by railway work stoppages limited the quantities of grain that could be moved through the Port of Churchill during the 1973 navigation season. Heavy ice conditions in the Hudson Strait delayed the arrival of the first vessel by eleven days and the national railway strike, together with the rotating walk-outs which preceded it, halted rail car unloads at the Churchill terminal for a total of 20 days in the first month of the shipping season.

The result was that export clearances from Churchill in the 1973 season were well below those for the previous year. As shown in Table 25, 1973 Churchill shipments totalled 9.7 million bushels of wheat and 9.0 million bushels of barley. This compares with 16.2 million bushels of wheat and 8.8 million bushels of barley in 1972 and 20.6 million bushels of wheat and 4.9 million bushels of barley in 1971.

Although the 1973 Churchill season was a disappointing one, the men working in the terminal and waterfront still deserve a great deal of credit for keeping shipments as high as they were. Because of frequent interruptions and delays, the men had to work long hours and often in extreme weather to handle all the ships that came in.

Two points are worth noting in the results of the 1973 season. These are shown in Table 25. The first is the large quantity of grain that was shipped to the Soviet Union and the second is the growing importance of barley in the Churchill program. This was the third consecutive year that barley was included in the Churchill program and the results encouraged the Wheat Board to ship even larger quantities of barley through that port in the 1974 season.

### TABLE 25

### CHURCHILL — 1973 SHIPPING SEASON VESSEL CLEARANCES TO COUNTRY OF DESTINATION

| Country | No. of Vessels | Bushels | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Wheat | Barley | |
| Bangladesh | 3 | 2,560,040 | — | 2,560,040 |
| Cuba (USSR) | 1 | 448,000 | — | 448,000 |
| Italy | 2 | — | 2,450,700 | 2,450,700 |
| Poland | 1 | — | 618,380 | 618,380 |
| Turkey | 1 | — | 839,860 | 839,860 |
| United Kingdom | 1 | — | 746,760 | 746,760 |
| U.S.S.R. | 23 | 6,730,479 | 4,391,875 | 11,122,354 |
| | 32 | 9,738,519 | 9,047,575 | 18,786,094 |

## RAILING GRAIN TO EASTERN PORTS

Because of circumstances outlined earlier, the Wheat Board was forced to undertake an enlarged winter shipping program to move Prairie grain to eastern ports direct by rail. The program, which started in early January and continued until early April, was similar to the direct-rail programs undertaken in the two previous years. The grain was needed to replace stocks which had been borrowed earlier from domestic supplies and provide extra supplies for shipment from the St. Lawrence and Atlantic ports. Table 26 gives a complete breakdown of the 1973 winter program and Table 27 shows the costs involved.

### TABLE 26

### 1973 WINTER RAIL SHIPMENTS TO EASTERN CANADIAN PORTS

| | Wheat | Barley | Oats | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | — bushels — | | | |
| Montreal | 4,913,618 | 1,444,291 | 165,294 | 6,523,203 |
| Quebec | 4,598,895 | 1,784,252 | — | 6,383,147 |
| Halifax | 1,461,155 | — | — | 1,461,155 |
| West Saint John | 471,152 | — | — | 471,152 |
| TOTAL SHIPMENTS | 11,444,820 | 3,228,543 | 165,294 | 14,838,657 |

## TABLE 27

## DIRECT RAIL COSTS FROM THUNDER BAY TO EASTERN PORTS IN 1973-74

(cents per bushel)

| | Montreal | | Quebec | | Atlantic |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wheat | Barley | Wheat | Barley | Wheat |
| utward elevation | 5.875 | 5.875 | 5.875 | 5.875 | 5.875 |
| /eighing and Inspection | .161 | .161 | .161 | .161 | .161 |
| .S.C.A.[1] Charges | .090 | .090 | .090 | .090 | .090 |
| /.H.R.[2] Cancellation | .015 | .015 | .015 | .015 | .015 |
| ail Freight | 24.600 | 21.216 | 24.600 | 21.216 | 36.390 |
| witching Charges | .429 | .429 | .322 | .322 | — |
| ıward elevation | 1.850 | 1.850 | 1.850 | 1.850 | — |
| rokerage | .125 | .125 | .125 | .125 | .125 |
| OTAL | 33.145 | 29.761 | 33.038 | 29.654 | 42.656 |

[1] Lake Shippers Clearance Association. [2] Warehouse Receipt.

One important change in the winter rail program was the shipment of wheat from Thunder Bay to Halifax and West Saint John. This was done to supplement the normal rail shipments from Georgian Bay and Upper Lake ports. The additional quantities of wheat were needed because of the small number of lake vessels that could be loaded and moved to the transfer houses in Ontario prior to the close of navigation.

The Wheat Board's winter rail program was carried out separately from the direct rail shipments undertaken by domestic shippers themselves. Approximately 16 million bushels of feed grains were railed from Thunder Bay to Eastern Canada by domestic shippers during the 1973-74 crop year and another 2.1 million bushels were railed direct from country elevators in Western Canada to Eastern positions.

### Trucking To Interior Terminals

As mentioned earlier, an extensive trucking program, involving the movement of grain by commercial trucks from country points to government-owned interior elevators was again undertaken during the winter of 1973-74 crop year as part of the over-all effort to speed-up grain shipments to forward positions. Table 28 shows the quantities and kind of grain moved to each of the four interior terminals involved in the trucking program and Table 29 shows the costs involved.

## TABLE 28 — TRUCKING PROGRAM 1973-74

| Interior Terminals | Wheat | Durum | Barley | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | — bushels — | | |
| Saskatoon | 4,112,178 | — | 3,619,804 | |
| Moose Jaw | 178,426 | 1,856,045 | 713,162 | |
| Lethbridge | 6,547,992 | — | — | |
| Edmonton | 1,810,094 | — | 2,437,548 | |
| Total | 12,648,690 | 1,856,045 | 6,770,514 | 21,275,249 |

## TABLE 29

## COST OF TRUCKING TO INTERIOR TERMINALS, 1973-74

| | Edmonton | Lethbridge | Moose Jaw | Saskatoon | Total | Per Net Bushel |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| rucking fees | $513,203 | $671,730 | $226,501 | $ 812,568 | $2,224,002 | 10.453c |
| educt net rail freight gains | 84,952 | — | 27,476 | 2,319 | 114,747 | .539 |
| et freight costs | $428,251 | $671,730 | $199,025 | $ 810,249 | $2,109,255 | 9.914c |
| iversion Charges | 100,112 | 20,072 | 30,164 | 153,316 | 303,664 | 1.427 |
| ıterior Terminal handling | 164,596 | 253,735 | 106,471 | 299,614 | 824,416 | 3.875 |
| /eighing and Inspection | 5,418 | 12,180 | 3,744 | 14,760 | 36,102 | .170 |
| | $698,377 | $957,717 | $339,404 | $1,277,939 | $3,273,437 | 15.386c |

The trucking program, the largest ever undertaken by the Wheat Board, was initiated in several stages. Shipments to the terminal at Saskatoon, which started on February 6, 1974, consisted of barley and red spring wheat. The barley was used to support the Churchill program during the 1974 navigation season and the wheat was shipped to Thunder Bay to provide additional supplies at the opening of Lakehead navigation. Truck shipments to Moose Jaw, which also started February 6, 1974, consisted entirely of durum wheat. Part of these supplies were railed direct to St. Lawrence ports during the winter and the rest was moved to Thunder Bay after the opening of navigation.

Truck shipments to the interior terminal at Lethbridge were started on February 11 and a rapid inward and outward movement was initiated to make more effective use of the limited space available at that terminal. The supplies of red spring wheat handled by the Lethbridge terminal were used to support the export program through Vancouver. A similar trucking program was started for the government terminal at Edmonton on March 5. One important part of this program was the use of the drying facilities at the Edmonton terminal for the high-moisture grain which had been harvested in the area. For this reason, shipments to the Edmonton terminal were confined largely to tough and damp grain.

## Handling and Storage Rates

The handling agreement negotiated with the country elevator companies for the 1973-74 crop year provided for an increase of half a cent per bushel in country handling charges for the three Board grains. As a result handling charges established for the crop year were 6¼ cents per bushel for wheat and barley and 5 cents per bushel for oats. The agreement was negotiated for a one-year period.

Country and terminal storage rates at Thunder Bay were left unchanged by the Canadian Grain Commission from the previous crop year, being 1/30 cent per bushel per day for wheat, oats and barley. There was no change in the terminal elevation rates. Following negotiations between handling companies, interior mills and maltsters, the diversion charges on wheat shipped to such mills and maltsters remained unchanged from the previous year. Similarly, diversion charges applicable to interior terminals, Churchill and Prince Rupert were unchanged.

## Delivery Quota Policies

Only one minor modification was made in the Wheat Board's delivery quota policies for the 1973-74 crop year. This change removed the previous provisions requiring producers to make a separate acreage assignment for any rapeseed, flaxseed or rye that they wished to deliver to a crushing plant or distillery. Instead, deliveries to local industrial outlets and country elevators were based on a single acreage allocation.

As a result of the change, deliveries by producers to crushing plants and distilleries were simply based on a maximum delivery entitlement. This entitlement was simply determined by multiplying the quota acres a producer had assigned to these grains times the delivery quotas established for the specialty markets. Any deliveries to country elevators or to crushing plants and distilleries were then deducted from the delivery entitlement to show the balance that could still be delivered by the individual producer. The quotas for the specialty markets were as follows:

| | Truck Shipments Maximum Bushels Per Assigned Acre | Rail Shipments Minimum Acre for Carlot Shipment (maximum 60-ton car) |
|---|---|---|
| Selected Barley | — | 50 |
| Selected Soft White Spring Wheat | 50 | 40 |
| Selected Oats | 50* | 60 |
| Rye for Distilleries | 30 | — |
| Rapeseed for Crushing Plants | 25 | — |
| Flaxseed for Crushing Plants | 20 | — |
| Selected Pitic 62 Wheat | — | 50 |

* Maximum deliveries of 3,000 bushels per shipping permit.

Outside of the change for specialty markets the main features of the Wheat Board's quota policies remained unchanged for the 1973-74 crop year. These were:

- Producers calculated their assignable acreage on the basis of a four-part formula. This consisted of land seeded to cereals and oilseeds, summerfallow, miscellaneous crops and perennial forage. Land seeded to perennial forage could only be included up to a third of the land held in the other three categories.

- Producers allocated their assignable acreage to the delivery of specific grains.
- Quotas were authorized for specific grains, and, where necessary, grades of grain.
- Terminating quotas were used for wheat, oats, and barley but not for rapeseed, flaxseed and rye.
- Pre-printed permit book application forms were sent directly to producers.
- Producers were entitled to one general acreage change in the crop year.
- Producers were again able to select two delivery points — a primary and an alternate. As already indicated, this provision was suspended because of heavy snow and spring run-off conditions.

## DELIVERY QUOTAS

Delivery quotas for all grains were set at comparably high levels at the start of the 1973-74 crop year. The quota levels at selected dates are shown in Table 30. The high quota levels were established in the expectation that grain shipments would continue at a rapid pace until the close of navigation. However, for reasons already outlined, this did not occur and the resulting build-up in country elevator stocks prevented further increases in delivery quotas until January, 1974.

The severe winter and spring run-off conditions that followed, however, prevented many farmers from making their normal grain deliveries. As a result country elevator stocks declined to the point where additional steps had to be taken to encourage further producer deliveries. A letter was sent to all producers urging them to bring their grain whenever possible and, as shown in Table 30, delivery quotas were raised to enable farmers in a position to do so to deliver as much grain as possible. The response was encouraging. Deliveries increased sufficiently to maintain grain shipments during that critical period before spring seeding was completed.

Elevator shipments improved somewhat during the remainder of the crop year and delivery quotas were increased as rapidly as space permitted. On July 4, 1974, the Wheat Board removed most of the remaining quota restrictions on grain deliveries and increased the quota on Hard Spring Wheat to 30 bushels per assigned acre. This virtually amounts to an open quota in view of the large acreage assignment for Hard Spring Wheat.

TABLE 30

DELIVERY QUOTAS AT SELECTED DATES IN THE 1973-74 CROP YEAR
ALL QUOTAS STATED ON A CUMULATIVE BASIS, BUSHELS PER ASSIGNED ACRE

| | Aug. 1, 1973 | Jan. 28, 1974 | Mar. 12, 1974 | May 3, 1974 | July 31, 1974 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hard Red Spring Wheat | 5 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 30 |
| Durum | 10 | 20 | 20 | 20 | open |
| Utility Types of Wheat | 5 | 40 | open* | 40 | open |
| Alberta Red Winter | 5 | 15 | 15 | 25 | open |
| Soft White Spring Wheat | 5 | 10 | 10 | 10 | open |
| Barley | 10 | 20 | 20 | 20 | open |
| Oats | 20 | open | open | open | open |
| Rapeseed | 15 | 25 | open | open | open |
| Flaxseed | 15 | 25 | open | open | open |
| Rye | 20 | 30 | open | open | open |

*terminated on March 15, 1974.

# PART V OTHER OPERATIONS




## MARKET DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

During the 1973-74 crop year the market development programs which were described in some detail in our last Annual Report were continued and given added impetus. The Board took the decision that programs of this nature, once initiated should not be unduly influenced by supply and demand fluctuations which may take place during their life span. There is a "tooling up" phase which required a great deal of planning and introductory effort, much of which would be wasted if such programs were to be shelved during the periods of high demand only to be reintroduced when markets again tightened. Two primary motives prompted the introduction of these programs in the first instance. One of these was to acquaint our overseas customers with the quality of Canadian feed grains. The other was to encourage the development in Canada of food grains possessing the characteristics favoured by our customers in export markets. These motives remain valid under situations of limited supply as they are in times of surplus.

In order to acquire commercial quantities of wheat of the Glenlea and Pitic varieties for testing purposes the Wheat Board, in the spring of 1973, contracted with producers for the growth of 5,500 acres of Glenlea in the three Prairie provinces and 4,500 acres of Pitic 62 in Saskatchewan and Alberta. These utility wheats were test marketed in Canada and abroad in Hong Kong, Italy, Japan, Korea, Netherlands, Philippines and Singapore. Both food tests and feeding trials were conducted in Canada as well as some of the countries mentioned above. In order to maintain adequate supplies of these grains for continuing promotion this contracting policy was again applied in the spring of 1974 on a more extensive basis. Contracts were entered into with producers for the production of 350,000 acres of Glenlea and 25,000 acres of Pitic 62. In furtherance of similar programs for other varieties and grains, contracts were also made with producers for the production of the following:

| | |
|---|---|
| Norquay Wheat | 800 contract acres |
| Purple Wheat (unlicensed feed variety) | 20 contract acres |
| Wakooma Durum | 1,000 contract acres |
| Beacon Barley (unlicensed malting variety) | 16,500 contract acres |
| Klages Barley (unlicensed malting variety) | 2,000 contract acres |

**Utility Wheats for Feed:** During the crop year under review six Canadian Universities undertook feeding trials in Canada as did a number of the larger commercial feed manufacturers in Eastern and in Western Canada. Agriculture Canada Research Stations at Brandon, Kentville, Lethbridge and Swift Current also participated. Out of the knowledge gained from these feeding trials two bulletins were published by the Wheat Board. One of these entitled "The Nutritive Value of Wheat in Poultry Rations" was prepared by Dr. Jacob Biely, Research Professor, Department of Poultry Science University of British Columbia. The second bulletin under the title of "Canadian Utility Wheats: Results of Feeding Trials" was edited by Dr. E. Candlish Research Scientist, Feed Grains, Grain Research Laboratory, Canadian Grain Commission. Two additional bulletins, "Barley for Feed" and "Animal Feeding" were also edited by Dr. Candlish and published by the Board. Concurrent with these developments the Board's Tokyo office co-ordinated feeding trial plans in Japan and commenced to lay the groundwork for a Japan-Canada Feed

rain Symposium scheduled to take place in the utumn of 1974 under the joint sponsorship of the overnment of Canada and the Wheat Board.

**urum Wheat:** The affirmative response to the akooma durum variety during the tests described our last Annual Report encouraged the Board initiate a pilot project under which Wakooma ould be tested on a semi-commercial basis. Overas and domestic co-operators who had tested akooma were very much in favour of receiving nall commercial test lots of this variety. In order acquire sufficient quantities to maintain such program the Board arranged with interested proucers to grow Wakooma durum wheat under conact with the Board. These contract arrangements ere entered into during the 1973-74 crop year ior to the seeding of the 1974 crop. Unfortunately, a result of inclement weather during seeding d throughout the growing season followed by early frost, much of the contract Wakooma was maged and of a quality unsuitable for testing rposes. As a result this semi-commercial test oject will be delayed for a year.

Concurrent with the decision to contract with oducers for the production of Wakooma durum the 1974 crop, the Board decided to sponsor a ur-day symposium to be attended by Canadian real specialists and a group of senior executives m Italian durum mills, pasta manufacturing comnies and research institutions. This symposium ok place in September, 1974. It provided an portunity for the Canadian participants to gain first-hand assessment of the results of laboratory sts conducted on new Canadian durum varieties Italy. It also provided the Italian participants th an opportunity to visit Canada's durum growg area and learn about Canada's durum breeding ogram, research efforts, quality control methods d marketing systems.

**ility Wheats as Food Grains:** Market testing of ility wheats as human food grains continued ring the year under review. It was found that enlea particularly appeared to be endowed th good blending properties. The replicate tests ich were conducted both overseas and in nada verified the earlier findings so a pilot proct was also undertaken whereby the varieties Glenlea and Pitic 62 would be tested on a semicommercial basis. A number of co-operating mills in Asia and Europe readily indicated a willingness to participate.

In furtherance of this program quantities of Glenlea and Pitic 62 were gathered from producers in each of the Prairie Provinces in order to obtain average representative test lots. A technical mission from the Board visited the interested co-operators and, as a result, small commercial parcels of Glenlea and Pitic 62 were shipped to six different countries. By the end of the crop year preliminary reports were being received on the milling and utilization performances of these utility wheats. Early indications are that Glenlea performed satisfactorily although definitive conclusions have not yet been reached regarding either variety.

Space does not permit the acknowledgement of all of the individuals and organizations whose sincere interest and participation in these development programs have meant so much to their continuing progress. The Board and its officials responsible for these projects are deeply appreciative of the willing assistance that has been forthcoming from our customers overseas and from so many branches of the Canadian grain industry.

## Other Promotional Activities

The Board continued its policy of maintaining close contact with all important grain markets and continued to participate in international conferences, negotiations and general discussions in which the concerns of the Canadian grain industry were involved.

During the 1973-74 crop year members, officers and employees of the Board visited 44 countries, some of them on several occasions, in the interests of Canadian grain sales and to encourage user participation in varietal test marketing programs established by the Board. The following is a list of the countries visited arranged by geographic area:

1. **Africa:** Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Sudan;
2. **Asia:** Hong Kong, India, Iran, Indonesia, Japan, Kuwait, Korea, Lebanon, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines, People's Republic of China, Singa-

pore, Saudi Arabia, Thailand, Taiwan;

3. **The Americas:** Brazil, Mexico, Peru, Venezuela, United States;
4. **Caribbean:** Cuba, Curacao, Haiti;
5. **Europe:** Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Federal Republic of Germany, German Democratic Republic, France, Greece, Italy, Norway, Netherlands, Poland, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom and U.S.S.R.

During the year 3,500 sets of the Board's 1973-74 Crop Information Packages were distributed. In addition to a map showing export shipping routes and a Canadian Grain Handbook, both provided by the Board, each of these packages also contained three pieces provided by the Canadian Grain Commission, namely, a 1973 Red Spring Wheat Booklet, a 1973 Durum Wheat Booklet and a 1973 Protein Map. In conjunction with this program there were 3,500 grain sample cards provided and distributed by the Board. This material was made available to Canadian trade offices, government agencies, mills, organizations and individuals throughout the world wherever an interest in Canadian grain is found to exist.

## Utilization of Special Account

The Special Account derived from unclaimed balances in the hands of the Board in accordance with Section 30A of the Canadian Wheat Board Act was utilized to:

1. Retire outstanding accounts submitted by producers;
2. Defray a portion of the costs of administering the Prairie Grain Advance Payments Act;
3. Finance the preparation, assembly and distribution of grain sample cards and grade handbooks;
4. Bring missions from overseas markets to Canada;
5. Provide funding for General Promotion and Pasta Quality Research project;
6. Support Wheat Pilot Marketing Projects;
7. Further the market development of new varieties of malting barley, and;
8. Establish a feed grain development program in Japan.

During the mission season four groups of visi tors were brought to Canada under the Board' annual program. Two of these came from Japar one, consisting of five senior officials representin the Japanese Feed Grains Industry from both th Trade and the Government, visited Canada to stud our feed grain industry and its importance as substantial supplier of feed grains to Japan. Th second Japanese mission was comprised of thre senior officials of the Japanese Barley Processor who met producers, Board officials and trade rep resentatives who are instrumental in providin Japan with a major portion of her barley require ments. The Chairman of the Brazilian Whea Board and his party, including three senior officer of that organization, visited Canada under th sponsorship of the Board and twenty-two senic representatives of the Italian durum wheat millin and pasta processing industries attended th Canadian-Italian Durum Wheat Symposium unde Board auspices.

We have, from the outset, recognized tha visitations of this nature, to be successful, mus involve the co-operation of all facets of our ir dustry. We have come to count on the assistanc of many different organizations and individual in this respect and they have never failed us. Th Board gratefully acknowledges the invaluabl support it has received from many levels of gov ernment, universities, grain trade organization and individuals without which our mission pro grams could not have been the enthusiastic suc cess that reports reaching us indicate.

## Canadian International Grains Institute

During the period under review, a full rang of courses were developed and presented by th Institute for the first time with the objective providing participants with a broad practical unde standing of the world grain industry in such area as grain marketing, technology, handling, storag and transportation.

Six courses were held consisting of five-wee and four-week International Grain Industry Course for foreign and Canadian participants; a two-wee Farm Leaders' Course similar to the pilot progra held the previous year; a two-week Technolo Short Course for Canadian Wheat Board ar

anadian Grain Commission personnel; a one-eek Journalist Course for farm writers and grain dustry communications personnel; and a two-ay Grain Grading Course held in the Maritimes r grain industry participants.

From all reports and particularly by the enthu-asm expressed by the participants, the Institute as proved to be a successful and worthwhile ndeavour.

## egal Department

The Legal Department dealt with all matters f a legal nature affecting the operations of the oard.

The Department continued to assist the Country ervices Division in connection with payments to states of deceased persons and corresponded ith the representatives of 1,523 new estates dur-g the year as compared with 1,600 in the 1972-73 crop year.

This Department also assisted the Country Services Division in the enforcement of the Prairie Grain Advance Payments Act and the collection of default accounts thereunder. In this respect 910 accounts were referred to the Department during the year for collection; 1,478 actions were taken in the Federal Court of Canada. This compares with 3,538 accounts referred to the Department for collection in the 1972-73 crop year, in which 1,468 actions were taken in the Federal Court.

During the crop year 74 persons were convicted in connection with breaches of the Canadian Wheat Board Act and Regulations made thereunder as compared with 168 persons convicted during the previous crop year. These resulted in a total of 407 convictions which are enumerated in the following table according to the Section of the Act under which charges were laid.

TABLE 31

STATEMENT OF CONVICTIONS BY SECTION VIOLATED

| ection | Brief Description of Violation | Man. | Sask. | Alta. | B.C. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7(1)(e) | Grain delivered in excess of quota | 33 | 11 | 17 | | 61 |
| | Accepted over-deliveries | 18 | 36 | 25 | | 79 |
| 7(2) | Non-entry in permit book | | 261 | 3 | | 264 |
| riminal Code | Cash Advance by Forgery | | | 3 | | 3 |
| | TOTAL | 51 | 308 | 48 | — | 407 |

## fficers and Staff

A number of executive appointments were ade by the Board in the Head Office during the op year. Mr. S. D. Kilimnik, formerly Special ssistant to the Executive Director, was appointed ecutive Assistant to the Board. Mr. G. P. Machej, ecial Assistant to the Treasurer, became Assistant General Director of the Sales and Market Development Division. Mr. P. J. Wintemute, Special Assistant to the Executive Director was appointed General Director of the Grain Transportation Division and Mr. G. J. Davis, formerly Director of Terminal Planning was appointed to the position of Assistant Secretary to the Board.

The following six employees of the Board retired during the 1973-74 crop year: Mr. C. Boyd, Mrs. Mary Greig, Mr. D. M. Keele, Mr. J. A. McKinnon, Miss Madeline Smith, Mr. M. F. White. The Board wishes the record to show its appreciation for the many years of valuable service rendered by these members of the staff during their tenure with the organization.

The number of permanent and temporary employees on the Board staff as at July 31st of each of the past five years is indicated in the following table:

TABLE 32
NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AT JULY 31ST

| Date | Permanent | Temporary | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1970 | 556 | 124 | 680 |
| 1971 | 664 | 108 | 772 |
| 1972 | 724 | 84 | 808 |
| 1973 | 659 | 71 | 730 |
| 1974 | 595 | 67 | 662 |

Branch Offices:

The Board continued to maintain branch offices in Vancouver and Montreal and overseas branches in London, Tokyo and Brussels.

# PART VI ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The Advisory Committee, the members of which are appointed by the Governor in Council in accordance with Section 10 of the Canadian Wheat Board Act, met with the Board on eight occasions during the crop year. These meetings provide an opportunity for the Board to review the current state of the industry and gain the benefit of the Committee's views regarding matters of concern to western Canadian producers.

Mr. G. L. Harrold of Lamont, Alberta is Chairman of the Committee and Mr. R. R. Atkinson of Landis, Saskatchewan is Vice-Chairman. The other members of the Advisory Committee are: Mrs. E. C. Hartle, Leroy, Saskatchewan; Mr. W. D. Lea, Jarvie, Alberta; Mr. I. McMillan, Craik, Saskatchewan; Mr. S. G. Mitchell, Dawson Creek, British Columbia; Mr. L. E. Parker, Ste. Agathe, Manitoba; Mr. A. M. Runciman, Winnipeg, Manitoba; Mr. H. B. Sneath, Winnipeg, Manitoba; and Mr. E. K. Turner, Regina, Saskatchewan.

During the 1973-74 crop year this Committee gave valuable advice and counsel to the Board and its contributions are gratefully acknowledged.

During the crop year the Government of Canada made known its intention to establish an elective procedure whereby the members of the Advisory Committee would assume office after being duly nominated and elected by a mail ballot of producers. In November of 1974 it was announced that Mr. George S. Turner had been appointed by the Government to develop such an electoral system and to supervise the first election. Since that date Mr. Turner has devised a nominating procedure and established an election routine which is scheduled to culminate in the submission of mailed ballots during the period April 4th to April 21st, 1975.

# PART VII FINANCIAL STATEMENTS




The Financial Statements of The Canadian Wheat Board for the crop year under review are presented in this section of the report. These consist of the Balance Sheet (Exhibit I) which sets forth the financial position of the Board as at July 31, 1974 together with other statements showing the results of Board operations for the year, all as tabulated in the index preceding the financial statements.

In prior years it has been the practice of the Board to include in its accounts at July 31, the final operating results of pool accounts when marketing operations have been completed before the issuance of the annual report. Operations on the 1973-74 Pool Accounts for wheat, oats and barley were completed on October 31, 1974. Accordingly, the operating accounts for wheat, oats and barley and the balance sheet include the transactions on these accounts from July 31, 1974 to the closing date in order to reflect the final operating results in the financial statements.

## BALANCE SHEET—EXHIBIT I

The financial position of The Canadian Wheat Board as at July 31, 1974 including provisions for transactions subsequent thereto with respect to wheat, oats and barley as explained above, is set forth on Exhibit I. The following comments are submitted with respect to certain of the items appearing on the Balance Sheet.

### Wheat Stocks—$1,462,290,151

Stocks of wheat held by the Board at July 31, 1974 in store country and terminal elevators and mills, and in transit amounted to 288,870,170 bushels. Marketing operations on the 1973-74 wheat accounts were completed on October 31, 1974 therefore the above stocks have been stated at the values which were ultimately received from the sale thereof.

### Oats Stocks—$27,033,065
### Barley Stocks—$350,890,004

Stocks of oats and barley held by the Board at July 31, 1974 in store country and terminal elevators and in transit, amounted to 14,042,351 bushels of oats and 122,624,121 bushels of barley. Marketing operations on 1973-74 oats and barley were completed on October 31, 1974, therefore these stocks have been stated at the values which were ultimately received from the sale thereof.

### Bills of exchange not yet due plus accrued interest:

| | |
|---|---|
| Payable in sterling—converted at estimated realizable values | — $304,613,610 |
| Payable in Canadian funds | — $288,551,873 |

Payment terms of contracts for wheat sold to the People's Republic of China call for payment in sterling, 25% at time of shipment and the balance of 75% payable 547 days from date of invoice together with interest thereon. The above item of $304,613,610 represents sterling receivable with accrued interest at July 31, 1974, converted at estimated realizable values.

The above item of $288,551,873 represents amounts receivable at July 31, 1974 with accrued interest arising from wheat and barley sold on credit to Algeria, Brazil, Haiti, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Sri Lanka (Ceylon), Trinidad, Tunisia, Yugoslavia, Zambia, etc. The terms of these credit sales call for payment of principal and interest within 36 months from time of shipment.

### Accounts Receivable

| | |
|---|---|
| Sundry | — $17,072,548 |
| Prairie Grain Advance Payments | — $ 4,145,596 |
| Prairie Grain Provisional Payments Act | — $ 42,463 |

The sundry item consists mainly of amounts

lue from Board agents on sales completed as at uly 31, 1974 for which accountings were not eceived until subsequent to that date. Details of he amount receivable under the Prairie Grain dvance Payments Act are set forth on Exhibit VI.

### he Canadian Wheat Board Building Winnipeg, t cost less depreciation—$3,263,560

In accordance with instructions received from he Government of Canada the Board paid to the ity of Winnipeg a grant of $255,378 in lieu of ealty and business taxes on The Canadian Wheat oard Building for 1974 but without admitting any iability for such taxes. Depreciation for the year as been provided at 2½% per annum in the mount of $110,137 and the accumulated depre- iation on the building to July 31, 1974 is $1,309,- 95.

### overed Hopper Cars

During the 1972-73 crop year The Canadian Wheat Board acquired and the Government of anada provided the funds for 2,000 covered hop- er cars which the Board now hold in trust for the overnment of Canada. The total cost of the cars mounted to $46,091,362, consisting of $45,079,705 or manufacture, $579,500 for shipping charges, 328,125 for engineering and $104,032 for financing harges during manufacture.

### iability to the Banks—$652,929,439

Details of the Board's position with the banks s at July 31, 1974 are set forth below:

| | |
|---|---|
| Ordinary operations | $ 65,707,152 |
| Loans to finance credit sales to China | 317,429,238 |
| Loans to finance medium credit sales | 269,793,049 |
| Liability to the Banks | $652,929,439 |

At the beginning of the crop year the Board's oan position with the banks totalled $398 million consisting of a funds position of $1.0 million for rdinary operations, $305 million for credit sales o China and $94 million for medium term credit ales.

With respect to ordinary operations the Board tarted the crop year in a funds position which asted until December when the issuance of final ayments required loans until late January. From hat time, the Board was in funds until early May hen adjustment payments resulted in a loans osition which continued until the end of the crop ear.

As to loans to finance credit sales, the require- ents for China remained fairly constant during the crop year, however, the loans for other credit sales increased from $94 million to $269 million reflecting both an increase in sales on credit and the relatively high selling prices of the grain sold.

The Board's borrowings from the chartered banks are guaranteed by the Government of Canada.

### Liability to Agents—$893,286,765

Grain companies acting in the capacity of Agents of the Board accept deliveries from pro- ducers at country elevators and on behalf of the Board pay the producers basis the Board's initial price in effect. Settlement is not made by the Board for these purchases until delivery to the Board is completed by its Agents at terminal or mill position. Liability to Agents amounting to $893,286,765 represents the amount payable by the Board to its Agents for 291,971,414 bushels of wheat, oats and barley on hand at country eleva- tor points and in transit at July 31, 1974 for which delivery to and settlement by the Board will be completed subsequent to the year-end date.

### Advances Received on Agency Wheat Stocks—$88,946,391

The above item consists of advances and other sales proceeds received on wheat stocks provi- sionally invoiced to Agents of the Board (mills) for which the Board will receive a final accounting on the ultimate disposition of these stocks.

### Special Account—Net Balance of Undistributed Payment Accounts—$314,878

In accordance with the provisions of Section 30 of the Canadian Wheat Board Act the Governor- in-Council may authorize the Board to transfer to a Special Account the unexpended balances remaining in payment accounts which have been payable to producers for a period of six years or more. In addition to providing for payment of proper claims from producers against these old payment accounts, the Section further provides that these funds shall be used for purposes as the Governor-in-Council upon the recommendation of the Board may deem to be for the benefit of pro- ducers. The summary above sets forth the details of transactions affecting the Special Account for the crop year under review.

## THE CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD

### SPECIAL ACCOUNT TRANSACTIONS
For the year ended July 31, 1974

Balance of Special Account as at July 31, 1973 ..... $585,120

(During the crop year under review there were no transfers to the Special Account under the authority of Section 30 of the Canadian Wheat Board Act)

| Expenditures: Authorized by Order-in-Council No. | Description of Purpose | Unexpended as at July 31, 1973 | Authorizations Crop Year 1973-74 | Unexpended as at July 31, 1974 | Expended Crop Year 1973-74 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| P.C. 1970-1669 | Customer Mission Program | $ 38,694 | $ — | $ 5,643 | $ 33,051 | |
| P.C. 1971-1826 | General Promotion and Pasta Quality Research Project | 10,143 | — | — | 10,143 | |
| P.C. 1973-1510 | Wheat Pilot Marketing Projects | 203,409 | (102,500) | 16,094 | 84,815 | |
| P.C. 1973-2521 | Customer Mission Program | 100,000 | — | 100,000 | — | |
| P.C. 1973-2522 | General Promotion and Pasta Quality Research Project | 75,000 | — | 65,206 | 9,795 | |
| P.C. 1974-1227 | Malting Barley Development Program | — | 63,150 | 14,088 | 49,061 | |
| P.C. 1974-1228 | Feed Grains Market Development Japan | — | 102,500 | 80,346 | 22,154 | |
| P.C. 1974-1569 | Prairie Grain Advance Payment Act Administration | — | 60,000 | — | 60,000 | |
| | | $427,246 | $123,150 | $281,377 | | 269,019 |
| | | | | | | 316,101 |
| Less: Payments to producers against old payment accounts previously transferred to Special Account | | | | | | 1,223 |
| Balance of Special Account as at July 31, 1974 | | | | | | $314,878 |

As at July 31, 1974 there were unexpended authorizations totalling $281,377 leaving a balance of $33,501 available in the account.

### Accrued Expenses and Accounts Payable—$87,307,482

This item is principally comprised of accrued carrying charges, storage, interest and transportation charges to July 31, 1974 together with all other unpaid sundry accounts as at the foregoing date. It also includes provisions for all charges relating to the marketing of the 1973-74 Pool Accounts for wheat, oats and barley for the period from August 1, 1974 to completion of operations on October 31, 1974.

## ADVANCE PAYMENTS TO PRODUCERS

During the crop year 1957-58 the Government of Canada passed the Prairie Grain Advance Payments Act which came into force on November 25, 1957. This legislation is discussed fully in Part I of this Report. The result of transactions in respect to Advance Payments to Producers for the period from November 25, 1957 to July 31, 1974 is set forth on Exhibit VI. As at the year-end date there was an amount of $6,343,154 still to be refunded by producers in respect to Advance Payments, but during the period from August 1, 1974 to January 31, 1975 refunds totalling $3,548,459 were received by the Board, leaving a balance still to be refunded in the amount of $2,794,695.

## TWO-PRICE SYSTEM FOR WHEAT

As explained in Part II of this Report, on September 11, 1973, the Government introduced a two-price system for wheat used for human consumption in Canada. Under the system the prices to be charged to Canadian mills in the 1973-74 crop year under this policy are basis $3.25 per bushel for the basic grade of Spring Wheat and $5.75 for Durum. To compensate the Board for having to sell at these lower prices to Canadian mills, the new system also provided for a consumer subsidy to be paid to the Board, being the difference between the prices to mills and the current export prices of these grains, with a maximum subsidy in each case of $1.75 per bushel.

Included in the operating results for the 1973-74 pool account for wheat are a total of 68,734,193 bushels of Spring and Durum Wheat applicable under the policy. The subsidy related to these bushels amounted to $118,179,483, which has been included in the sales realizations of the pool account.

## 1973-74 POOL ACCOUNT WHEAT — EXHIBIT II

### Initial Payments

During the crop year the Board was authorized to purchase wheat from producers at a fixed initial price of $2.25 per bushel for No. 1 Canada Western Red Spring and No. 1 Canada Western Amber Durum Wheat. Effective March 1, 1974 these initial prices were increased by $1.50 per bushel for Red Spring Wheat and $2.00 per bushel for Durum.

### Supplies of Wheat

Supplies of wheat in the 1973-74 Pool were 733,892,010 bushels compared with 576,599,739 bushels in 1972-73. This total includes 612,171,046 bushels delivered by producers, 2,706,530 bushels acquired from other than producers and 119,014,434 bushels purchased from the previous Pool.

### Grade Pattern

The principal grades of wheat delivered to the 1973-74 Pool were Nos. 1 and 2 Canada Western Red Spring. Receipts of these grades constituted 77 per cent of the total. Durum Wheat deliveries of the grades No. 4 C.W. and higher amounted to 57.9 million bushels and accounted for 96.8 per cent of the receipts of Durum Wheat. Board receipts from producers of tough and damp wheat amounted to 76.7 million bushels or 12.5 per cent of total compared with 45.4 million bushels or 8.2 per cent of total in the 1972-73 crop year.

### Final Statement of Operations and Surplus for Distribution to Producers—Wheat—Table 33

Marketing operations on the pool account for wheat resulted in an operating surplus of $569,706,421. After allowing for the cost of issuing the final payment and adding estimated interest earnings subsequent to October 31, 1974, the net surplus for distribution to producers amounted to $582,631,259. This represents an average of 95.17 cents on producers deliveries of 612,171,046 bushels. As the initial price was increased during the crop year, the final payment rate is not comparable with the previous year, however Table 34 shows the

total price realized by producers at $4.57795 for No. 1 C.W. Red Spring and this is comparable with $2.15385 for the previous pool. Similarly with Durum Wheat the realized price is $6.61126 for the No. 1 grade compared with $2.86972 a year ago.

Table 34 shows the initial payment, final payment and total price realized by producers for the principal grades in the 1973-74 Pool Account.

## OPERATING COSTS

Operating costs incurred applicable to the pool were $115,580,111 or 18.88 cents per bushel. Detail of the principal costs and comment thereon follows:

### Carrying Charges—$57,180,241

Total carrying charges incurred by the Board, including storage and interest charges on wheat in country elevators and storage on wheat in terminal elevators and mill position, amounted to $57,180,241 or 9.34 cents per bushel. This compares with 6.53 cents in the previous year and reflects the increase both in interest rates and in the carrying value of the grain.

### Bank Interest, Exchange etc.—$31,163,631

This item comprises bank interest, exchange and bank charges and interest paid to or received from other Board accounts. Interest paid, exchange and bank charges exceeded interest earned by $31,163,631 or 5 cents per bushel. This compares with just under 2 cents in the previous year.

### Demurrage—$13,129,029

This item represents charges paid or estimated charges payable to vessel owners, for delays beyond a normal period of loading in completing export contracts. The delays which were the cause of the substantial demurrage charges this year are discussed elsewhere in this report under "Grain Shipments".

### Additional Freight (Net)—$1,685,021

This item consists chiefly of additional freight paid on wheat shipped from Saskatchewan points to the Pacific Coast against the Thunder Bay freight differential and on low grade wheat and durum wheat shipped from Alberta points to Thunder Bay. This item also includes freight credits on wheat shipped to Churchill.

### Handling, Stop-off and Diversion Charges—$1,258,872

These charges were incurred for shipping wheat to interior terminals for storage and in diverting wheat to Churchill and Prince Rupert

## 1973-74 POOL ACCOUNT OATS—EXHIBIT III

### Initial Payments

During the crop year the Board was authorized to purchase oats from producers at a fixed initial price of $1.10 per bushel basis No. 2 Canada Western Oats.

### Supplies of Oats

Supplies of oats in the 1973-74 crop year were 44,581,181 bushels, comparable with 26,541,256 bushels in 1972-73. Total supplies included 40,482,618 bushels delivered by producers and 4,098,563 bushels transferred from 1972-73. Deliveries by producers were 14.4 million bushels more than the previous year.

### Grade Pattern

The principal grades of oats delivered to the Board during the 1973-74 crop year were feeding grades, constituting 90 per cent of the total, compared with 79 per cent the previous year. Board receipts of tough and damp oats amounted to 3.0 million bushels as compared to .5 million bushels in the 1972-73 crop year.

## TABLE 33

## STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS AND SURPLUS FOR DISTRIBUTION TO PRODUCERS ON THE 1973-74 POOL ACCOUNT—WHEAT

For the period August 1, 1973 to October 31, 1974

| | Amount | Rate per bushel |
|---|---|---|
| eceipts from Producers | 612,171,046 bushels | |
| ales value | $2,975,130,447 | $4.8599 |
| itial prices paid to producers basis in store Thunder Bay or Vancouver | 2,289,843,915 | 3.7405 |
| ross Surplus | 685,286,532 | 1.1194 |
| educt Operating Costs: | | |
| Carrying charges: | | |
| Carrying charges on wheat stored in country elevators | 43,739,666 | .0714 |
| Storage on wheat stored in terminal elevators | 11,689,933 | .0191 |
| Net interest paid to agents on agency wheat stocks | 1,750,642 | .0029 |
| | 57,180,241 | .0934 |
| Bank interest, exchange and net interest on other Board accounts | 31,163,631 | .0509 |
| Demurrage | 13,129,029 | .0214 |
| Net additional freight on wheat shipped from country stations to terminal positions | 1,685,021 | .0028 |
| Handling, stop-off and diversion charges on wheat warehoused in interior terminals | 1,258,872 | .0021 |
| Trucking from primary elevators into interior terminals | 1,597,783 | .0026 |
| Drying charges | 2,586,100 | .0042 |
| Administrative and General Expenses | 6,979,434 | .0114 |
| Total Operating Costs | 115,580,111 | .1888 |
| urplus on operations | 569,706,421 | .9306 |
| dd: Additional interest earned after October 31, 1974 | 13,094,993 | .0214 |
| educt: Cost of issuing final payment | 170,155 | .0003 |
| urplus for Distribution to Producers | $ 582,631,259 | $ .9517 |

TABLE 34

PRICES REALIZED BY PRODUCERS FOR PRINCIPAL GRADES OF WHEAT BASIS IN STORE THUNDER BAY OR VANCOUVER 1973-74 POOL ACCOUNT—WHEAT

| Grade | Initial Payment | Final Payment | Realized Price |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | — dollars per bushel — | |
| Red Spring Wheat Grades: | | | |
| No. 1 Canada Western Red Spring | 3.75 | .82795 | 4.5779 |
| No. 2 Canada Western Red Spring | 3.68 | .82149 | 4.5014 |
| No. 3 Canada Western Red Spring | 3.59 | .78268 | 4.3726 |
| No. 3 Canada Utility | 3.46 | .44642 | 3.9064 |
| Amber Durum Grades: | | | |
| No. 1 C.W. Amber Durum | 4.25 | 2.36126 | 6.6112 |
| No. 2 C.W. Amber Durum | 4.21 | 2.39126 | 6.6012 |
| No. 3 C.W. Amber Durum | 4.16 | 2.38126 | 6.5412 |
| Extra No. 4 C.W. Amber Durum | 4.16 | 2.41126 | 6.5712 |

### Final Statement of Operations and Surplus for distribution to producers—Oats—Table 35

Table 35 shows the operating results of the Pool Account. Marketing operations resulted in a surplus of $26,595,703. Operating expenses total $1,687,087 for the year or 4.17 cents per bushel compared with 5.17 cents for the previous year, basis producers bushels, with the principal item being carrying charges. After allowing for the cost of issuing the final payment and adding estimated interest earnings subsequent to October 31, 1974, the net surplus for distribution to producers was $27,363,809. This represents an average of 67.6 cents per bushel on producers deliveries of 40,482,618 bushels. This compares with 40.8 cents for the previous pool.

Table 36 shows the initial payment, final payment and total prices realized by producers on the 1973-74 Pool Account.

## 1973-74 POOL ACCOUNT BARLEY—EXHIBIT IV

### Initial Payments

At the beginning of the crop year the Board was authorized to purchase barley from producers at a fixed initial price of $1.50 per bushel for No. 2 Canada Western Six Row. Effective March 1, 1974 the initial price was increased to $2.25 per bushel.

### Supplies of Barley

Supplies of barley in the 1973-74 Pool were 308,513,350 bushels compared with 207,669,77 in the previous year. This total includes 269,935,82 bushels delivered by producers and 38,577,52 bushels purchased from the previous Pool. Deliveries by producers were 74.7 million bushels more than the previous crop year.

### Grade Pattern

The general grade pattern of barley deliveries in the 1973-74 crop year was not changed significantly from that of the 1972-73 crop year. No. Feed continued as the principal grade, amounting to 72.70 per cent of all deliveries. This grade along with Nos. 2 and 3 accounted for 84.64 per cent o all deliveries in the 1973-74 Pool. Board receipts of tough and damp barley in 1973-74 amounted t 31.5 million bushels as compared to 15.8 millio bushels in the previous Pool. Of this total quantit 28.6 million bushels were tough and 2.9 millio bushels were damp.

## TABLE 35

## STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS AND SURPLUS FOR DISTRIBUTION TO PRODUCERS ON THE 1973-74 POOL ACCOUNT—OATS

For the period August 1, 1973 to October 31, 1974

| | Amount | Rate per bushel |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts from Producers | 40,482,618 bushels | |
| Sales value | $70,609,597 | $1.7442 |
| Initial prices paid to producer basis in store Thunder Bay or Vancouver | 42,326,807 | 1.0456 |
| Gross Surplus | 28,282,790 | .6986 |
| Deduct Operating Costs: | | |
| Carrying charges: | | |
| Carrying charges on Oats stored in country elevators | 1,664,673 | .0411 |
| Storage on Oats stored in terminal elevators | 279,813 | .0069 |
| Total Carrying Charges | 1,944,486 | .0480 |
| Interest and bank charges | ( 815,981) | ( .0201) |
| Net additional freight on Oats shipped from country stations to terminal positions | 133,605 | .0033 |
| Drying charges | 4,245 | .0001 |
| Brokerage and Clearing Association charges | 7,801 | .0002 |
| Administrative and General Expenses | 412,931 | .0102 |
| Total Operating Costs | 1,687,087 | .0417 |
| Surplus on operations | 26,595,703 | .6569 |
| Add: Additional Interest earned after October 31, 1974 | 790,220 | .0195 |
| Deduct: Cost of issuing final payment | 22,114 | .0005 |
| Surplus for Distribution to Producers | $27,363,809 | $ .6759 |

## TABLE 36

## PRICES REALIZED BY PRODUCERS FOR PRINCIPAL GRADES OF OATS BASIS IN STORE THUNDER BAY OR VANCOUVER 1973-74 POOL ACCOUNT—OATS

| Grade | Initial Payment | Final Payment | Realized Price |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | — dollars per bushel — | |
| No. 2 Canada Western | 1.10 | .72463 | 1.82463 |
| No. 3 Canada Western | 1.07 | .72002 | 1.79002 |
| Extra No. 3 Canada Western | 1.07 | .72963 | 1.79963 |
| Extra No. 1 Feed | 1.06 | .66940 | 1.72940 |
| No. 1 Feed | 1.05 | .66940 | 1.71940 |
| No. 2 Feed | 1.00 | .68940 | 1.68940 |
| No. 3 Feed | .96 | .71466 | 1.67466 |

### Final Statement of Operations and Surplus for distribution to producers—Barley—Table 37

Table 37 shows the operating results of the Pool Account for the crop year. Marketing operations resulted in a surplus of $133,150,769. Operating expenses totalled $35,373,070 for the year or 13.1 cents per bushel compared with 6.0 cents for the previous year, basis producers bushels, with the principal item being carrying charges. After allowing for the cost of issuing the final payment and estimated interest earnings subsequent to October 31, 1974, the net surplus for distribution to producers was $136,900,202. This represents an average of 50.7 cents per bushel on producers deliveries of 269,935,825 bushels. As the initia price to producers was increased during the crop year, the rate of final payment is not comparable with the previous year. However Table 38 shows the total price realized by producers for 1 Feed at $2.592 for the current pool comparable with $1.464 for the previous crop year. Similarly the comparison for No. 2 C.W. 6 Row is $3.094 this year against $1.569 a year ago.

Table 38 shows the initial payment, final payment and total prices realized by producers for the principal grades in the 1973-74 Pool Account.

TABLE 37

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS AND SURPLUS FOR DISTRIBUTION TO PRODUCERS

ON THE 1973-74 POOL ACCOUNT—BARLEY

For the period August 1, 1973 to October 31, 1974

| | Amount | Rate per bushel |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts from Producers | 269,935,825 bushels | |
| Sales value | $749,843,385 | $2.7778 |
| Initial prices paid to producers basis in store Thunder Bay or Vancouver | 581,319,546 | 2.1535 |
| Gross Surplus | 168,523,839 | .6243 |
| Deduct Operating Costs: | | |
| Carrying charges: | | |
| Carrying charges on barley stored in country elevators | 18,077,560 | .0670 |
| Storage on barley stored in terminal elevators | 4,360,933 | .0161 |
| Total Carrying Charges | 22,438,493 | .0831 |
| Bank Interest and Bank Charges | 3,429,562 | .0127 |
| Demurrage | 3,973,696 | .0147 |
| Net additional freight on barley shipped from country stations to terminal positions | 348,709 | .0013 |
| Handling, stop-off and diversion charges on barley warehoused in interior terminals | 855,104 | .0032 |
| Trucking from primary elevators into interior terminals | 626,220 | .0023 |
| Drying charges | 747,724 | .0028 |
| Brokerage and Clearing Association Charges | 10,951 | — |
| Administrative and General Expenses | 2,942,611 | .0109 |
| Total Operating Costs | 35,373,070 | .1310 |
| Surplus on operations | 133,150,769 | .4933 |
| Add: Additional interest earned after October 31, 1974 | 3,838,573 | .0142 |
| Deduct: Cost of issuing final payment | 89,140 | .0003 |
| Surplus for Distribution to Producers | $136,900,202 | $ .5072 |

## TABLE 38

### PRICES REALIZED BY PRODUCERS FOR PRINCIPAL GRADES OF BARLEY BASIS IN STORE THUNDER BAY OR VANCOUVER 1973-74 POOL ACCOUNT—BARLEY

| rade | Initial Payment | Final Payment | Realized Price |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | — dollars per bushel — | |
| lo. 1 C.W. 6 Row | 2.27 | .84477 | 3.11477 |
| lo. 2 C.W. 6 Row | 2.25 | .84477 | 3.09477 |
| lo. 1 C.W. 2 Row | 2.27 | .92460 | 3.19460 |
| lo. 2 C.W. 2 Row | 2.25 | .94064 | 3.19064 |
| lo. 1 Feed | 2.15 | .44216 | [illegible] |
| lo. 2 Feed | 2.12 | .45710 | 2.57710 |
| lo. 3 Feed | 2.07 | .46359 | 2.53359 |

## TABLE 39

### DJUSTMENT AND FINAL PAYMENTS:

Since the last Annual Report the following payments have been issued:

| | Date First Cheques Mailed | Date Mailing Completed | Number of Cheques Issued | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| djustment Payments | | | | |
| 1973-74 Wheat | April 8, 1974 | April 23, 1974 | 165,759 | $479,084,931 |
| 1973-74 Barley | April 22, 1974 | April 26, 1974 | 90,933 | $ 96,068,658 |
| 1974-75 Wheat | Feb. 5, 1975 | Feb. 10, 1975 | 81,870 | $ 98,839,781 |
| 1974-75 Barley | Feb. 11, 1975 | Feb. 11, 1975 | 22,338 | $ 8,346,793 |
| 1974-75 Oats | Feb. 12, 1975 | Feb. 12, 1975 | 3,617 | $ 170,934 |
| nal Payments | | | | |
| 1973-74 Wheat | Jan. 2, 1975 | Jan. 21, 1975 | 202,356 | $582,631,259 |
| 1973-74 Barley | Jan. 22, 1975 | Jan. 31, 1975 | 129,238 | $136,900,202 |
| 1973-74 Oats | Feb. 3, 1975 | Feb. 4, 1975 | 36,281 | $ 27,363,809 |

The following pages contain the Financial Statements of the Board; the Auditors' Report for the fiscal year ended July 31, 1974 and tables pertaining to Canadian and World Grain statistics.


## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Board wishes to express its appreciation for the efforts that were made by the officers and employees of the country elevator companies, the railway companies, terminal elevator companies, export agents, lake vessel operators and all those who participated in the sale and shipment of Prairie grain.

We would also like to record our appreciation for the loyal and conscientious services rendered by the officers and staff of the Board.


This report is respectfully submitted,



G. N. VOGEL
Chief Commissioner



D. H. TRELEAVEN
Assistant Chief Commissioner



R. L. KRISTJANSON
Commissioner



C. W. GIBBINGS
Commissioner



R. M. ESDALE
Commissioner

## DEX TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**ly 31, 1974**


**hibit I**

alance Sheet

**hibit II**

atement of Operations, 1973-74 Pool Account — heat

**hibit III**

atement of Operations, 1973-74 Pool Account — ats

**hibit IV**

atement of Operations, 1973-74 Pool Account — rley

**hibit V**

atement of Administrative and General Expenses d Allocations to Operations for the year ended ly 31, 1974

**hibit VI**

atement of Advance Payments to Producers der the Prairie Grain Advance Payments Act

DITOR'S REPORT

# EXHIBIT I

## BALANCE SHEET AS

### ASSETS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Stocks of grain: | | |
| Wheat stocks — stated at the ultimate value received from the sale thereof basis in store Thunder Bay, Vancouver or Churchill | | |
| Oats stocks — stated at the ultimate value received from the sale thereof basis in store Thunder Bay | | 27,033,06 |
| Barley stocks — stated at the ultimate value received from the sale thereof basis in store Thunder Bay, Vancouver or Churchill | | 350,890,00 |
| Bills of exchange not yet due plus accrued interest: | | |
| Payable in sterling — converted at estimated realizable values | $304,613,610 | |
| Payable in Canadian funds | 288,551,873 | 593,165,48 |
| Accounts receivable: | | |
| Sundry | 17,072,548 | |
| Prairie Grain Advance Payments Act | 4,145,596 | |
| Prairie Grain Provisional Payments Act | 42,463 | 21,260,60 |
| Grain trade memberships | | 2,77 |
| The Canadian Wheat Board Building, Winnipeg, at cost less depreciation | | |
| Office furniture, equipment and automobiles at cost less depreciation | | 463,29 |
| Deferred and prepaid expenses | | 252,71 |

## AT JULY 31, 1974

### ABILITIES

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ability to the Banks | | | $ 652,929,439 |
| ability to agents for grain purchased from producers but not yet delivered to the Board | | | 893,286,765 |
| dvances received on agency grain stocks | | | 88,946,391 |
| utstanding cheques: | | | |
| Balance of final payments — Wheat | | $ 385,165 | |
| — Oats | | 38,206 | |
| — Barley | | 156,199 | 579,570 |
| Balance of adjustment payments — Wheat | | 2,808,455 | |
| — Oats | | 1,377 | |
| — Barley | | 952,361 | 3,762,193 |
| ecial Account — net balance of undistributed payment accounts | | | 314,878 |
| crued expenses and accounts payable | | | 87,307,482 |
| ovision for final payment expenses | | | 2,042,047 |
| rpluses resulting from operations: | | | |
| 1973-74 Pool Account — Wheat | | 569,706,421 | |
| — Oats | | 26,595,703 | |
| — Barley | | 133,150,769 | 729,452,893 |
| | | | $2,458,621,658 |

# EXHIBIT II

## 1973-74 POOL ACCOUNT – WHEA

For the period August 1, 1973 to completion of operations on October 31, 1974

Wheat acquired:
- Purchased from Producers at Board initial prices basis in store Thunder Bay or Vancouv
- Net bushels acquired from the adjustment of overages and shortages, etc., at country a terminal elevators at Board initial prices basis in store Thunder Bay or Vancouver
- Purchased from 1972-73 Pool Account — Wheat

Wheat sold:
- Completed sales to July 31, 1974 basis in store Thunder Bay, Vancouver or Churchill
  - Domestic
  - Export sales
  - Weight losses in transit and in drying

Wheat stocks — being wheat stocks on hand at July 31, 1974 stated at the ultimate value ceived from the sale thereof, basis in store Thunder Bay, Vancouver or Churchill:
- Completed sales for the period from August 1, 1974 to October 31, 1974
  - Domestic
  - Export sales
  - Sale to the 1974-75 Pool Account — Wheat

Surplus on wheat transactions

Deduct: Operating costs:
- Carrying charges:
  - Carrying charges on wheat stored in country elevators
  - Storage on wheat stored in terminal elevators
  - Net interest paid to agents on agency wheat stocks

  - Bank interest, exchange and bank charges and net interest on other Board account
  - Demurrage
  - Net additional freight on wheat shipped from country stations to terminal positions
  - Handling, stop-off and diversion charges on wheat warehoused at interior terminals
  - Trucking from primary elevators into interior terminals
  - Drying charges
  - Administrative and general expenses to October 31, 1974

Surplus on operations of the Board on the 1973-74 Pool Account — Wheat, for the period fr August 1, 1973 to October 31, 1974

## STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

| Bushels | | Amount | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12,171,046 | | $2,289,843,915 | |
| 2,706,530 | | 9,349,304 | |
| 19,014,434 | 733,892,010 | 367,546,112 | $2,666,739,331 |
| 69,351,696 | | | |
| 73,838,729 | | | |
| 1,831,415 | 445,021,840 | 1,889,735,712 | |
| 23,615,738 | | | |
| 02,146,199 | | | |
| 63,108,233 | 288,870,170 | 1,462,290,151 | 3,352,025,863 |
| | 733,892,010 | | |
| | | | 685,286,532 |
| | $43,739,666 | | |
| | 11,689,933 | | |
| | 1,750,642 | 57,180,241 | |
| | | 31,163,631 | |
| | | 13,129,029 | |
| | | 1,685,021 | |
| | | 1,258,872 | |
| | | 1,597,783 | |
| | | 2,586,100 | |
| | | 6,979,434 | [illegible] |
| | | | $ 569,706,421 |

# EXHIBIT III

## 1973-74 POOL ACCOUNT – OAT

For the period August 1, 1973 to completion of operations on October 31, 1974

Oats acquired:

Purchased from Producers at Board initial prices basis in store Thunder Bay or Vancouv

Purchased from 1972-73 Pool Account — Oats

Oats sold:

Completed sales to July 31, 1974 basis in store Thunder Bay or Vancouver

Weight losses in transit and in drying

Oats stocks — being oats stocks on hand July 31, 1974 stated at the ultimate value received from the sale thereof, basis in store Thunder Bay or Vancouver:

Completed sales for period August 1, 1974 to October 31, 1974

Sale to 1974-75 Pool Account — Oats

Surplus on oats transactions

Deduct: Operating costs:

Carrying charges:

Carrying charges on oats stored in country elevators

Storage on oats stored in terminal elevators

Interest and bank charges

Net additional freight on oats shipped from country stations to terminal positions

Drying charges

Brokerage and Clearing Association charges

Administrative and general expenses to October 31, 1974

Surplus on operations of the Board on the 1973-74 Pool Account — Oats for the period fro August 1, 1973 to October 31, 1974

## TATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

| Bushels | | Amount | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0,482,618 | | $42,326,807 | |
| 4,098,563 | 44,581,181 | 5,618,554 | $47,945,361 |
| 0,532,974 | | 49,195,086 | |
| 5,856 | | — | |
| 7,458,788 | | 14,441,800 | |
| 6,583,563 | 44,581,181 | 12,591,265 | 76,228,151 |
| | | | 28,282,790 |
| | | $1,664,673 | |
| | | 279,813 | 1,944,486 |
| | | | ( 815,981) |
| | | | 133,605 |
| | | | 4,245 |
| | | | 7,801 |
| | | | 412,931 |
| | | | 1,687,087 |
| | | | $26,595,703 |

# EXHIBIT IV

## 1973-74 POOL ACCOUNT – BARLE

For the period August 1, 1973 to completion of operations on October 31, 1974

Barley acquired:

Purchased from Producers at Board initial prices basis in store Thunder Bay or Vancouv

Purchased from 1972-73 Pool Account — Barley

Barley sold:

Completed sales to July 31, 1974 basis in store Thunder Bay, Vancouver or Churchill

Weight losses in transit and in drying

Barley stocks — being barley stocks on hand at July 31, 1974 stated at the ultimate value r ceived from the sale thereof, basis in store Thunder Bay, Vancouver or Churchill:

Completed sales for period August 1, 1974 to October 31, 1974

Sale to the 1974-75 Pool Account — Barley

Surplus on barley transactions

Deduct: Operating costs:

Carrying charges:

Carrying charges on barley stored in country elevators

Storage on barley stored in terminal elevators

Interest and bank charges

Demurrage

Net additional freight on barley shipped from country stations to terminal positions

Handling, stop-off and diversion charges on barley warehoused at interior terminals

Trucking from primary elevators into interior terminals

Drying charges

Brokerage and Clearing Association charges

Administrative and general expenses to October 31, 1974

Surplus on operations of the Board on the 1973-74 Pool Account — Barley for the period fro August 1, 1973 to October 31, 1974

## TATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

| Bushels | | Amount | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9,935,825 | | $581,319,546 | |
| 8,577,525 | 308,513,350 | 77,669,207 | $658,988,753 |
| 5,386,636 | | 476,622,588 | |
| 502,593 | | — | |
| 0,823,460 | | 110,427,161 | |
| 1,800,661 | 308,513,350 | 240,462,843 | 827,512,592 |
| | | | 168,523,839 |
| | | $18,077,560 | |
| | | 4,360,933 | 22,438,493 |
| | | | 3,429,562 |
| | | | 3,973,696 |
| | | | 348,709 |
| | | | 855,104 |
| | | | 626,220 |
| | | | 747,724 |
| | | | 10,951 |
| | | | 2,942,611 35,373,070 |
| | | | $133,150,769 |

# EXHIBIT V

## STATEMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND GENERA

For the year ended July 31, 1974

| | |
|---|---|
| Administrative and General Expenses: | |
| Salaries — Board members, officers and staff | $5,079,8 |
| Unemployment insurance, pension, group insurance and medical plan costs | 443,1 |
| Advisory committee — travelling expenses and per diem allowances | 6,1 |
| Rental and lighting of offices including maintenance of The Canadian Wheat Board Building — net of rentals received | 652,2 |
| Telephones — exchange service and long distance calls | |
| Telegrams, cables and telex expense | 80,9 |
| Postage | |
| Printing, stationery and supplies | |
| Office expenses | 164,2 |
| Travelling expenses | 252,3 |
| Travelling expenses — inspectors | 97,0 |
| Legal fees and court costs | 87,9 |
| Audit fees | 50,0 |
| Tabulating equipment — rental and sundries | 742,3 |
| Repair and upkeep of office machines and equipment | 11,7 |
| Grain market publications and services | 20,0 |
| The Canadian Wheat Board share of operating expenses of Canadian International Grains Institute | 272,3 |
| Bonds and insurance | 15,6 |
| Varietal testing | 37,9 |
| Grain Exchange dues | 5,8 |
| Depreciation on building, furniture, equipment and automobiles | 199,2 |
| | $8,873,9 |

## XPENSES AND ALLOCATIONS TO OPERATIONS

locations to operations:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Marketing of Producers' grain: | | |
| 1973-74 Pool Account — Wheat | $3,520,668 | |
| 1973-74 Pool Account — Oats | 232,784 | |
| 1973-74 Pool Account — Barley | 1,552,441 | |
| 1972-73 Pool Account — Wheat | 2,495,980 | |
| 1972-73 Pool Account — Oats | 80,693 | |
| 1972-73 Pool Account — Barley | 741,752 | $8,624,318 |
| 2. Distributing final payments to producers: | | |
| (a) Wheat: | | |
| 1972-73 Pool Account | 79,638 | |
| 1971-72 Pool Account | 30,813 | |
| 1970-71 Pool Account | 4,312 | |
| 1969-70 Pool Account | 3,259 | |
| 1967-68 Pool Account | 1,152 | 119,174 |
| (b) Coarse Grains: | | |
| 1972-73 Pool Account — Oats | 27,143 | |
| 1972-73 Pool Account — Barley | 34,637 | |
| 1971-72 Pool Account — Oats | 4,717 | |
| 1970-71 Pool Account — Oats | 801 | |
| 1969-70 Pool Account — Oats | 625 | |
| 1969-70 Pool Account — Barley | 1,678 | |
| 1967-68 Pool Account — Oats | 274 | |
| 1967-68 Pool Account — Barley | 625 | 70,500 |
| 3. Allocation authorized by Order-in-Council P.C. 1974-1436 June 20, 1974 from Special Account — Undistributed Payment Accounts in partial payment of administrative and general expenses incurred in respect of the Prairie Grain Advance Payments Act | | 60,000 |
| | | $8,873,992 |

# EXHIBIT VI

## STATEMENT OF ADVANCE PAYMENTS TO PRODUCERS UNDER THE PRAIRIE GRAIN ADVANCE PAYMENTS ACT

As at July 31, 1974

| | Cash Advances to Producers | Advances Repaid by Producers | Balance to be Refunded by Producer |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1957-58 Crop Year | $ 35,203,467 | $ 35,200,780 | $ 2,68 |
| 1958-59 Crop Year | 34,369,653 | 34,366,404 | 3,24 |
| 1959-60 Crop Year | 38,492,505 | 38,489,605 | 2,90 |
| 1960-61 Crop Year | 63,912,550 | 63,903,913 | 8,63 |
| 1961-62 Crop Year | 16,656,713 | 16,650,562 | 6,15 |
| 1962-63 Crop Year | 29,251,526 | 29,245,435 | 6,09 |
| 1963-64 Crop Year | 62,136,418 | 62,124,683 | 11,73 |
| 1964-65 Crop Year | 32,961,844 | 32,954,344 | 7,50 |
| 1965-66 Crop Year | 40,600,386 | 40,591,391 | 8,99 |
| 1966-67 Crop Year | 36,668,270 | 36,661,676 | 6,59 |
| 1967-68 Crop Year | 47,280,533 | 47,271,539 | 8,99 |
| 1968-69 Crop Year | 151,852,319 | 151,545,180 | 307,13 |
| 1969-70 Crop Year | 272,777,516 | 271,298,508 | 1,479,00 |
| 1970-71 Crop Year | 91,105,890 | 90,962,104 | 143,78 |
| 1971-72 Crop Year | 68,142,360 | 67,887,822 | 254,53 |
| 1972-73 Crop Year | 20,754,104 | 20,540,447 | 213,65 |
| 1973-74 Crop Year | 35,266,387 | 31,394,894 | 3,871,49 |
| | $1,077,432,441 | $1,071,089,287 | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Balance to be refunded by Producers as at July 31, 1974 | | 6,342,15 |
| Add: | | |
| Bank interest to July 31, 1974 payable by the Government of Canada | 40,748,733 | |
| Less: Amount paid to July 31, 1974 | 40,700,581 | 48,15 |
| | | 6,391,30 |
| Deduct: | | |
| Balance of funds received to cover advance payments in default: | | |
| Government of Canada | 493,686 | |
| Line Elevator Companies | 54,854 | |
| Interest received on default payments | 1,697,170 | 2,245,71 |
| Owing to The Canadian Wheat Board as at July 31, 1974 | | 4,145,59 |

DELOITTE, HASKINS & SELLS

*Offices across Canada and associated firms throughout the world* *Chartered Accountants*

1600 RICHARDSON BUILDING, ONE LOMBARD PLACE, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA R3B OX3

## AUDITORS' REPORT

To The Canadian Wheat Board:

We have examined the financial statements and explanatory comments thereon of The Canadian Wheat Board, which comprise Part V11 of The Annual Report of The Board for the crop year ended July 31, 1974. Our examination included a general review of the accounting procedures and such tests of accounting records and other supporting evidence as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion these financial statements together with the explanatory comments thereon present fairly the financial position of The Board as at July 31, 1974 and the results of its operations for the periods shown, in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles consistently applied.

Deloitte Haskins & Sells

Winnipeg, Manitoba
March 20, 1975

Auditors.

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**TABLE I**

## ACREAGE OF PRINCIPAL GRAINS IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES

### 1950 – 1974

| Harvest Year | Wheat | Oats | Barley | Rye | Flaxseed | Rapeseed | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | (Thousands of Acres) | | | | |
| 1950 | 26,382 | 7,520 | 6,205 | 1,041 | 541 | 2 | 41,689 |
| 1951 | 24,385 | 8,312 | 7,530 | 1,047 | 1,086 | 7 | 42,367 |
| 1952 | 25,372 | 7,560 | 8,145 | 1,153 | 1,027 | 19 | 43,276 |
| 1953 | 25,517 | 6,490 | 8,599 | 1,421 | 908 | 30 | 42,965 |
| 1954 | 24,707 | 6,715 | 7,568 | 687 | 1,148 | 40 | 40,865 |
| 1955 | 21,964 | 7,788 | 9,638 | 665 | 1,809 | 138 | 42,002 |
| 1956 | 22,064 | 7,422 | 8,181 | 452 | 3,010 | 353 | 41,482 |
| 1957 | 20,881 | 5,633 | 9,209 | 455 | 3,462 | 619 | 40,259 |
| 1958 | 21,480 | 5,810 | 9,104 | 431 | 2,526 | 626 | [illegible] |
| 1959 | 23,970 | 5,626 | 7,700 | 458 | 2,026 | 213 | [illegible] |
| 1960 | 23,900 | 6,344 | 6,680 | 490 | 2,481 | 763 | 40,658 |
| 1961 | 24,629 | 5,122 | 5,361 | 493 | 2,051 | 710 | 38,366 |
| 1962 | 26,237 | 7,152 | 5,097 | 569 | 1,396 | 371 | 40,822 |
| 1963 | 26,996 | 6,260 | 5,922 | 632 | 1,629 | 478 | 41,917 |
| 1964 | 29,080 | 5,054 | 5,217 | 635 | 1,916 | 791 | 42,693 |
| 1965 | 27,790 | 5,645 | 5,741 | 743 | 2,265 | 1,435 | 43,619 |
| 1966 | 29,166 | 5,422 | 7,010 | 671 | 1,883 | 1,525 | 45,677 |
| 1967 | 29,570 | 5,090 | 7,600 | 628 | 998 | 1,620 | 45,506 |
| 1968 | 28,860 | 5,340 | 8,330 | 619 | 1,502 | 1,052 | 45,703 |
| 1969 | 24,400 | 5,430 | 8,800 | 783 | 2,320 | 2,012 | 43,745 |
| 1970 | 12,000 | 5,260 | 9,300 | 765 | 3,300 | 4,050 | 34,675 |
| 1971 | 18,885 | 5,315 | 13,312 | 906 | 1,762 | 5,306 | 45,486 |
| 1972 | 20,800 | 4,660 | 11,900 | 582 | 1,320 | 3,270 | 42,532 |
| 1973[1] | 23,800 | 5,300 | 11,350 | 582 | 1,450 | 3,150 | 45,632 |
| 1974[1] | 22,900 | 4,800 | 10,900 | 792 | 1,500 | 3,200 | 44,092 |

[1] Subject to revision.
[2] Less than 500 acres.
Source: Statistics Canada.

# TABLE II

## YIELD PER ACRE OF PRINCIPAL GRAINS IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES

1950 – 1974

| Harvest Year | Wheat | Oats | Barley | Rye (Bushels) | Flaxseed | Rapeseed |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1950 | 16.6 | 33.9 | 25.3 | 10.6 | 8.3 | 6.0 |
| [illegible] | 21.7 | 40.9 | 31.1 | 15.2 | 7.8 | 18.5 |
| 1952 | 26.7 | 45.8 | 34.5 | 19.4 | 10.4 | 15.0 |
| [illegible] | 23.7 | 42.5 | 29.2 | 18.9 | 10.0 | 16.6 |
| 1954 | 12.3 | 29.2 | 22.1 | 15.7 | 9.3 | 14.4 |
| 1955 | 22.6 | 37.2 | 25.3 | 18.5 | 10.3 | 11.3 |
| 1956 | 25.0 | 46.2 | 32.0 | 14.0 | 11.5 | 17.0 |
| 1957 | 17.8 | 30.4 | 22.7 | 13.8 | 5.5 | 14.0 |
| [illegible] | 17.3 | 32.0 | 25.4 | 13.0 | 8.7 | 12.4 |
| [illegible] | 17.9 | 33.9 | 27.1 | 14.8 | 8.3 | 16.7 |
| 1960 | 20.8 | 38.5 | 38.0 | 17.5 | 8.9 | 14.6 |
| 1961 | 10.6 | 25.2 | 19.8 | 9.8 | 6.8 | 15.8 |
| 1962 | 20.8 | 45.0 | 31.0 | 18.6 | 11.0 | 15.8 |
| 1963 | 26.0 | 48.6 | 36.0 | 19.1 | 12.5 | 18.3 |
| 1964 | 19.9 | 40.8 | 30.1 | 17.0 | 10.1 | 16.7 |
| [illegible] | 22.7 | 48.2 | 35.2 | 22.1 | 12.5 | 15.7 |
| [illegible] | 27.7 | 46.8 | 39.7 | 23.4 | 11.7 | 16.9 |
| 1967 | 19.4 | 38.3 | 30.8 | 16.7 | 9.0 | 15.2 |
| 1968 | 21.8 | 46.6 | 36.1 | 18.4 | 12.8 | 18.4 |
| 1969 | 26.7 | 49.4 | 39.4 | 17.1 | 12.0 | 16.6 |
| 1970 | 26.0 | 52.7 | 41.1 | 22.3 | 14.5 | 17.8 |
| 1971 | 27.0 | 54.2 | 42.8 | 22.7 | 12.7 | 17.9 |
| 1972 | 24.7 | 51.1 | 41.3 | 20.5 | 13.3 | 17.5 |
| 1973 | 24.6 | 51.5 | 39.1 | 22.1 | 13.4 | 16.9 |
| 1974[1] | 21.8 | 41.2 | 33.9 | 22.0 | 9.5 | 16.2 |

[1] Subject to revision.
Source: Statistics Canada.

# TABLE III

## PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL GRAINS IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES
## 1950 – 1974

| Harvest Year | Wheat | Oats | Barley | Rye | Flaxseed | Rapeseed | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | (Thousands of Bushels) | | | | |
| 1950 ..... | 439,000 | 255,200 | 157,000 | 11,050 | 4,483 | 2 | 866,735 |
| 1951 ..... | 530,000 | 340,000 | 234,000 | 15,935 | 8,450 | 120 | 1,128,505 |
| 1952 ..... | 678,000 | 346,000 | 281,000 | 22,320 | 10,700 | 278 | 1,338,298 |
| 1953 ..... | 604,000 | 276,000 | 251,000 | 26,900 | 9,100 | 491 | 1,167,491 |
| 1954 ..... | 305,000 | 196,000 | 167,000 | 10,790 | 10,700 | 578 | 690,068 |
| 1955 ..... | 497,000 | 290,000 | 244,000 | 12,300 | 18,700 | 1,558 | 1,063,558 |
| 1956 ..... | 551,000 | 343,000 | 262,000 | 6,350 | 34,600 | 5,996 | 1,202,946 |
| 1957 ..... | 371,000 | 171,000 | 209,000 | 6,300 | 18,900 | 8,661 | 784,861 |
| 1958 ..... | 372,000 | 186,000 | 231,000 | 5,600 | 22,000 | 7,762 | 824,362 |
| 1959 ..... | 430,000 | 191,000 | 209,000 | 6,760 | 16,900 | 3,560 | 857,220 |
| 1960 ..... | 498,000 | 244,000 | 187,000 | 8,560 | 22,000 | 11,120 | 970,680 |
| 1961 ..... | 260,000 | 129,000 | 106,000 | 4,836 | 13,900 | 11,220 | 524,956 |
| 1962 ..... | 546,000 | 322,000 | 158,000 | 10,600 | 15,300 | 5,860 | 1,057,760 |
| 1963 ..... | 703,000 | 304,000 | 213,000 | 12,080 | 20,300 | 8,360 | 1,260,740 |
| 1964 ..... | 578,000 | 206,000 | 157,000 | 10,800 | 19,400 | 13,230 | 984,430 |
| 1965 ..... | 632,000 | 272,000 | 202,000 | 16,400 | 28,400 | 22,600 | 1,173,400 |
| 1966 ..... | 807,000 | 254,000 | 278,000 | 15,700 | 22,000 | 25,800 | 1,402,500 |
| 1967 ..... | 574,000 | 195,000 | 234,000 | 10,467 | 9,000 | 24,700 | 1,047,167 |
| 1968 ..... | 629,000 | 249,000 | 301,000 | 11,400 | 19,300 | 19,400 | 1,229,100 |
| 1969 ..... | 652,000 | 268,000 | 347,000 | 13,408 | 27,800 | 33,400 | 1,341,608 |
| 1970 ..... | 312,500 | 277,000 | 382,000 | 17,038 | 47,800 | 72,200 | 1,108,538 |
| 1971 ..... | 510,000 | 288,000 | 570,000 | 20,520 | 22,300 | 95,000 | 1,505,820 |
| 1972 ..... | 513,000 | 238,000 | 492,000 | 11,940 | 17,600 | 57,300 | 1,329,840 |
| 1973 ..... | 585,000 | 273,000 | 444,000 | 12,865 | 19,400 | 53,200 | 1,387,465 |
| 1974[1] ..... | 499,000 | 198,000 | 369,000 | 17,410 | 14,300 | 52,000 | 1,149,710 |

[1] Subject to Revision.

Source: Statistics Canada

# TABLE IV

## PRODUCERS' MARKETINGS – WESTERN CANADIAN GRAINS

### Crop Years 1949-50 to 1973-74

| Crop Year | Wheat | Oats | Barley | Rye | Flaxseed | Rapeseed[1] | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | (Thousands of Bushels) | | | | |
| 1949-50 | 319,571 | 80,448 | 53,326 | 8,689 | 1,493 | | 463,527 |
| 1950-51 | 367,845 | 102,688 | 83,414 | 7,441 | 3,254 | | 564,642 |
| 1951-52 | 455,362 | 133,608 | 130,336 | 11,727 | 6,363 | | 737,396 |
| 1952-53 | 535,989 | 119,750 | 165,036 | 15,926 | 8,155 | | 844,856 |
| 1953-54 | 396,961 | 90,367 | 101,397 | 12,209 | 7,403 | | 608,337 |
| 1954-55 | 319,780 | 70,221 | 112,568 | 13,191 | 8,792 | | 524,552 |
| 1955-56 | 352,975 | 71,629 | 114,460 | 12,486 | 15,750 | | 567,300 |
| 1956-57 | 362,454 | 69,254 | 120,661 | 4,063 | 29,013 | | 585,445 |
| 1957-58 | 378,192 | 58,272 | 116,866 | 7,395 | 15,296 | 7,063 | 583,084 |
| 1958-59 | 367,723 | 39,280 | 122,838 | 4,667 | 17,469 | 6,502 | 558,479 |
| 1959-60 | 378,514 | 24,338 | 95,591 | 4,291 | 13,961 | 2,999 | 519,694 |
| 1960-61 | 396,212 | 37,634 | 87,898 | 5,824 | 18,136 | 9,573 | 555,277 |
| 1961-62 | 305,345 | 28,155 | 59,329 | 3,417 | 11,985 | 10,042 | 418,273 |
| 1962-63 | 474,293 | 88,989 | 80,477 | 9,372 | 13,528 | 5,690 | 672,349 |
| 1963-64 | 568,620 | 49,744 | 91,943 | 7,971 | 17,375 | 7,484 | 743,137 |
| 1964-65 | 524,515 | 41,002 | 74,975 | 7,347 | 16,847 | 10,875 | 675,561 |
| 1965-66 | 569,363 | 51,715 | 93,886 | 12,065 | 23,689 | 18,775 | 769,493 |
| 1966-67 | 632,362 | 38,427 | 112,740 | 10,967 | 20,113 | 20,811 | 835,420 |
| 1967-68 | 465,015 | 30,818 | 87,305 | 6,916 | 7,948 | 20,002 | 609,004 |
| 1968-69 | 423,161 | 41,573 | 81,766 | 3,838 | 15,310 | 17,576 | 583,224 |
| 1969-70 | 413,263 | 20,868 | 168,423 | 7,602 | 22,086 | 28,500 | 660,742 |
| 1970-71 | 384,307 | 58,254 | 235,899 | 11,600 | 33,713 | 61,524 | 785,297 |
| 1971-72 | 517,507 | 32,326 | 295,467 | 15,531 | 21,580 | 69,838 | 952,249 |
| 1972-73 | 633,258 | 32,484 | 236,816 | 9,252 | 18,346 | 62,949 | 993,105 |
| 1973-74[1] | 536,328 | 39,812 | 235,051 | 7,447 | 15,404 | 43,802 | 877,844 |

[1] Rapeseed marketings prior to 1957-58 are not available.

[2] Subject to Revision.

Source: Canadian Grain Commission 1973-74. All previous years Statistics Canada: Grain Trade of Canada.

# TABLE V

## RAIL SHIPMENTS FROM WESTERN COUNTRY ELEVATORS

### Crop Years 1958-59 to 1973-74

| Crop Year | Wheat | Oats | Barley | Rye | Flaxseed | Rapeseed | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | (Thousands of Bushels) | | | | |
| 1958-59 | 350,097 | 44,661 | 107,857 | 4,478 | 16,449 | 6,289 | 529,831 |
| 1959-60 | 367,030 | 37,089 | 102,743 | 4,293 | 14,079 | 2,758 | 527,992 |
| 1960-61 | 410,081 | 41,590 | 101,317 | 5,753 | 17,797 | 9,057 | 585,595 |
| 1961-62 | 389,055 | 24,989 | 71,057 | 4,612 | 11,767 | 9,194 | 510,674 |
| 1962-63 | 401,252 | 61,757 | 56,384 | 8,516 | 13,184 | 5,527 | 546,620 |
| 1963-64 | 602,823 | 50,885 | 95,351 | 7,159 | 16,641 | 6,670 | 779,529 |
| 1964-65 | 477,330 | 56,086 | 77,300 | 7,170 | 16,232 | 10,489 | 644,616 |
| 1965-66 | 625,452 | 55,111 | 84,681 | 11,638 | 22,310 | 15,968 | 815,160 |
| 1966-67 | 611,178 | 39,607 | 115,598 | 11,553 | 20,123 | 15,894 | 813,953 |
| 1967-68 | 396,688 | 39,049 | 85,936 | 6,975 | 9,758 | 15,221 | 553,627 |
| 1968-69 | 389,519 | 34,814 | 82,578 | 4,444 | 14,765 | 14,000 | 540,120 |
| 1969-70 | 406,422 | 29,733 | 170,151 | 7,014 | 20,287 | 23,624 | 657,231 |
| 1970-71 | 460,624 | 44,509 | 222,817 | 10,073 | 29,022 | 48,865 | 815,910 |
| 1971-72 | 595,779 | 41,587 | 306,634 | 11,695 | 22,583 | 42,621 | 1,020,899 |
| 1972-73 | 621,504 | 38,236 | 214,117 | 11,432 | 19,974 | 54,631 | 959,894 |
| 1973-74[1] | 526,817 | 37,262 | 214,803 | 7,611 | 14,244 | 33,602 | 834,339 |

[1] Subject to Revision.

Source: Canadian Grain Commission 1973-74. All previous years Statistics Canada: Grain Trade of Canada.

# TABLE VI

## VESSEL SHIPMENTS OF PRINCIPAL GRAINS FROM THE LAKEHEAD
**Crop Years 1954-55 to 1973-74**

| Crop Year | Wheat | Oats | Barley | Rye | Flaxseed | Rapeseed | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | (Thousands of Bushels) | | | | |
| 1954-55 | 164,734 | 46,327 | 82,369 | 10,782 | 5,742 | – | 309,954 |
| 1955-56 | 183,696 | 35,564 | 78,171 | 13,501 | 9,620 | – | 320,552 |
| 1956-57 | 170,796 | 47,645 | 72,775 | 5,889 | 13,585 | – | 310,690 |
| 1957-58 | 176,457 | 51,735 | 74,847 | 4,772 | 8,160 | – | [illegible] |
| 1958-59 | 178,410 | 31,433 | 54,673 | 4,392 | 9,300 | – | 278,208 |
| 1959-60 | 188,029 | 29,417 | 58,255 | 4,068 | 6,989 | – | 286,758 |
| 1960-61 | 216,793 | 31,021 | 53,388 | 2,368 | 7,803 | – | 311,373 |
| 1961-62 | 179,671 | 16,991 | 35,260 | 4,072 | 7,868 | – | 243,862 |
| 1962-63 | 201,222 | 35,792 | 29,262 | 6,494 | 8,212 | – | 280,982 |
| 1963-64 | 347,422 | 34,671 | 47,923 | 4,393 | 8,645 | – | 443,054 |
| 1964-65 | 277,211 | 43,930 | 43,192 | 4,780 | 10,020 | 607 | 379,740 |
| 1965-66 | 371,878 | 38,862 | 48,636 | 6,181 | 12,689 | 1,305 | 479,551 |
| 1966-67 | 356,289 | 35,764 | 65,875 | 7,262 | 12,012 | 1,481 | 478,683 |
| 1967-68 | 173,282 | 28,367 | 37,911 | 3,327 | 8,783 | 363 | 252,033 |
| 1968-69 | 182,726 | 20,053 | 41,130 | 3,294 | 6,563 | 1,109 | 254,875 |
| 1969-70 | 218,801 | 26,370 | 94,170 | 3,112 | 11,108 | 4,334 | 357,895 |
| 1970-71 | 282,597 | 27,714 | 156,072 | 3,807 | 14,283 | 13,979 | 498,452 |
| 1971-72 | 315,377 | 27,111 | 192,579 | 5,158 | 16,000 | 14,693 | [illegible] |
| 1972-73 | 336,873 | 26,225 | 114,698 | 2,688 | 13,133 | 17,225 | 510,842 |
| 1973-74 | 302,127 | 15,261 | 99,083 | 4,033 | 8,278 | 6,304 | 435,086 |

[1] Subject to revision.

Source: Statistics Canada – Grain Trade of Canada and Canadian Grain Commission – 451.3.

# TABLE VII

## CANADIAN WHEAT SUPPLIES AND DISPOSITION
### Crop Years 1949-50 to 1974-75

| Crop Year | SUPPLIES | | | | DISPOSITION | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Inward Carryover[1] August 1st | | | Total Supplies | Domestic Disappearance[2] | | Exports[1] Wheat and Flour | Total[1] Outward Carryover July 31st |
| | Farm | Commercial | Production | | Farm | Commercial | | |
| | (Thousands of bushels) | | | | | | | |
| 1949-50 | 43,423 | 58,988 | 366,028 | 459,439 | 74,792 | 56,310 | 225,137 | 112,200 |
| 1950-51 | 12,389 | 99,811 | 466,490 | 578,690 | 83,588 | 64,938 | 240,961 | 189,203 |
| 1951-52 | 22,260 | 166,943 | 553,678 | 742,881 | 96,847 | 73,031 | 355,825 | 217,178 |
| 1952-53 | 19,262 | 197,916 | 701,973 | 919,151 | 86,649 | 63,790 | 385,527 | 383,185 |
| 1953-54 | 93,716 | 289,469 | 634,040 | 1,017,225 | 91,562 | 51,907 | 255,081 | 618,675 |
| 1954-55 | 231,860 | 386,815 | 331,981 | 950,656 | 102,691 | 59,308 | 251,909 | 536,748 |
| 1955-56 | 137,855 | 398,893 | 519,178 | 1,055,926 | 98,785 | 65,307 | 312,260 | 579,574 |
| 1956-57 | 204,205 | 375,369 | 573,040 | 1,152,614 | 88,523 | 66,149 | 264,396 | 733,546 |
| 1957-58 | 323,160 | 410,386 | 392,508 | 1,126,054 | 92,931 | 64,376 | 320,293 | 648,454 |
| 1958-59 | 240,900 | 407,554 | 397,730 | 1,046,184 | 96,922 | 66,715 | 294,546 | 588,001 |
| 1959-60 | 169,000 | 419,001 | 444,520 | 1,032,521 | 89,925 | 65,717 | 277,291 | 599,588 |
| 1960-61 | 143,700 | 455,888 | 518,379 | 1,117,967 | 92,078 | 64,299 | 253,249 | 608,341 |
| 1961-62 | 170,950 | 437,391 | 283,394 | 891,735 | 83,431 | 59,224 | 358,022 | 391,058 |
| 1962-63 | 59,170 | 331,888 | 565,585 | 956,643 | 82,619 | 55,410 | 331,367 | 487,247 |
| 1963-64 | 64,700 | 422,547 | 723,500 | 1,210,747 | 91,046 | 65,713 | 594,548 | 459,440 |
| 1964-65 | 120,640 | 338,800 | 600,726 | 1,060,166 | 80,607 | 66,941 | 399,594 | 513,024 |
| 1965-66 | 109,100 | 403,924 | 649,412 | 1,162,436 | 84,985 | 72,423 | 584,906 | 420,122 |
| 1966-67 | 100,000 | 320,122 | 827,338 | 1,247,460 | 89,093 | 71,039 | 515,307 | 571,751 |
| 1967-68 | 200,000 | 371,751 | 592,948 | 1,164,699 | 86,936 | 69,243 | 336,010 | 672,510 |
| 1968-69 | 243,000 | 429,510 | 649,950 | 1,322,460 | 91,070 | 73,724 | 305,838 | 851,828 |
| 1969-70 | 372,200 | 479,628 | 671,212 | 1,523,040 | 79,596 | 88,256 | 346,498 | 1,008,690 |
| 1970-71 | 542,700 | 465,990 | 331,579 | 1,340,269 | 86,534 | 84,324 | 435,257 | 734,154 |
| 1971-72 | 394,820 | 339,334 | 529,552 | 1,263,706 | 89,439 | 86,746 | 503,764 | 583,575 |
| 1972-73 | 311,500 | 272,257 | 533,288 | 1,117,045 | 87,562 | 87,448 | 576,594 | 365,401 |
| 1973-74 | 115,000 | 250,401 | 604,738 | 970,139 | 79,641 | 85,048[4] | 419,746 | 385,704 |
| 1974-75[3] | 96,000 | 289,704 | 522,513 | 908,217 | | | | |

[1] Source: Statistics Canada.

[2] A residual item. Farm disappearance is computed by adding inward farm carryover and production and deducting therefrom marketings and outward farm carryover. Commercial disappearance is computed by adding inward commercial carryover and marketings and deducting therefrom outward commercial carryover and exports.

[3] Subject to revision.

[4] Human Food consumption in 1972-73 amounted to 64,685,000 bushels. In 1973-74 the amount was 65,300,000 bushels.

# TABLE VIII

## CANADIAN OATS SUPPLIES AND DISPOSITION
### Crop Years 1949-50 to 1974-75

| Crop Year | SUPPLIES | | | | DISPOSITION | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Inward Carryover[1] August 1st | | | | Domestic Disappearance[3] | | | |
| | Farm | Commercial | Production[1] | Total Supplies | Farm | Commercial | Exports[2] | Total Outward Carryover July 31st |
| | (Thousands of Bushels) | | | | | | | |
| 1949-50 | 48,363 | 12,144 | 304,595 | 365,102 | 238,887 | 60,763 | 20,547 | 44,905 |
| 1950-51 | 33,579 | 11,326 | 401,768 | 446,673 | 272,851 | 43,248 | 35,397 | 95,177 |
| 1951-52 | 59,481 | 35,696 | 493,886 | 589,063 | 361,000 | 49,059 | 70,646 | 108,358 |
| 1952-53 | 57,836 | 50,522 | 471,117 | 579,475 | 318,382 | 51,313 | 65,371 | 144,409 |
| 1953-54 | 90,660 | 53,749 | 413,971 | 558,380 | 316,850 | 45,061 | 70,700 | 125,769 |
| 1954-55 | 97,250 | 28,519 | 306,401 | 432,170 | 279,974 | 45,982 | 22,247 | 83,967 |
| 1955-56 | 53,400 | 30,567 | 399,451 | 483,418 | 309,997 | 50,173 | 4,142 | 119,106 |
| 1956-57 | 71,200 | 47,906 | 467,517 | 586,623 | 312,294 | 44,433 | 18,681 | 211,215 |
| 1957-58 | 157,100 | 54,115 | 317,599 | 528,814 | 305,690 | 40,024 | 26,184 | 156,916 |
| 1958-59 | 110,000 | 46,916 | 346,951 | 503,867 | 326,201 | 40,174 | 7,513 | 129,979 |
| 1959-60 | 91,000 | 38,979 | 345,933 | 475,912 | 332,245 | 36,763 | 6,077 | 100,827 |
| 1960-61 | 80,000 | 20,827 | 398,505 | 499,332 | 346,605 | 34,893 | 2,680 | 115,154 |
| 1961-62 | 93,700 | 21,454 | 283,965 | 399,119 | 292,473 | 24,126 | 3,454 | 79,066 |
| 1962-63 | 56,900 | 22,166 | 492,610 | 571,676 | 367,283 | 32,415 | 21,700 | 150,278 |
| 1963-64 | 92,400 | 57,878 | 445,877 | 596,155 | 359,381 | 38,607 | 18,759 | 179,408 |
| 1964-65 | 128,800 | 50,608 | 347,006 | 526,414 | 343,737 | 37,005 | 15,551 | 130,121 |
| 1965-66 | 90,700 | 39,421 | 399,983 | 530,104 | 347,422 | 39,597 | 15,922 | 127,163 |
| 1966-67 | 91,000 | 36,163 | 374,678 | 501,841 | 340,796 | 41,451 | 4,803 | 114,791 |
| 1967-68 | 86,000 | 28,791 | 301,772 | 416,563 | 296,367 | 34,700 | 3,545 | 81,951 |
| 1968-69 | 60,000 | 21,951 | 356,700 | 438,651 | 280,291 | 26,980 | 2,723 | 128,657 |
| 1969-70 | 94,500 | 34,157 | 354,895 | 483,552 | 298,478 | 31,569 | 5,165 | 148,340 |
| 1970-71 | 130,000 | 18,340 | 353,073 | 501,413 | 333,570 | 29,104 | 13,366 | 125,373 |
| 1971-72 | 91,150 | 34,223 | 363,479 | 488,852 | 326,255 | 33,886 | 10,454 | 118,257 |
| 1972-73 | 96,000 | 22,257 | 300,208 | 418,465 | 298,723 | 33,138 | 6,925 | 79,679 |
| 1973-74 | 65,000 | 14,679 | 326,880 | 406,559 | 294,065 | 34,300 | 816 | 77,379[4] |
| 1974-75 | 58,000 | 19,379 | 254,745 | 332,124 | | | | |

[1] Source: Statistics Canada.

[2] Source: Canadian Grain Commission — Includes rolled oats and oatmeal.

[3] A residual item. Farm disappearance is computed by adding inward farm carryover and production and deducting therefrom marketings and outward farm carryover. Commercial disappearance is computed by adding inward commercial carryover and marketings and deducting therefrom outward commercial carryover and exports.

[4] Subject to revision.

# TABLE IX

## CANADIAN BARLEY SUPPLIES AND DISPOSITION
### Crop Years 1949-50 to 1974-75

| Crop Year | SUPPLIES | | | | DISPOSITION | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Inward Carryover[1] August 1st | | | | Domestic Disappearance[3] | | | Total[1] Outward Carryover July 31st |
| | Farm | Commercial | Production[1] | Total Supplies | Farm | Commercial | Exports[2] | |
| | (Thousands of Bushels) | | | | | | | |
| [illegible] | 18,482 | 11,187 | 118,044 | 147,713 | 71,868 | 34,653 | 20,837 | 20,355 |
| [illegible] | 11,324 | 9,031 | 167,495 | 187,850 | 77,263 | 29,699 | 27,392 | 53,496 |
| [illegible] | 17,854 | 35,642 | 245,435 | 298,931 | 110,248 | 35,721 | 73,458 | 79,504 |
| [illegible] | 21,476 | 58,028 | 291,572 | 371,076 | 109,105 | 28,227 | 122,077 | 111,667 |
| [illegible] | 38,235 | 73,432 | 262,121 | 373,788 | 101,758 | 32,378 | 93,742 | 145,910 |
| [illegible] | 96,810 | 49,100 | 175,196 | 321,106 | 116,775 | 31,967 | 80,876 | 91,488 |
| [illegible] | 42,310 | 49,178 | 251,102 | 342,590 | 128,262 | 34,680 | 68,700 | 110,948 |
| [illegible] | 50,465 | 60,483 | 269,065 | 360,013 | 117,882 | 37,815 | 81,537 | 142,779 |
| [illegible] | 80,980 | 61,799 | 215,993 | 358,772 | 122,605 | 37,705 | 80,297 | 118,165 |
| [illegible] | 57,500 | 60,665 | 237,764 | 355,929 | 112,424 | 41,908 | 70,444 | 131,153 |
| [illegible] | 60,000 | 71,153 | 215,550 | 346,703 | 109,955 | 44,519 | 63,759 | 128,470 |
| [illegible] | 70,000 | 58,470 | 193,473 | 321,943 | 115,475 | 46,733 | 47,178 | 112,557 |
| [illegible] | 60,100 | 52,457 | 112,640 | 225,197 | 87,128 | 37,336 | 42,909 | 57,824 |
| [illegible] | 26,280 | 31,544 | 165,872 | 223,696 | 82,722 | 36,352 | 15,377 | 89,245 |
| [illegible] | 28,950 | 60,295 | 221,235 | 310,480 | 98,004 | 47,271 | 46,935 | 118,270 |
| [illegible] | 60,000 | 58,270 | 168,463 | 286,733 | 117,463 | 43,462 | 37,032 | 88,776 |
| [illegible] | 35,800 | 52,976 | 218,300 | 307,076 | 126,756 | 44,538 | 38,029 | 97,753 |
| [illegible] | 33,000 | 64,753 | 296,235 | 393,988 | 149,057 | 54,648 | 58,542 | 131,751 |
| [illegible] | 67,000 | 64,751 | 252,867 | 384,618 | 160,708 | 51,588 | 41,405 | 130,917 |
| [illegible] | 71,300 | 59,617 | 326,045 | 456,962 | 178,045 | 55,127 | 26,407 | 197,383 |
| [illegible] | 136,500 | 60,883 | 371,288 | 568,671 | 211,386 | 63,894 | 88,313 | 205,078 |
| [illegible] | 127,000 | 78,078 | 408,287 | 613,365 | 236,897 | 52,604 | 179,595 | 144,269 |
| [illegible] | 61,650 | 82,619 | 601,628 | 745,897 | 281,150 | 58,346 | 230,558 | 175,843 |
| [illegible] | 86,000 | 89,843 | 518,316 | 694,159 | 279,299 | 56,588 | 165,248 | 193,024 |
| [illegible] | 88,000 | 105,024 | 469,570 | 662,594 | 256,383 | 70,321 | 127,480 | 208,410 |
| [illegible] | 66,000 | 142,410 | 394,286 | 602,696 | | | | |

[1] Source: Statistics Canada.

[2] Source: Canadian Grain Commission — exports include barley malt and pot and pearl barley.

[3] A residual item. Farm disappearance is computed by adding inward farm carryover and production and deducting therefrom marketings and outward farm carryover. Commercial disappearance is computed by adding inward commercial carryover and marketings and deducting therefrom outward commercial carryover and exports.

[4] Subject to revision.

# TABLE X

## CANADIAN GRAIN STORAGE POSITION
## 1950 – 1974
## VISIBLE STOCKS OF PRINCIPAL GRAINS AS AT JULY 31st[1]

| Year | Wheat | Oats | Barley | Rye | Flaxseed | Rapeseed[4] | U.S. and Foreign Grain[3] | Total | Total Rated Capacity[2] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | (Thousands of Bushels) | | | | |
| 1950 | 99,811 | 11,326 | 9,031 | 5,300 | 4,361 | | 8,407 | | 520,181 |
| 1951 | 166,943 | 35,696 | 35,642 | 2,449 | 998 | | 3,607 | | 530,755 |
| 1952 | 197,916 | 50,522 | 58,028 | 6,748 | 2,055 | | 668 | | 542,668 |
| 1953 | 289,469 | 53,749 | 73,432 | 13,036 | 2,468 | | 421 | | 564,446 |
| 1954 | 386,815 | 28,519 | 49,100 | 6,425 | 1,548 | | 1,449 | | 573,429 |
| 1955 | 398,893 | 30,567 | 49,178 | 8,305 | 909 | | 520 | | 586,237 |
| 1956 | 375,369 | 47,906 | 60,483 | 6,208 | 2,067 | | 450 | | 614,679 |
| 1957 | 410,386 | 54,115 | 61,799 | 3,520 | 6,061 | | 1,276 | | 628,302 |
| 1958 | 407,554 | 46,916 | 60,665 | 4,032 | 4,722 | | 965 | | 636,660 |
| 1959 | 419,001 | 38,979 | 71,153 | 4,480 | 5,003 | 214 | 1,825 | | 641,946 |
| 1960 | 455,888 | 20,827 | 58,470 | 2,953 | 4,064 | 116 | 2,534 | | 639,055 |
| 1961 | 437,391 | 21,454 | 52,457 | 4,817 | 6,170 | 487 | 5,381 | | 649,309 |
| 1962 | 331,888 | 22,166 | 31,544 | 2,599 | 3,949 | 2,194 | 11,390 | | 643,768 |
| 1963 | 422,547 | 57,878 | 60,295 | 3,609 | 3,178 | 525 | 6,341 | | 660,466 |
| 1964 | 338,800 | 50,608 | 58,270 | 5,402 | 5,251 | 881 | 7,371 | | 669,224 |
| 1965 | 403,924 | 39,421 | 52,976 | 6,602 | 6,141 | 1,251 | 7,829 | | 675,680 |
| 1966 | 320,122 | 36,163 | 64,753 | 8,167 | 8,941 | 2,984 | 8,158 | | 677,758 |
| 1967 | 371,750 | 28,791 | 64,751 | 6,095 | 10,331 | 4,859 | 7,779 | | 682,187 |
| 1968 | 429,510 | 21,951 | 59,616 | 5,558 | 4,078 | 7,489 | 8,034 | | 697,478 |
| 1969 | 479,628 | 34,157 | 60,883 | 3,673 | 4,109 | 4,369 | 8,464 | | 699,962 |
| 1970 | 465,990 | 18,340 | 78,078 | 5,947 | 5,370 | 3,483 | 11,499 | 588,707 | 700,013 |
| 1971 | 339,334 | 34,223 | 82,619 | 7,543 | 16,106 | 10,829 | 5,364 | 496,018 | 693,899 |
| 1972 | 272,257 | 22,322 | 89,843 | 10,293 | 10,032 | 26,839 | 7,957 | 439,543 | 673,079 |
| 1973 | 250,401 | 14,679 | 105,024 | 8,704 | 7,073 | 20,278 | 15,721 | 421,880 | 660,876 |
| 1974[5] | 289,704 | 19,379 | 142,410 | 8,010 | 6,411 | 10,886 | 13,150 | 489,950 | 647,652 |

[1] Includes stocks in unlicensed mills and any stocks in licensed mills which have been transferred from elevator storage proper to the mill or feed plants for processing.

[2] For the years 1950 to 1953 the capacity shown is the position as at December 31st. For 1954 and subsequent years the quantities indicate the capacity as at July 31st and include only licensed capacity.

[3] For stocks as at the week ending closest to July 31st in each case.

[4] Visible stocks of rapeseed prior to 1959 not available.

[5] Subject to revision.

Source: Canadian Grain Commission.

# TABLE XI

## EXPORTS OF CANADIAN GRAIN AND GRAIN PRODUCTS

### Crop Years 1949-50 to 1973-74

| Crop Year | Wheat[1] | Flour[2] | Oats and Oats Products | Barley and Barley Products[3] | Rye | Flaxseed[4] | Rapeseed[5] | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | (Thousands of Bushels) | | | | |
| 1949-50 | 179,457 | 45,680 | 20,547 | 20,837 | 9,954 | 3,034 | | 279,509 |
| 1950-51 | 185,039 | 55,922 | 35,397 | 27,392 | 9,367 | 4,131 | | 317,248 |
| 1951-52 | 304,722 | 51,103 | 70,646 | 73,458 | 6,820 | 2,882 | | 509,631 |
| 1952-53 | 329,026 | 56,501 | 65,371 | 122,077 | 8,993 | 4,060 | | 586,028 |
| 1953-54 | 208,835 | 46,246 | 70,700 | 93,742 | 16,835 | 5,172 | | 441,530 |
| 1954-55 | 211,288 | 40,621 | 22,247 | 80,876 | 9,311 | 6,345 | | 370,688 |
| 1955-56 | 272,260 | 40,000 | 4,142 | 68,700 | 12,918 | 11,583 | | 409,603 |
| 1956-57 | 230,856 | 33,540 | 18,681 | 81,537 | 5,448 | 22,655 | 4,189 | 396,906 |
| 1957-58 | 279,912 | 40,381 | 26,184 | 80,297 | 5,446 | 14,356 | 6,458 | 453,034 |
| 1958-59 | 257,421 | 37,125 | 7,513 | 70,444 | 3,222 | 14,626 | 5,754 | 396,105 |
| 1959-60 | 240,321 | 36,970 | 6,077 | 63,759 | 4,515 | 12,693 | 2,948 | 367,283 |
| 1960-61 | 326,069 | 31,953 | 3,454 | 42,909 | 4,363 | 12,451 | 6,974 | 428,173 |
| 1961-62 | 317,567 | 35,682 | 2,680 | 47,178 | 2,613 | 14,396 | 8,118 | 428,234 |
| 1962-63 | 304,102 | 27,265 | 21,700 | 15,377 | 7,310 | 12,995 | 5,725 | 394,474 |
| 1963-64 | 539,637 | 54,910 | 18,759 | 46,935 | 5,501 | 14,232 | 5,330 | 685,304 |
| 1964-65 | 368,052 | 31,542 | 15,551 | 37,032 | 4,857 | 15,682 | 9,276 | 481,992 |
| 1965-66 | 546,781 | 38,125 | 15,922 | 38,029 | 8,050 | 19,505 | 13,632 | 680,044 |
| 1966-67 | 483,456 | 31,851 | 4,803 | 58,542 | 9,963 | 17,079 | 13,818 | 619,512 |
| 1967-68 | 311,320 | 24,690 | 3,545 | 41,405 | 4,760 | 13,721 | 12,309 | 411,750 |
| 1968-69 | 281,216 | 24,622 | 2,723 | 26,407 | 4,248 | 13,970 | 14,311 | 367,497 |
| 1969-70 | 319,535 | 26,963 | 5,165 | 88,313 | 3,829 | 19,686 | 22,213 | 485,704 |
| 1970-71 | 410,410 | 24,847 | 13,366 | 179,595 | 8,917 | 22,487 | 46,811 | 706,433 |
| 1971-72 | 479,048 | 24,716 | 10,454 | 230,558 | 10,757 | 27,260 | 42,603 | 825,396 |
| 1972-73 | 553,242 | 23,354 | 6,925 | 165,248 | 8,236 | 20,819 | 54,059 | 831,883 |
| 1973-74 | 400,587 | 19,159 | 816 | 127,480 | 4,584 | 15,863 | 39,182 | 607,671 |

[1] Wheat exports include bagged seed wheat for the Years 1955-56 to 1973-74.

[2] Wheat equivalent.

[3] Barley exports include barley malt and pot and pearl barley for the years 1949-50 to 1973-74 but bulk barley only for earlier years.

[4] Flaxseed exports include linseed oil for the years 1956-57 to 1973-74 but bulk flaxseed only for earlier years.

[5] Rapeseed exports prior to 1956-57 not available — includes exports of rapeseed oil.

Sources: Wheat & Flour — Statistics Canada.
All other grains — Canadian Grain Commission — 1973-74.
All previous years — Statistics Canada, Grain Trade of Canada.

# TABLE XII

## EXPORTS[1] OF CANADIAN WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR BY SELECTED AREAS
### Crop Years 1954-55 to 1973-74

| Crop Year | United Kingdom | Europe (Excl. U.K.) | U.S.A. | North and Central America (Excl. U.S.A.) | South America | Africa | Asia Middle East and Oceania | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | (Thousands of Bushels) | | | | |
| 1954-55 | 101,814 (40.4%) | 75,820 (30.1%) | 5,235 (2.1%) | 10,712 (4.3%) | 8,685 (3.4%) | 7,572 (3.0%) | 42,701 (16.7%) | 251,909 (100.0%) |
| 1955-56 | 109,446 (35.4%) | 127,210 (41.1%) | 8,256 (2.7%) | 9,294 (3.0%) | 6,751 (2.2%) | 8,200 (2.7%) | 40,025 (12.9%) | 309,182 (100.0%) |
| 1956-57 | 90,435 (34.5%) | 101,242 (38.7%) | 7,548 (2.9%) | 7,028 (2.7%) | 6,610 (2.5%) | 2,615 (1.0%) | 46,319 (17.7%) | 261,797 (100.0%) |
| 1957-58 | 104,061 (32.9%) | 101,141 (32.0%) | 8,920 (2.8%) | 8,787 (2.8%) | 8,223 (2.6%) | 2,165 (0.7%) | 82,776 (26.2%) | 316,073 (100.0%) |
| 1958-59 | 100,887 (34.9%) | 87,511 (30.3%) | 5,012 (1.7%) | 8,291 (2.9%) | 7,234 (2.5%) | 10,845 (3.8%) | 69,134 (23.9%) | 288,914 (100.0%) |
| 1959-60 | 93,578 (34.4%) | 75,602 (27.8%) | 3,627 (1.3%) | 8,045 (3.0%) | 8,880 (3.3%) | 12,644 (4.7%) | 69,311 (25.5%) | 271,687 (100.0%) |
| 1960-61 | 91,773 (26.5%) | 124,910 (36.0%) | 3,858 (1.1%) | 8,288 (2.4%) | 6,122 (1.8%) | 4,956 (1.4%) | 106,727 (30.8%) | 346,634 (100.0%) |
| 1961-62 | 85,959 (24.2%) | 104,162 (29.4%) | 2,864 (0.8%) | 9,128 (2.6%) | 6,308 (1.8%) | 8,427 (2.4%) | 137,857 (38.8%) | 354,705 (100.0%) |
| 1962-63 | 89,623 (27.4%) | 90,155 (27.5%) | 2,475 (0.8%) | 8,606 (2.6%) | 8,556 (2.6%) | 12,545 (3.8%) | 115,401 (35.3%) | 327,361 (100.0%) |
| 1963-64 | 90,832 (15.4%) | 351,711 (59.3%) | 1,975 (0.3%) | 23,403 (4.0%) | 9,905 (1.7%) | 5,823 (1.0%) | 107,987 (18.3%) | 591,636 (100.0%) |
| 1964-65 | 80,148 (20.1%) | 140,279 (35.2%) | 1,048 (0.3%) | 23,705 (6.0%) | 12,011 (3.0%) | 4,668 (1.2%) | 136,423 (34.2%) | 398,282 (100.0%) |
| 1965-66 | 78,505 (13.4%) | 297,625 (51.0%) | 1,618 (0.3%) | 31,120 (5.3%) | 7,793 (1.3%) | 3,382 (0.6%) | 164,070 (28.1%) | 584,113 (100.0%) |
| 1966-67 | 73,134 (14.2%) | 186,208 (36.2%) | 748 (0.1%) | 25,838 (5.0%) | 5,570 (1.1%) | 15,002 (2.9%) | 208,089 (40.5%) | 514,589 (100.0%) |
| 1967-68 | 64,953 (19.4%) | 115,246 (34.3%) | 588 (0.2%) | 22,088 (6.6%) | 3,686 (1.1%) | 6,051 (1.8%) | 122,748 (36.6%) | 335,360 (100.0%) |
| 1968-69 | 58,223 (19.1%) | 64,428 (21.1%) | 479 (0.2%) | 18,757 (6.1%) | 3,686 (1.2%) | 8,377 (2.7%) | 151,213 (49.6%) | 305,163 (100.0%) |
| 1969-70 | 54,695 (15.8%) | 107,173 (31.2%) | 1,546 (0.4%) | 24,251 (7.0%) | 8,473 (2.5%) | 12,069 (3.5%) | 136,459 (39.6%) | 344,666 (100.0%) |
| 1970-71 | 66,680 (15.3%) | 85,807 (19.8%) | 334 (0.1%) | 22,062 (5.1%) | 25,716 (5.9%) | 40,274 (9.3%) | 193,413 (44.5%) | 434,286 (100.0%) |
| 1971-72 | 48,902 (9.7%) | 160,885 (32.0%) | 147 (—) | 27,529 (5.5%) | 20,059 (4.0%) | 24,779 (4.9%) | 220,498 (43.9%) | 502,799 (100.0%) |
| 1972-73 | 44,587 (7.8%) | 209,550 (36.3%) | 93 (—) | 26,453 (4.6%) | 22,660 (3.9%) | 18,956 (3.3%) | 253,876 (44.1%) | 576,175 (100.0%) |
| 1973-74[2] | 46,044 (11.0%) | 94,915 (22.7%) | 2,933 (0.7%) | 30,236 (7.2%) | 37,004 (8.8%) | 21,954 (5.2%) | 186,318 (44.4%) | 419,404 (100.0%) |

1 Excludes seed exports and quantities lost in wreck.

2 Subject to revision.

Source: Canadian Grain Commission 1973-74; all previous years Statistics Canada; Grain Trade of Canada

# TABLE XIII

## EXPORTS OF CANADIAN OATS[1] — BY SELECTED AREAS

### Crop Years 1954-55 to 1973-74

| Crop Year | United Kingdom | Europe (Excl. U.K.) | U.S.A. | North and Central America (Excl. U.S.A.) | South America | Africa | Asia and Oceania | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | (Thousands of Bushels) | | | | |
| 1954-55 | 2,494 (11.5%) | 4,241 (19.6%) | 14,811 (68.5%) | 68 (0.3%) | 15 (0.1%) | – – | 6 – | 21,635 (100.0%) |
| 1955-56 | 413 (11.4%) | 1,297 (35.8%) | 1,867 (51.5%) | 40 (1.1%) | 7 (0.2%) | – – | – – | 3,624 (100.0%) |
| 1956-57 | 149 (0.8%) | 513 (2.8%) | 17,615 (96.0%) | 37 (0.2%) | 26 (0.2%) | – – | – – | 18,340 (100.0%) |
| 1957-58 | 3,879 (15.0%) | 399 (1.5%) | 21,581 (83.4%) | 27 (0.1%) | 9 – | – – | – – | 25,895 (100.0%) |
| 1958-59 | 3,376 (47.8%) | 2,234 (31.7%) | 1,430 (20.3%) | 11 (0.2%) | 4 – | – – | – – | 7,055 (100.0%) |
| 1959-60 | 594 (10.6%) | 3,892 (69.2%) | 1,104 (19.6%) | 8 (0.1%) | 26 (0.5%) | – – | – – | 5,624 (100.0%) |
| 1960-61 | 713 (37.1%) | 362 (18.9%) | 812 (42.3%) | 17 (0.9%) | 15 (0.8%) | – – | – – | 1,919 (100.0%) |
| 1961-62 | 1,564 (58.4%) | 159 (5.9%) | 951 (35.5%) | 1 (0.1%) | 4 (0.1%) | – – | – – | [illegible] (100.0%) |
| 1962-63 | 1,592 (7.7%) | 15,916 (77.3%) | 2,496 (12.1%) | 12 (0.1%) | 2 – | 517 (2.5%) | 50 (0.3%) | 20,585 (100.0%) |
| 1963-64 | 1,218 (7.0%) | 13,868 (79.1%) | 1,574 (9.0%) | 12 (0.1%) | – – | 839 (4.7%) | 21 (0.1%) | [illegible] (100.0%) |
| 1964-65 | 851 (5.8%) | 11,291 (76.7%) | 2,543 (17.3%) | 36 (0.2%) | – – | 6 – | – – | 14,727 (100.0%) |
| 1965-66 | 638 (4.2%) | 13,383 (87.7%) | 1,125 (7.4%) | 22 (0.1%) | – – | – – | 85 (0.6%) | 15,253 (100.0%) |
| 1966-67 | 294 (7.8%) | 2,015 (53.0%) | 1,424 (37.5%) | 2 (0.1%) | 1 – | – – | 62 (1.6%) | 3,798 (100.0%) |
| 1967-68 | 306 (9.8%) | 799 (25.5%) | 1,342 (42.9%) | – – | – – | – – | 684 (21.8%) | 3,131 (100.0%) |
| 1968-69 | 139 (6.2%) | 850 (37.7%) | 928 (41.2%) | – – | – – | 336 (14.9%) | – – | 2,253 (100.0%) |
| 1969-70 | 353 (7.3%) | 3,395 (70.2%) | 960 (19.8%) | – – | – – | – – | 130 (2.7%) | 4,838 (100.0%) |
| 1970-71 | 33 (0.3%) | 12,114 (92.5%) | 947 (7.2%) | – – | – – | – – | – – | 13,094 (100.0%) |
| 1971-72 | 356 (3.5%) | 6,132 (60.1%) | 3,483 (34.2%) | – – | 225 (2.2%) | – – | – – | 10,196 (100.0%) |
| 1972-73 | 126 (1.9%) | 1,837 (27.3%) | 4,124 (61.4%) | – – | 631 (9.4%) | – – | – – | 6,718 (100.0%) |
| 1973-74 | = | = | 58 (7.3%) | 341 (42.6%) | 401 (50.1%) | = | = | 800 (100.0%) |

[1] Includes Oats as grain only.

Source: Canadian Grain Commission 1973-74: All previous years Statistics Canada: Grain Trade of Canada.

# TABLE XIV

## EXPORTS OF CANADIAN BARLEY[1] — BY SELECTED AREAS

### Crop Years 1954-55 to 1973-74

| Crop Year | United Kingdom | Europe (Excl. U.K.) | U.S.A. | North and Central America (Excl. U.S.A.) | South America | Africa | Asia and Oceania | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | (Thousands of Bushels) | | | | |
| 1954-55 | 48,538<br>(63.0%) | 5,106<br>(6.6%) | 19,086<br>(24.8%) | 4<br>— | 2<br>— | —<br>— | 4,356<br>(5.6%) | 77,092<br>(100.0%) |
| 1955-56 | 22,685<br>(35.3%) | 5,733<br>(8.9%) | 28,855<br>(44.9%) | 1<br>— | 3<br>— | —<br>— | 7,037<br>(10.9%) | 64,314<br>(100.0%) |
| 1956-57 | 32,369<br>(42.1%) | 10,726<br>(14.0%) | 21,562<br>(28.0%) | —<br>— | —<br>— | —<br>— | 12,224<br>(15.9%) | 76,881<br>(100.0%) |
| 1957-58 | 36,743<br>(48.9%) | 6,745<br>(9.0%) | 21,457<br>(28.6%) | —<br>— | —<br>— | —<br>— | 10,175<br>(13.5%) | 75,120<br>(100.0%) |
| 1958-59 | 41,524<br>(64.5%) | 6,947<br>(10.8%) | 10,152<br>(15.8%) | 1<br>— | 2<br>— | —<br>— | 5,751<br>(8.9%) | 64,377<br>(100.0%) |
| 1959-60 | 30,137<br>(52.2%) | 12,697<br>(22.0%) | 13,526<br>(23.5%) | —<br>— | 184<br>(0.3%) | 5<br>— | 1,144<br>(2.0%) | 57,693<br>(100.0%) |
| 1960-61 | 8,686<br>(20.9%) | 371<br>(0.9%) | 12,046<br>(29.0%) | —<br>— | 69<br>(0.2%) | —<br>— | 20,361<br>(49.0%) | 41,533<br>(100.0%) |
| 1961-62 | 7,391<br>(20.2%) | 70<br>(0.2%) | 9,726<br>(26.5%) | —<br>— | 184<br>(0.5%) | —<br>— | 19,284<br>(52.6%) | 36,655<br>(100.0%) |
| 1962-63 | 6,803<br>(64.6%) | 415<br>(3.9%) | 2,233<br>(21.2%) | —<br>— | —<br>— | —<br>— | 1,083<br>(10.3%) | 10,539<br>(100.0%) |
| 1963-64 | 9,546<br>(23.0%) | 3,364<br>(8.1%) | 8,675<br>(20.9%) | —<br>— | 185<br>(0.4%) | —<br>— | 19,756<br>(47.6%) | 41,526<br>(100.0%) |
| 1964-65 | 9,832<br>(30.0%) | 3,483<br>(10.7%) | 7,738<br>(23.6%) | —<br>— | 153<br>(0.5%) | —<br>— | 11,532<br>(35.2%) | 32,738<br>(100.0%) |
| 1965-66 | 4,733<br>(14.0%) | 14,988<br>(44.4%) | 4,704<br>(14.0%) | —<br>— | 163<br>(0.5%) | —<br>— | 9,132<br>(27.1%) | 33,720<br>(100.0%) |
| 1966-67 | 9,316<br>(17.5%) | 23,325<br>(43.9%) | 7,372<br>(13.9%) | —<br>— | 83<br>(0.2%) | —<br>— | 13,025<br>(24.5%) | 53,121<br>(100.0%) |
| 1967-68 | 1,943<br>(5.4%) | 9,602<br>(26.6%) | 4,372<br>(12.1%) | —<br>— | 459<br>(1.3%) | —<br>— | 19,707<br>(54.6%) | 36,083<br>(100.0%) |
| 1968-69 | 10,879<br>(51.3%) | 500<br>(2.3%) | 7,677<br>(36.2%) | —<br>— | —<br>— | —<br>— | 2,154<br>(10.2%) | 21,210<br>(100.0%) |
| 1969-70 | 19,609<br>(23.7%) | 25,767<br>(31.2%) | 10,322<br>(12.5%) | —<br>— | 2,060<br>(2.5%) | 948<br>(1.1%) | 23,998<br>(29.0%) | 82,704<br>(100.0%) |
| 1970-71 | 29,501<br>(17.1%) | 92,074<br>(53.5%) | 8,458<br>(4.9%) | 93<br>— | 962<br>(0.6%) | —<br>— | 41,166<br>(23.9%) | 172,254<br>(100.0%) |
| 1971-72 | 28,323<br>(12.6%) | 125,408<br>(55.9%) | 13,217<br>(5.9%) | —<br>— | 799<br>(0.4%) | 3,527<br>(1.6%) | 52,989<br>(23.6%) | 224,263<br>(100.0%) |
| 1972-73 | 10,955<br>(7.0%) | 79,750<br>(50.9%) | 11,834<br>(7.5%) | | 735<br>(0.4%) | 2,030<br>(1.3%) | 51,531<br>(32.9%) | 156,835<br>(100.0%) |
| 1973-74 | 1,828<br>(1.5%) | 53,566<br>(45.1%) | 12,922<br>(10.9%) | 495<br>(0.4%) | 858<br>(0.7%) | 1,603<br>(1.4%) | 47,359<br>(40.0%) | 118,631<br>(100.0%) |

[1] Includes Barley as grain only.

Source: Canadian Grain Commission 1973-74: All previous years Statistics Canada: Grain Trade of Canada.

# TABLE XV

## OVERSEAS[1] CLEARANCES OF CANADIAN BULK GRAIN[2] BY PORT AREAS

### Crop Years 1953-54 to 1973-74

| Crop Year | Atlantic Coast[3] | St. Lawrence | Lakehead Direct[4] | Churchill | Pacific Coast | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | (Thousands of Bushels) | | | |
| [illegible] | 12,830 | 105,460 | 764 | 10,981 | 133,972 | 264,027 |
| 1954-55 | 40,759 | 133,888 | 158 | 12,245 | 98,428 | 285,078 |
| 1955-56 | 45,438 | 147,750 | 66 | 12,819 | 113,583 | 319,656 |
| 1956-57 | 28,495 | 117,393 | | 16,250 | 138,968 | 301,106 |
| 1957-58 | 30,930 | 122,977 | 532 | 18,451 | 169,555 | 342,445 |
| [illegible] | 31,111 | 108,061 | 12,027 | 18,723 | 154,107 | 324,029 |
| 1959-60 | 25,236 | 93,514 | 16,919 | 21,838 | 136,755 | 294,262 |
| [illegible] | 33,970 | 123,237 | 16,423 | 20,203 | 159,813 | 353,646 |
| 1961-62 | 21,809 | 128,957 | 15,145 | 19,245 | 180,907 | 366,063 |
| 1962-63 | 20,210 | 120,545 | 21,812 | 21,762 | 160,193 | 344,622 |
| 1963-64 | 54,475 | 288,576 | 17,526 | 21,680 | 220,746 | 603,003 |
| 1964-65 | 34,295 | 156,488 | 21,655 | 22,060 | 186,142 | 420,640 |
| 1965-66 | 40,207 | 301,567 | 25,867 | 25,077 | 234,713 | 627,431 |
| 1966-67 | 32,933 | 252,819 | 33,000 | 21,031 | 229,694 | 569,477 |
| 1967-68 | 15,532 | 120,907 | 21,937 | 21,543 | 193,135 | 373,054 |
| [illegible] | 21,271 | 82,617 | 12,773 | 22,582 | 187,145 | 326,388 |
| [illegible] | 32,752 | 173,269 | 10,957 | 21,967 | 197,681 | 436,626 |
| 1970-71 | 30,119 | 305,151 | 42,434 | 23,402 | 260,612 | 661,718 |
| 1971-72 | 34,641 | 360,424 | 46,103 | 25,489 | 307,880 | 774,537 |
| 1972-73 | 34,761 | 335,245 | 38,030 | 25,272 | 349,037 | 782,345 |
| [illegible] | 22,307 | 248,889 | 20,179 | 18,786 | 252,660 | 562,821 |

[1] To all countries except the U.S.A.

[2] Wheat (excluding bagged seed wheat), Oats, Barley, Rye and Flaxseed. Includes Rapeseed from 1965-66.

[3] Includes U.S.A. Ports, for years 1953-54 thru 1962-63 only.

[4] Includes shipments from ports along Great Lakes.

Source: Canadian Grain Commission.

# TABLE XVI

## WHEAT PRODUCTION IN THE FOUR MAJOR EXPORTING COUNTRIES

### Crop Years 1959-60 to 1974-75

| Crop Year | Canada | Argentina | Australia | United States | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | (Thousands of Bushels) | | |
| 1959-60 | 445,077 | 215,000 | 198,500 | 1,121,118 | 1,979,695 |
| 1960-61 | 518,379 | 154,100 | 273,720 | 1,357,272 | 2,303,471 |
| 1961-62 | 283,394 | 210,300 | 247,200 | 1,234,743 | 1,975,637 |
| 1962-63 | 563,554 | 209,300 | 306,910 | 1,093,667 | 2,173,431 |
| 1963-64 | 723,442 | 328,485 | 327,912 | 1,142,013 | 2,521,852 |
| 1964-65 | 600,424 | 413,700 | 368,800 | 1,290,700 | 2,763,624 |
| 1965-66 | 649,917 | 223,400 | 259,700 | 1,326,700 | 2,458,717 |
| 1966-67 | 827,338 | 229,500 | 466,600 | 1,310,648 | 2,834,086 |
| 1967-68 | 592,920 | 268,964 | 277,305 | 1,524,300 | 2,663,489 |
| [illegible] | 649,844 | 210,909 | 543,954 | 1,576,251 | 2,980,958 |
| [illegible] | 684,276 | 257,941 | 387,536 | 1,460,187 | 2,789,940 |
| 1971-72 | 331,519 | 156,161 | 293,472 | 1,378,477 | 2,159,629 |
| [illegible] | 529,552 | 199,886 | 317,613 | 1,639,504 | 2,686,555 |
| 1973-74 | 533,288 | 259,043 | 240,745 | 1,544,779 | 2,577,855 |
| 1974-75[1] | 604,738 | 241,034 | 444,370 | 1,705,132 | 2,995,274 |
| | 522,513 | 185,715 | 429,893 | 1,793,279 | 2,929,400 |

[1] Subject to revision.

Source: For Canada — Statistics Canada, Field Crop Reporting Series No. 20. November 1974.
United States, Argentina and Australia — World Agriculture Production and Trade, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

# TABLE XVII

## EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR BY PRINCIPAL EXPORTERS DISTRIBUTION BY QUANTITY AND PERCENTAGE OF WORLD TRADE

### July — June Crop Years[2] 1954-55 to 1973-74

| Crop Year | Argentina | Australia | Canada | United States | Others | World Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | (Millions of Bushels) | | | |
| 1954-55 | 132 (13.6%) | 93 (9.6%) | 253 (26.1%) | 274 (28.1%) | 219 (22.6%) | 971 (100.0%) |
| 1955-56 | 112 (10.1%) | 102 (9.2%) | 304 (27.4%) | 346 (31.2%) | 246 (22.1%) | 1,110 (100.0%) |
| 1956-57 | 99 (7.6%) | 126 (9.6%) | 270 (20.6%) | 549 (41.9%) | 267 (20.3%) | 1,311 (100.0%) |
| 1957-58 | 78 (6.5%) | 62 (5.2%) | 317 (26.6%) | 402 (33.8%) | 332 (27.9%) | 1,191 (100.0%) |
| 1958-59 | 103 (7.8%) | 75 (5.7%) | 300 (22.8%) | 442 (33.6%) | 396 (30.1%) | 1,316 (100.0%) |
| 1959-60 | 78 (5.7%) | 122 (9.0%) | 280 (20.6%) | 509 (37.5%) | 370 (27.2%) | 1,359 (100.0%) |
| 1960-61 | 71 (4.5%) | 183 (11.6%) | 342 (21.7%) | 661 (41.9%) | 320 (20.3%) | 1,577 (100.0%) |
| 1961-62 | 86 (4.9%) | 232 (13.2%) | 265 (20.8%) | 718 (40.9%) | 356 (20.2%) | 1,757 (100.0%) |
| 1963-64 | 66 (4.1%) | 182 (11.3%) | 330 (20.5%) | 638 (39.7%) | 392 (24.4%) | 1,608 (100.0%) |
| 1963-64 | 102 (4.9%) | 287 (13.9%) | 552 (26.7%) | 849 (41.0%) | 280 (13.5%) | 2,070 (100.0%) |
| 1964-65 | 163 (8.7%) | 238 (12.7%) | 438 (23.3%) | 720 (38.2%) | 322 (17.1%) | 1,881 (100.0%) |
| 1965-66 | 292 (12.7%) | 209 (9.1%) | 547 (23.8%) | 860 (37.4%) | 390 (17.0%) | 2,298 (100.0%) |
| 1966-67 | 112 (5.4%) | 257 (12.4%) | 545 (26.3%) | 742 (35.9%) | 414 (20.0%) | 2,070 (100.0%) |
| 1967-68 | 50 (2.5%) | 258 (13.4%) | 336 (17.4%) | 753 (39.0%) | 536 (27.7%) | 1,933 (100.0%) |
| 1968-69 | 102 (6.2%) | 197 (11.9%) | 306 (18.5%) | 552 (33.5%) | 494 (29.9%) | 1,651 (100.0%) |
| 1969-70 | 78 (4.1%) | 266 (14.2%) | 346 (18.5%) | 617 (32.9%) | 567 (30.3%) | 1,874 (100.0%) |
| 1970-71 | 64 (3.2%) | 349 (17.5%) | 435 (21.9%) | 740 (37.2%) | 401 (20.2%) | 1,989 (100.0%) |
| 1971-72 | 49 (2.5%) | 321 (16.7%) | 504 (26.2%) | 621 (32.3%) | 432 (22.4%) | 1,927 (100.0%) |
| 1972-73 | 129 (5.2%) | 204 (8.3%) | 577 (23.3%) | 1,166 (47.2%) | 395 (16.0%) | 2,471 (100.0%) |
| 1973-74[1] | 44 (1.9%) | 202 (8.8%) | 419 (18.2%) | 1,142 (49.6%) | 494 (21.5%) | 2,301 (100.0%) |

1 Subject to revision.

2 Canada — August - July

Sources: Statistics Canada — Wheat Review.
U.S. — Wheat Situation; Foreign Agricultural Service; United States Department of Agriculture.
Argentina, Australia and Others:
1954-55 — 1962-63 — Wheat Situation: Foreign Agricultural Service, United States Department of Agriculture.
1963-64 — 1973-74 — World Wheat Statistics, International Wheat Council, and Review of World Wheat Situation, International Wheat Council, 1973-74.

# TABLE XVIII

## WHEAT ACREAGE IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

### 1965 to 1974

| Year | Belgium | France | Germany (West) | India | Italy | Japan |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | (Thousand Acres) | | | |
| 1965 | 541 | 11,169 | 3,489 | 33,260 | 10,596 | 1,176 |
| 1966 | 534 | 9,864 | 3,432 | 31,273 | 10,561 | 1,040 |
| 1967 | 502 | 9,709 | 3,494 | 31,723 | 9,914 | 882 |
| 1968 | 511 | 10,107 | 3,618 | 37,061 | 10,576 | 796 |
| 1969 | 504 | 9,968 | 3,692 | 39,433 | 10,423 | 709 |
| 1970 | 467 | 9,257 | 3,689 | 41,084 | 10,225 | 566 |
| 1971 | 499 | 9,830 | 3,814 | 45,055 | 9,658 | 410 |
| 1972 | 526 | 9,758 | 4,018 | 47,292 | 9,400 | 282 |
| 1973 | 502 | 9,780 | 3,961 | 49,126 | 8,871 | 185 |
| 1974[1] | 469 | 10,173 | 4,008 | N/A | 9,251 | 205 |

| Year | Netherlands | Sweden | Switzerland | Turkey | United Kingdom | U.S.S.R. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | (Thousand Acres) | | | |
| 1965 | 390 | 684 | 269 | 19,840 | 2,535 | 173,477 |
| 1966 | 366 | 472 | 267 | 19,938 | 2,239 | 172,866 |
| 1967 | 381 | 628 | 264 | 20,045 | 2,305 | 165,624 |
| 1968 | 378 | 605 | 264 | 20,270 | 2,417 | 166,128 |
| 1969 | 383 | 652 | 267 | 20,386 | 2,059 | 164,142 |
| 1970 | 351 | 655 | 257 | 21,394 | 2,496 | 161,112 |
| 1971 | 351 | 605 | 240 | 21,489 | 2,710 | 158,166 |
| 1972 | 385 | 662 | 242 | 21,572 | 2,785 | 144,554 |
| 1973 | 341 | 717 | 230 | 21,683 | 2,832 | 155,920 |
| 1974[1] | 321 | 850 | 217 | 21,745 | 3,086 | N/A |

[1] Preliminary.

Source: World Wheat Statistics, International Wheat Council and Review of the World Wheat Situation, International Wheat Council, 1973-74.

# TABLE XIX

## WHEAT PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

### 1965 to 1974

| Year | Belgium | France | Germany (West) | India | Italy | Japan |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | (Thousand Bushels) | | | |
| 1965 | 31,747 | 542,337 | 159,762 | 451,580 | 359,243 | 47,289 |
| 1966 | 24,251 | 415,094 | 166,559 | 383,016 | 345,391 | 37,626 |
| 1967 | 30,938 | 524,994 | 213,812 | 418,621 | 352,593 | 35,641 |
| 1968 | 31,416 | 550,604 | 227,738 | 607,741 | 354,761 | 37,185 |
| 1969 | 28,623 | 531,277 | 220,462 | 685,307 | 352,188 | 27,852 |
| 1970 | 27,006 | 474,802 | 208,042 | 738,291 | 356,013 | 17,417 |
| 1971 | 33,620 | 568.870 | 262,426 | 875,720 | 367,220 | 16,167 |
| 1972 | 34,906 | 663,064 | 242,798 | 970,383 | 346,156 | 10,435 |
| 1973 | 37,294 | 654,834 | 262,125 | 915,746 | 326,976 | 7,422 |
| 1974[1] | 35,273 | 694,663 | 283,803 | 812,020 | 352,365 | 9,333 |

| Year | Netherlands | Sweden | Switzerland | Turkey | United Kingdom | U.S.S.R. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | (Thousand Bushels) | | | |
| 1965 | 25,390 | 38,140 | 12,934 | 317,098 | 153,258 | 2,193,085 |
| 1966 | 21,936 | 21,164 | 12,787 | 356,965 | 127,684 | 3,692,706 |
| 1967 | 27,154 | 41,520 | 15,800 | 371,479 | 143,411 | 2,840,289 |
| 1968 | 24,949 | 36,743 | 15,138 | 352,850 | 127,464 | 3,431,605 |
| 1969 | 24,875 | 33,694 | 13,999 | 385,809 | 123,605 | 2,936,447 |
| 1970 | 23,626 | 35,458 | 12,860 | 367,437 | 155,646 | 3,662,025 |
| 1971 | 25,941 | 36,560 | 15,065 | 486,858 | 176,922 | 3,628,837 |
| 1972 | 24,728 | 42,254 | 14,697 | 448,265 | 175,632 | 3,152,549 |
| 1973 | 26,639 | 49,089 | 12,970 | 404,173 | 183,788 | 4,030,707 |
| 1974[1] | 26,198 | 66,137 | 14,146 | 404,173 | 219,870 | 3,306,870 |

[1] Preliminary.

Source: World Wheat Statistics, International Wheat Council and Review of the World Wheat Situation. International Wheat Council, 1973-74.

# TABLE XX

## MPORTS OF WHEAT AND FLOUR INTO SELECTED COUNTRIES FROM ALL SOURCES
### Crop Years 1959-60 to 1973-74

| Crop Year | Belgium/ Luxembourg | Brazil | France | Germany (West) | India | Italy | Japan |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | (Thousand Bushels) | | | |
| 1959-60 | 14,955 | 65,183 | 12,052 | 76,941 | 131,653 | 3,160 | 94,248 |
| 1960-61 | 17,710 | 73,892 | 14,734 | 80,983 | 140,581 | 87,083 | 104,132 |
| 1961-62 | 17,821 | 83,886 | 13,228 | 129,154 | 105,528 | 33,143 | 101,890 |
| 1962-63 | 13,081 | 88,258 | 21,899 | 68,711 | 142,419 | 10,141 | 97,848 |
| 1963-64 | 20,687 | 70,180 | 28,256 | 69,409 | 157,116 | 17,821 | 143,999 |
| 1964-65 | 15,653 | 84,217 | 26,051 | 54,528 | 210,946 | 26,162 | 130,293 |
| 1965-66 | 20,282 | 85,282 | 27,484 | 59,635 | 280,906 | 38,434 | 130,550 |
| 1966-67 | 19,327 | 96,893 | 25,243 | 56,989 | 233,102 | 37,883 | 156,528 |
| 1967-68 | 19,878 | 91,308 | 16,902 | 67,425 | 246,073 | 34,576 | 148,004 |
| 1968-69 | 30,828 | 89,103 | 22,046 | 93,439 | 139,220 | 57,835 | 153,699 |
| 1969-70 | 43,027 | 76,464 | 17,453 | 66,212 | 111,370 | 47,399 | 162,591 |
| 1970-71 | 38,434 | 68,160 | 13,154 | 93,293 | 87,340 | 52,911 | 177,619 |
| 1971-72 | 44,827 | 54,197 | 7,018 | 100,568 | 57,063 | 50,670 | 182,432 |
| 1972-73 | 11,391 | 112,472 | 7,826 | 32,077 | 41,925 | 38,066 | 204,369 |
| 1973-74[2] | 7,569 | 90,645 | 6,063 | 25,206 | 136,096 | 55,078 | 193,489 |

| Crop Year | Republic of Korea | Netherlands | Philippines | Switzerland | Turkey | Arab Republic of Egypt | United Kingdom |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | (Thousand Bushels) | | | |
| 1959-60 | 12,052 | 40,896 | 12,419 | 13,558 | 2,499 | 47,657 | 164,208 |
| 1960-61 | 10,986 | 34,539 | 10,471 | 11,464 | 9,664 | 36,523 | 173,100 |
| 1961-62 | 10,692 | 49,971 | 12,309 | 16,351 | 44,350 | 62,795 | 172,401 |
| 1962-63 | 33,547 | 19,989 | 13,705 | 15,579 | 24,582 | 63,236 | 156,455 |
| 1963-64 | 27,852 | 29,211 | 16,424 | 12,162 | 15,322 | 70,144 | 169,205 |
| 1964-65 | 19,401 | 26,088 | 16,535 | 13,779 | 10,398 | 70,438 | 153,956 |
| 1965-66 | 22,046 | 27,190 | 17,968 | 18,445 | 4,850 | 70,879 | 171,373 |
| 1966-67 | 24,030 | 22,450 | 18,041 | 14,146 | 8,672 | 91,786 | 153,442 |
| 1967-68 | 27,852 | 34,613 | 21,679 | 14,587 | 1,653 | 102,221 | 149,804 |
| 1968-69 | 36,008 | 46,995 | 18,078 | 13,191 | 20,253 | 71,467 | 168,139 |
| 1969-70 | 61,472 | 59,451 | 20,062 | 18,115 | 32,041 | 62,317 | 175,672 |
| 1970-71 | 64,375 | 48,134 | 21,789 | 18,298 | 20,870 | 91,888 | 196,909 |
| 1971-72 | 65,551 | 54,491 | 23,920 | 15,763 | 20,356 | 95,901 | 140,692 |
| 1972-73 | 60,002 | 41,447 | 24,655 | 17,416 | 1,139 | 111,995 | 116,184 |
| 1973-74[2] | 58,642 | 34,061 | 18,739 | 12,970 | 25,610 | 117,173 | 69,003 |

June-July crop year.

Subject to revision.

ources: 1957-58 to 1971-72 International Wheat Council — World Wheat Statistics and
1972-73 International Wheat Council — Review of the World Wheat Situation, International Wheat Council, 1973-74.

# TABLE XXI

## SCHEDULE OF CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD PAYMENTS FOR No. 1 NORTHERN WHEAT AND No. 1 CANADA WESTERN RED SPRING WHEAT BASIS IN STORE THUNDER BAY OR VANCOUVER

Pool Account Years 1951-52 to 1973-74

| Pool Account | Initial Payment | Adjustment Payment | Interim Payment | Final Payment[1] | Total Realized Pric |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | (Dollars per Bushel) | | |
| 1951-52 | 1.40 | .20 | — | .236 | 1.836 |
| 1952-53 | 1.40 | .20 | .12 | .099 | 1.819 |
| 1953-54 | 1.40 | — | .10 | .064 | 1.564 |
| 1954-55 | 1.40 | — | .10 | .151 | 1.651 |
| 1955-56 | 1.40 | — | .10 | .109 | 1.609 |
| 1956-57 | 1.40 | — | .10 | .088 | 1.588 |
| 1957-58 | 1.40 | — | .10 | .121 | 1.631 |
| 1958-59 | 1.40 | — | .10 | .096 | 1.596 |
| 1959-60 | 1.40 | — | .10 | .090 | 1.590 |
| 1960-61 | 1.40 | — | .10 | .295 | 1.795 |
| 1961-62 | 1.40 | .10 | — | .410 | 1.910 |
| 1962-63 | 1.50 | — | — | .374 | 1.874 |
| [illegible] | 1.50 | — | — | .474 | [illegible] |
| 1964-65 | 1.50 | — | — | .387 | 1.887 |
| 1965-66 | 1.50 | — | — | .497 | 1.997 |
| [illegible] | 1.50 | — | — | .487 | 1.987 |
| [illegible] | 1.70 | — | — | .114 | 1.814 |
| [illegible] | 1.70 | — | — | — | 1.700 |
| 1969-70 | 1.50 | — | .073[2] | .107[3] | 1.680 |
| 1970-71 | 1.50 | — | — | .171 | 1.671 |
| * 1971-72 | 1.46 | — | — | .136 | 1.596 |
| * 1972-73 | 1.46 | .30 | — | .394 | 2.154 |
| * 1973-74 | 2.25 | 1.50 | — | .828 | 4.578 |
| * 1974-75 | 2.25 | 1.50 | | | |

[1] Final payment and final realized price after deduction of Board operation costs, but prior to deduction of P.F.A.A. Levy for years 1951-52 through 1969-70.

[2] Payment from Pool account prior to payment from Temporary Wheat Reserves Act.

[3] Payment from Temporary Wheat Reserves Act.

* Price represents 1 CW RS.

# TABLE XXII

## SCHEDULE OF CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD PAYMENTS FOR No. 2 CANADA WESTERN OATS BASIS IN STORE THUNDER BAY

### Pool Account Years 1961-62 to 1973-74

| ol Account | Initial Payment | Adjustment Payment | Final Payment[1] | Final Realized Price |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | (Cents per Bushel) | |
| 961-62 | 60 | — | 17.2 | 77.2 |
| 962-63 | 60 | — | 11.8 | 71.8 |
| 963-64 | 60 | — | 9.2 | 69.2 |
| 964-65 | 60 | — | 17.2 | 77.2 |
| 965-66 | 60 | — | 24.5 | 84.5 |
| 966-67 | 60 | — | 23.4 | 83.4 |
| 967-68 | 65 | — | 17.5 | 82.5 |
| 968-69 | 65 | — | — | 65.0 |
| 969-70 | 60 | — | 9.9 | 69.9 |
| 970-71 | 60 | — | 8.1 | 68.1 |
| 971-72 | 60 | — | 7.8 | 67.8 |
| 972-73 | 60 | 10 | 40.1 | 110.1 |
| 973-74 | 110 | — | 72.5 | 182.5 |
| 974-75 | 110 | 10 | | |

[1] Final payment and final realized price after deduction of Board operating costs, but prior to deduction of P.F.A.A. Levy for years 1961-62 through 1969-70.

# TABLE XXIII

## SCHEDULE OF CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD PAYMENTS FOR No.3 CANADA WESTERN 6-ROW BARLEY BASIS IN STORE THUNDER BAY

### Pool Account Years 1961-62 to 1973-74

| ol Account | Initial Payment | Adjustment Payment | Final Payment[1] | Final Realized Price[1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | (Cents per Bushel) | |
| 961-62 | 96 | — | 32.0 | 128.0 |
| 962-63 | 96 | — | 17.2 | 113.2 |
| 963-64 | 96 | — | 21.8 | 117.8 |
| 964-65 | 96 | — | 30.0 | 126.0 |
| 965-66 | 96 | — | 32.6 | 128.6 |
| 966-67 | 96 | — | 33.4 | 129.4 |
| 967-68 | 106 | — | 4.2 | 110.2 |
| 968-69 | 106 | — | — | 106.0 |
| 969-70 | 91 | — | 2.5 | 93.5 |
| 970-71 | 91 | 10 | — | 101.0 |
| 971-72 | 91 | — | — | 91.0 |
| 972-73 | 96 | 09 | 49.9 | 154.9 |
| 973-74 | 150 | 75 | 84.5 | 309.5 |
| 974-75 | 165 | 60 | | |

[1] Final payment and final realized price after deduction of Board operating costs, but prior to deduction of P.F.A.A. Levy for years 1961-62 through 1969-70.

*Price represents 2CW 6 Row Barley.

# TABLE XXIV

## ANNUAL AVERAGES OF CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD SELLING QUOTATIONS BASIS IN STORE THUNDER BAY

### Crop Years 1963-64 to 1973-74

| Crop Year | WHEAT 1 Nor. | 2 Nor. | 3 Nor. | 4 Nor. | 2 C.W. Dur. | OATS 2 C.W. | BARLEY 3 C.W. 6 Row |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | (Dollars per Bushel) | | | |
| 1963-64 . . . | 2.03 3/8 | 2.00 3/8 | 1.97 1/2 | 1.90 5/8 | 2.16 3/4 | .78 5/8 | 1.23 1/2 |
| 1964-65 . . . | 1.98 3/8 | 1.95 3/8 | 1.90 5/8 | 1.84 5/8 | 1.94 1/2 | .83 | 1.33 1/4 |
| 1965-66 . . . | 1.99 3/4 | 1.96 3/4 | 1.88 1/4 | 1.83 1/4 | 1.97 5/8 | .89 3/4 | 1.38 1/2 |
| 1966-67 . . . | 2.11 3/4 | 2.08 3/4 | 2.05 3/8 | 2.00 1/2 | 2.23 | .92 5/8 | 1.37 1/8 |
| 1967-68 . . . | 1.94 1/2 | 1.92 7/8 | 1.91 5/8 | 1.87 3/4 | 2.11 7/8 | .95 1/4 | 1.30 5/8 |
| 1968-69 . . . | 1.94 7/8 | 1.90 | 1.87 1/4 | 1.80 3/8 | 2.13 | .85 1/2 | 1.19 3/4 |
| 1969-70 . . . | 1.80 3/4 | 1.77 5/8 | 1.67 1/4 | 1.52 | 1.88 1/2 | .73 3/8 | 1.12 1/4 |
| 1970-71 . . . | 1.79 1/4 | 1.77 1/8 | 1.72 | 1.67 3/8 | 1.75 | .83 1/4 | 1.30 7/8 |
| 1971-72 . . . | 1.68 1/2[1] | 1.68 1/2[1] | 1.63 1/2[1] | 1.60 1/2 | 1.62 5/8 | .67 1/4 | 1.13 7 |
| 1972-73 . . . | 2.62 1/2[1] | 2.58 1/2[1] | 2.46 7/8[1] | | 2.82 7/8 | 1.09 1/4 | 1.76 3/4[1] |
| 1973-74 . . . | 5.49 3/8[2] | 5.44 1/4[2] | 5.38 1/4[1] | | 8.24 1/8 | 1.74 1/2 | 3.07 1/2[1] |

[1] Prices represented by 1 CW 14% — 2 CW 14% — 3 CW R.S. — 4o No longer quoted — 2 CW 6 Row

[2] Prices represented by 1 CW 13½% — 2 CW 13½% — 3 CW R.S. — 4o No longer quoted — 2 CW 6 Row

| 1973-74 Monthly Average | 1 CW 13½% | 2 CW 13½% | 3 CW R.S. | 2 CW Durum | 3 CW Durum | 2 CW Oats | 2 CW 6 Row |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| August . . . | 5.24 1/2 | 5.20 1/2 | 5.14 1/2 | 8.44 3/4 | 8.38 3/4 | 1.68 5/8 | 3.15 5/8 |
| September . . | 5.62 1/2 | 5.58 1/2 | 5.52 1/2 | 8.99 1/2 | 8.93 1/2 | 1.50 1/8 | 3.23 |
| October . . . | 5.58 3/8 | 5.54 3/8 | 5.48 3/8 | 8.95 3/8 | 8.89 3/8 | 1.52 7/8 | 3.17 1/2 |
| November . . | 5.57 1/4 | 5.53 1/4 | 5.47 1/4 | 8.94 1/4 | 8.88 1/4 | 1.68 1/2 | 3.03 |
| December . . | 5.58 5/8 | 5.54 5/8 | 5.48 5/8 | 8.95 5/8 | 8.89 5/8 | 1.68 1/2 | 3.03 |
| January . . . | 5.74 1/8 | 5.70 1/8 | 5.64 1/8 | 8.35 | 8.29 | 1.71 1/4 | 3.03 |
| February . . . | 5.75 5/8 | 5.71 5/8 | 5.65 5/8 | 8.23 5/8 | 8.17 5/8 | 1.83 1/2 | 3.03 |
| [illegible] . . . . . | 5.83 7/8 | 5.79 7/8 | 5.73 7/8 | 8.20 7/8 | 8.14 7/8 | 1.83 1/2 | 3.03 |
| April . . . . . | 5.78 1/4 | 5.74 1/4 | 5.68 1/4 | 8.15 1/4 | 8.09 1/4 | 1.85 1/8 | 3.03 |
| [illegible] . . . . . | 5.25 1/8 | 5.21 1/8 | 5.15 1/8 | 7.62 1/8 | 7.56 1/8 | 1.86 7/8 | 3.03 |
| [illegible] . . . . . | 4.85 | 4.78 | 4.72 | 7.14 | 7.08 | 1.82 3/4 | 3.03 |
| [illegible] . . . . . | 5.12 1/2 | 4.98 1/2 | 4.92 1/2 | 7.02 | 6.96 | 1.90 3/4 | 3.10 1/4 |

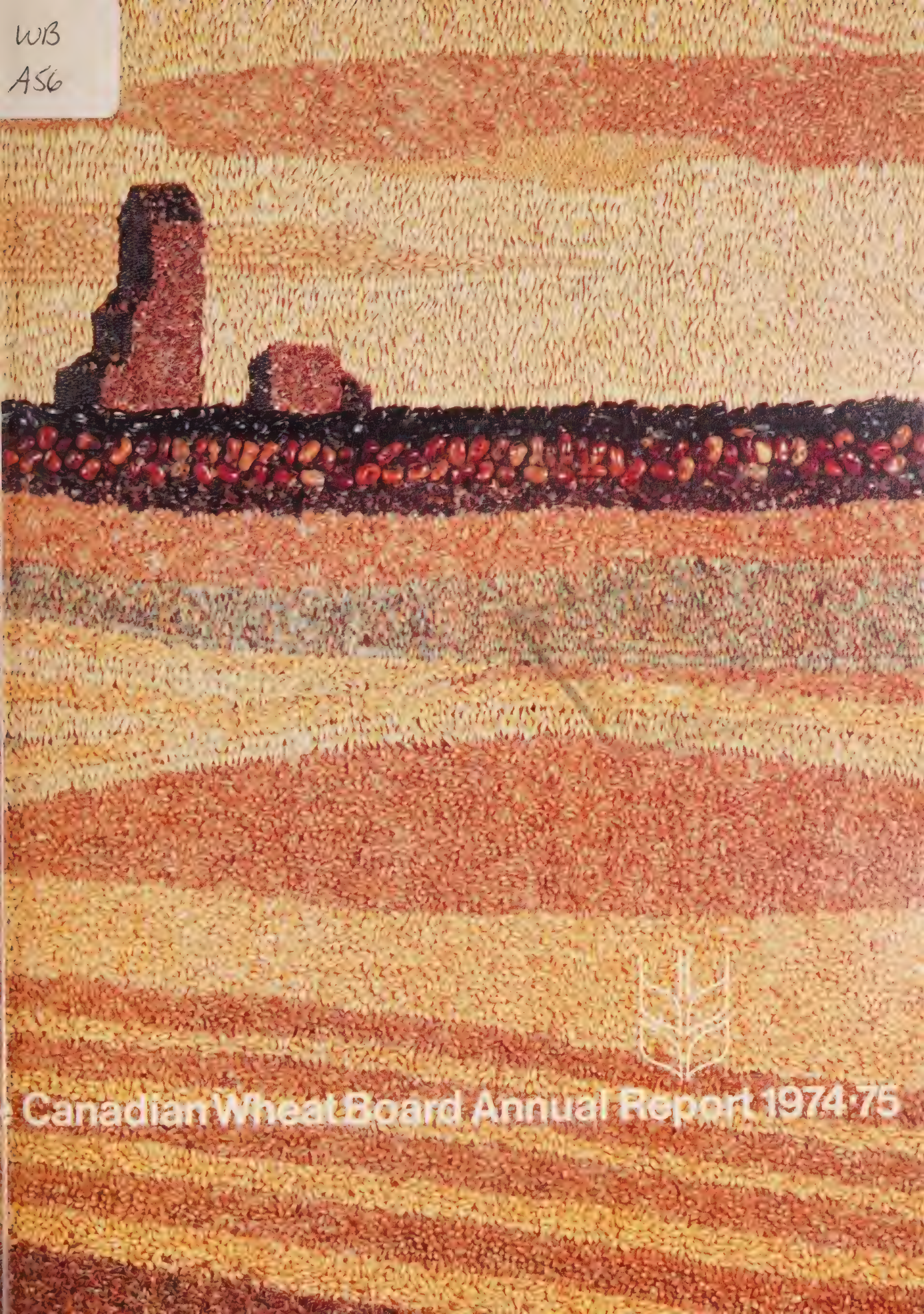
# TABLE XXV

## CHEDULE OF TOTAL NUMBER OF CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD ELIVERY PERMITS ISSUED TO PRODUCERS

rop Years 1949-50 to 1973-74

| Crop Year | Manitoba | Saskatchewan | Alberta and British Columbia | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 949-50 | 42,257 | 113,661 | 74,289 | 230,207 |
| 950-51 | 42,606 | 116,820 | 75,303 | 234,729 |
| 951-52 | 43,227 | 114,459 | 73,342 | 231,028 |
| 952-53 | 44,450 | 117,335 | 78,806 | 240,591 |
| 953-54 | 44,701 | 117,240 | 79,312 | 241,253 |
| 954-55 | 42,781 | 112,964 | 74,563 | 230,308 |
| 955-56 | 39,964 | 111,665 | 76,541 | 228,170 |
| 956-57 | 43,120 | 110,872 | 76,862 | 230,854 |
| 957-58 | 42,414 | 108,902 | 75,000 | 226,316 |
| 958-59 | 43,242 | 107,128 | 79,474 | 229,844 |
| 959-60 | 41,960 | 105,621 | 77,713 | 225,294 |
| 960-61 | 42,124 | 104,384 | 77,917 | 224,425 |
| 961-62 | 41,888 | 103,795 | 77,991 | 223,674 |
| 962-63 | 41,352 | 102,420 | 77,366 | 221,138 |
| 963-64 | 39,471 | 100,202 | 75,206 | 214,879 |
| 964-65 | 39,027 | 98,028 | 73,888 | 210,943 |
| 965-66 | 38,013 | 95,541 | 71,632 | 205,186 |
| 966-67 | 36,258 | 92,302 | 69,494 | 198,054 |
| 967-68 | 35,107 | 89,761 | 67,189 | 192,057 |
| 968-69 | 35,332 | 88,304 | 66,970 | 190,606 |
| 969-70 | 35,203 | 88,378 | 66,423 | 190,004 |
| 970-71 | 33,602 | 85,453 | 63,654 | 182,709 |
| 971-72 | 33,124 | 82,876 | 60,886 | 176,886 |
| 972-73 | 31,963 | 80,706 | 58,943 | 171,607 |
| 973-74 | 31,042 | 78,775 | 56,654 | 166,471 |

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A56



# Canadian Wheat Board Annual Report 1974-75

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## MBERS OF THE BOARD

G. N. VOGEL ..... Chief Commissioner
R. L. KRISTJANSON ..... Assistant Chief Commissioner
C. W. GIBBINGS ..... Commissioner
J. L. LEIBFRIED ..... Commissioner
F. M. HETLAND ..... Commissioner

### cutive Officers

PEEBLES KELLY ..... Treasurer
J. E. McLAUGHLIN ..... Secretary

### adian Offices

Winnipeg, Manitoba ..... Head Office
Vancouver, British Columbia ..... E.C. Isaac, Manager
Montreal, Quebec ..... G. M. Champagne, Manager

### rseas Offices

London, England ..... D. D. Yates, London Manager
Tokyo, Japan ..... T. Ono, Tokyo Manager
Brussels, Belgium ..... H. Diepenbrock, Representative



v Artist...R.W.Boyson

The Honourable Otto E. Lang,
Minister Responsible for the
Canadian Wheat Board,
Ottawa, Canada

Winnipeg, Canada
January 31, 1976

Sir:

We beg to submit herewith the Annual Report of the Canadian Wheat Board for the crop year ending July 31, 1975, as required by the Canadian Wheat Board Act.

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# PART I
# THE INTERNATIONAL GRAIN MARKET

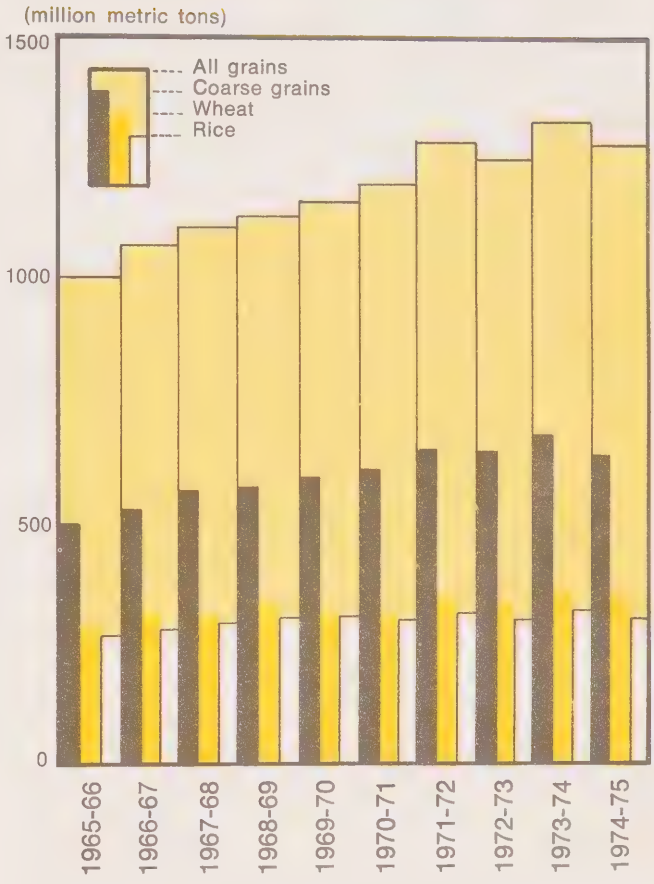
## TRODUCTION

Events in 1974 again demonstrated the critical ffects of weather on world crop production. pring seeding conditions had not been ideal in ıany parts of the Northern Hemisphere. In Cana-a, for example, cool, wet weather had seriously elayed spring seeding. There were also indica-ons that adverse weather was hampering the de-elopment of the spring wheat crop in the Soviet nion. However, increased sowings in many coun-ies gave rise to expectations that world grain roduction would match and perhaps exceed the ecord harvest of the year before. This was espe-ially the case in the United States where the fed-ral government had released the last remaining ınd reserves for 1974 crop production and official rop forecasts remained highly optimistic well into ıe summer.

But prospects for another good crop were dras-cally reduced by bad weather in many of the ıain growing areas in the summer of 1974 and it ecame clear soon after the start of the 1974-75 rop year that the hopes for another record world rain crop could not materialize. The final outturn, hen harvesting in all areas was completed, in ıct, was even more disappointing than many peo-le had feared. This is shown in Chart 1. World heat production, totalling an estimated 352.9 mil-on metric tons (12.9 billion bushels), was down 9 percent from 1973. Coarse grain production, ıtalling 651 million metric tons, was down by 3.6 ercent from the year before. Rice production, mounting to about 327 million tons, was slightly ove the record harvest of the year before.

Nevertheless, the drop in world grain produc-on, amounting to a decrease of over 40 million ns below that of 1973, evoked fears of serious od shortages and widespread famine in many of ıe developing countries. These fears had been xpressed before, but North American grain re-erves, built up in the post-war years, had always een sufficient to meet previous production short-lls. These stocks had declined dramatically in e preceding four years because of accelerating orld consumption and were virtually depleted by e time the 1974 harvest got underway. The situ-ion served to magnify the delicate balance be-veen world grain supplies and requirements. For e first time in several decades, world food re-uirements would have to be met entirely from

CHART 1
WORLD GRAIN PRODUCTION




current production and it appeared that a grain crop greater by at least 3.5 percent than the record 1973 harvest was needed simply to keep up with consumption trends.

The results of the 1974 harvest were already known by the time the World Food Conference, held under the auspices of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, was convened in Rome in November, 1974. The conference had originally been called to consider proposals for a world food reserve. However, it was obvious well before the conference was convened that the 1974 grain crop would not permit a continuing rise in grain consumption nor would it permit the world to replenish its food supplies. Rather the more immediate concern was to examine ways and means by which available grain supplies could be allocated to minimize anticipated shortages. Canada

took a strong initiative at the conference and announced it would double shipments under its food aid program. In specific terms, the commitment meant that Canada would distribute one million tons of wheat annually for a three-year period under its food aid program.

While bad weather was the principal cause behind the smaller grain harvest in 1974, there was evidence that other factors were involved as well. The drop in production occurred at a time when many countries were grappling with severe inflation, rising energy costs and declining economic activity. The increase in fuel costs, resulting in a parallel increase in the price of nitrogen fertilizers, contributed materially to the high cost of agricultural inputs and there is considerable evidence that the drop in yields that occurred in many areas in 1974 was at least partly the result of cutbacks in the use of the fertilizers and other agricultural chemicals. The effects of inflation were particularly severe for the developing countries. Many of them faced severe problems in financing needed grain imports because of balance of payments difficulties.

The drop in 1974 grain production had a predictable impact upon prices. Prices for all classes of wheat and coarse grains rose sharply and by mid-October were approaching the unprecedented levels of the year before. The supply situation in mid-October appeared so grave that the U.S. government introduced several measures to restrain export demand. The situation, however, reversed itself in late November and prices started an extended decline. There were several reasons behind the change. In summary they were as follows:

1. Reduced world economic activity, which accentuated the balance of payment problems faced by many developing countries, reduced over-all demand;

2. A significant drop in feeding levels in the U.S. released additional supplies of corn for export and allowed the European Economic Community to ease restrictions on wheat exports;

3. An unusually large proportion of the available supplies of wheat in Canada, Australia, Argentina and the E.E.C. had been sold or committed by the end of November. This left the United States as the only country with substantial quantities of wheat and coarse grains available for export. As a result, international grain prices were influenced strongly by developments in that country;

4. The U.S. trade was increasingly domina by expectations of a very high 1975 wheat corn crop from December onwards. These exp tations, fed by official U.S.D.A. forecasts, ha dampening effect on prices until rumors of pending purchases by the U.S.S.R. strengthe prices in the closing weeks of the crop year.

5. The People's Republic of China cance purchase contracts for a substantial quantity U.S. wheat and the Soviet Union deferred s ments for a similar quantity of its own wheat chases from the U.S. Both actions released a tional wheat stocks for early shipment.

In many respects the pattern that emerge the 1974-75 crop year was similar to that of 19 74. Both years were marked by two distinct, opposing, marketing trends. Fears of shorta and strong import demand dominated the inte tional grain market during the first part of crop years and in both instances this was follo by periods in which demand slackened becaus uncertain economic conditions and rising ex tations of a big crop to come. Fears over poss food shortages, however, were more acute in than they had been the year before. It was evi from figures on grain supplies that the rising of world consumption could not be sustained has already been indicated the major adjustr that was required to bring consumption in with available grain supplies occurred in the stock industry. This was particularly the cas the United States where the volume of grain to animals was reduced by as much as 20 mi tons. The net result was that world grain consu tion underwent its first major decline in the war period. The situation which led to this d opment is reviewed in greater detail in the tions that follow.

## Rice Production and Consumption

This report will deal largely with wheat coarse grains. However, the situation with rice not be overlooked. Rice is one of the two prin food grains produced in the world and, as been demonstrated since 1972, any change production can have a material effect on m conditions for other grains.

The supply and demand situation for ric

ared to be in somewhat better balance in 1974- than it had been for the two preceding years. e record crops in a row, 324.3 million tons in 73 and 326.8 million tons in 1974, had helped to eviate the extremely tight supply situation that veloped after the poor crop in 1972 when world oduction fell to 298.2 milion tons. However, it s some time before the improved supply situa- n was reflected in trade volumes and price lev- . Prices, in fact, continued to rise from the un- cedented levels of the year before and reached eak in late April when prices for high grade ai white rice were quoted at U.S. $630 per ton, .b. Bangkok. This was nearly four times the level which wheat was trading at the time. There ap- ared to be several reasons for this. Although the 74 world rice crop was somewhat higher than year before, production in some of the import- countries of the Far East, principally India and ngladesh, was down significantly from 1973. s increased their over-all import requirements d prompted some of them to undertake precau- ary buying programs. At the same time, stocks exporting countries had dropped so low at the set of the year that many of them imposed ex- t restrictions to safeguard domestic supplies d prices.

The high rice prices triggered several simulta- ous reactions. Several of the importing coun- s, already facing foreign exchange problems, ned to other cereal grains as substitutes for h-priced rice. At the same time, such countries Colombia and the Republic of Korea, which nor- lly do not export, began to offer supplies on the rld market to take advantage of the high prices. th developments helped to slacken demand and ieve a turn-around in prices. Although the vol- e of rice traded internationally actually declined 1974, prices continued to fall throughout 1975. November, 1975, as expectations of a large '5 paddy harvest grew, Bangkok prices for the grade of white Thai rice had fallen to U.S. $323 ton. Although this was still well above the aver- price in 1974, it was just over half the peak e reached in April, 1974.

## EAT PRODUCTION AND TRADE

### duction

World wheat production in 1974-75 was much below original expectations. With more land seeded to wheat, and the anticipation of higher yields, it was expected that the 1974-75 harvest would exceed the record of the year before. The final outturn, however, demonstrated the influence of weather on crop production once again. Actual wheat production amounted to no more than 352.9 million metric tons, a decline of 14.2 million metric tons, or 3.9 percent from that of 1973-74.

The drop in production occurred in several areas. The main one was in the Soviet Union where both the winter and spring wheat crops suffered from unfavorable weather conditions. As a result yields were down by nearly 20 percent and, combined with a reduction in the total wheat area, over-all production was nearly 26 million tons below that of the year before.

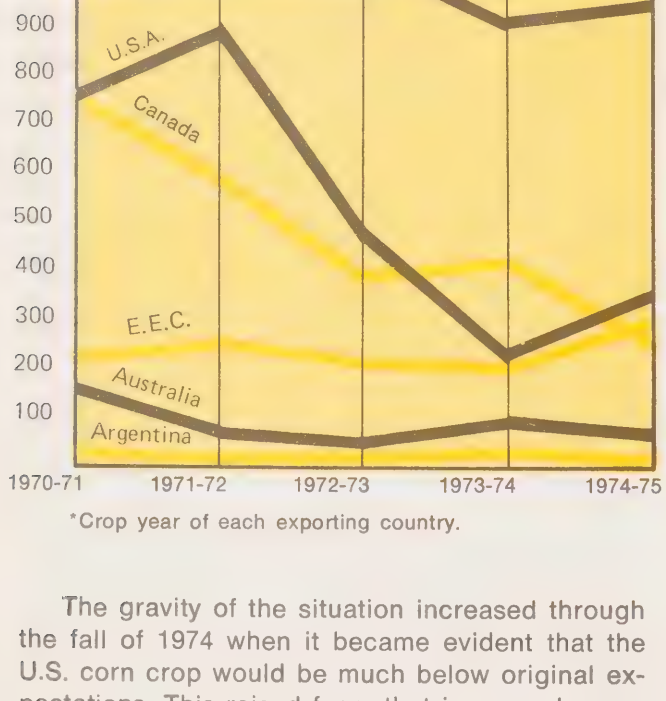
Smaller production decreases were experienced in other countries as well. Unfavorable weather conditions again were the principal reasons behind the production declines. Canada's own crop was down by 19.4 percent from 1973; production in Argentina was down by 22.2 percent; India's wheat crop was 10.8 percent below that of 1973; and Australia's crop was down by about five percent. The wheat crop in the United States was also well below original expectations as a result of adverse weather. Still, with a 21.3 percent increase in acreage, the U.S. wheat crop of 48.8 million tons set a new record.

The largest increases in wheat production occurred in Western Europe where increased yields together with a larger wheat area resulted in a record harvest. Smaller production increases were achieved in such areas as Eastern Europe, Central America and even Asia where better crops in China and Pakistan offset crop losses in India.

### Trade

The drop in 1974 world wheat production had a very significant affect on market conditions during the 1974-75 crop year, particularly during the first four months of the period under review. Low stock levels in the major exporting countries, shown in Chart 2, were a particular concern. With the exception of Canada, where transportation difficulties had limited exports the previous year, all of the major exporting countries started the crop year with carryover stocks already at minimum working levels. As a result the supply and trade of wheat during the 1974-75 crop year was almost

entirely contingent upon the size of the 1974 wheat crop.




*Crop year of each exporting country.

The gravity of the situation increased through the fall of 1974 when it became evident that the U.S. corn crop would be much below original expectations. This raised fears that increased quantities of wheat would be used for feeding purposes. At the same time, reports also indicated that four of the major wheat exporting countries, Canada, Australia, Argentina and the European Economic Community had by this time already sold or committed most of their prospective supplies of export wheat for the entire 1974-75 crop year. This left the U.S. as the only major exporter with any substantial quantities of wheat to offer on world markets.

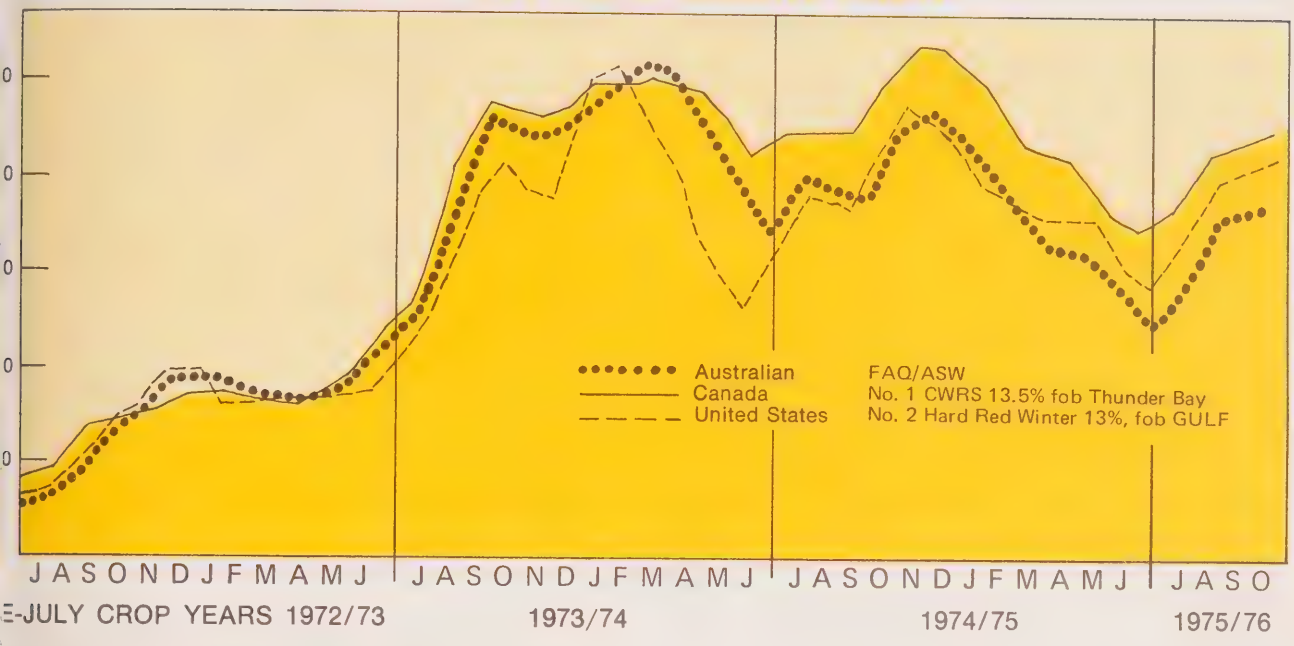
The impact on prices is shown in Chart 3. This covers the period from the beginning of the 1974 crop year (June to July) and includes the early months of the 1975-76 crop year. Although the port positions used as a basis for the chart are entirely comparable, wheat prices remained above seasonal levels during the summer of 1 and climbed sharply during the fall when the t supply situation developed for both wheat coarse grains. The United States took a num of steps during this period to protect its dome market against excessive export demand and ther price increases. It obtained the agreemer several major importing countries, such as Ja and the E.E.C. to limit their imports of U.S. g as much as possible. In October 1974, the Administration asked U.S. exporters to hold abeyance contracts involving the shipment of million tons of grain to the Soviet Union. At same time a system was introduced whereby porters were required to submit sales of s grains as wheat, corn, barley and soybeans to government for prior approval.

As shown in Chart 3 these measures brou a sudden halt to further price increases for grains and as the crop year progressed the t supply situation for both coarse grains and wh began to ease. As outlined in the Introductio this report, a number of factors were involve major one was the drastic reduction in corn u zation within the United States. This increased supplies available for export and resulted i gradual but steady decline in prices. As a re of the drop in prices, E.E.C. imports of U.S. c proved to be much higher than originally expec This meant less domestic wheat was used for f within the E.E.C. itself and in order to cope the situation the Community initiated an active port policy for wheat and flour and took other m sures to withhold substantial quantities of wh from the market.

These developments demonstrate the cl links that exist between the markets for the m grains. In the final analysis, however, it is diffi to measure the extent by which actual trade umes were affected by the price reversal that curred in October/November of 1974. Total w trade in wheat and wheat flour is estimated at million tons for the 1974-75 crop year, an incre of around 300,000 tons from the year before. net result was that the combined carryover of five major exporting countries at the end of t respective crop years was only slightly higher t

CHART 3

EXPORT PRICES (FOB) OF SELECTED WHEATS




E-JULY CROP YEARS 1972/73 1973/74 1974/75 1975/76

SOURCE: INTERNATIONAL WHEAT COUNCIL

year before.

## E WHEAT SITUATION — AREA AND COUNTRY

Even though changes in the wheat situation pear relatively minor when total 1974-75 pro-ction and trade is compared to that of the year ore, significant differences appear when the iation is examined in greater detail. The fol-ing is an area-by-area review of both wheat duction and trade during the 1974-75 crop year.

### ON OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

| | 1967-68 to 1971-72 | 1972-3 | 1973-74 | 1974-75 | Percent Change | Percent of World Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (million metric tons) | | | | | |
| **at Production** | | | | | | |
| er Wheat | 37.4 | 29.4 | 49.4 | 44.7 | | |
| ng Wheat | 52.4 | 56.6 | 60.4 | 39.2 | | |
| OTAL | 89.8 | 86.0 | 109.8 | 83.9 | —24% | 24% |
| **at Trade** | | | | | | |
| ports | 1.3 | 15.0 | 4.4 | 2.8 | —36% | 4% |
| ports | 5.8 | 1.3 | 5.0 | 4.0 | — 2% | 6% |

ce: International Wheat Council, REVIEW OF THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION 1974-75, Appendix Tables 1 and 2, WORLD WHEAT STATISTICS, I.W.C., 1972 and 1975.

### Production

The Soviet Union produces more wheat than any other nation in the world. However, as shown in the table above, the 1974 wheat crop in the Soviet Union was substantially below the record harvest of the year before. This was the result of both lower yields and a smaller wheat area. Conditions in the winter wheat area generally were mild and dry and because of inadequate soil moisture yields were down by about 11 percent. Spring sowing was delayed by cold, wet weather. Further damage was then caused by drought in some parts and heavy rains at harvest time in eastern areas. Poor weather conditions also resulted in a reduction of 5.5 percent in the total wheat area. The result was that total 1974 wheat production was nearly 26 million tons below that of the year before.

### Trade

The Soviet Union is both an important importer and exporter of wheat. The quantities involved in each case, particularly in respect to imports, usually vary according to the size of its own wheat crop and external commitments it has made. Because of the shortfall in its own wheat crop it was expected that the Soviet Union would again become a major importer in the 1974-75 crop year.

However, her imports were not as high as anticipated. Wheat imported by the Soviet Union in 1974-75 totalled only 2.8 million tons as compared to 4.4 million tons the year before when a record crop was harvested. The change in pattern presumably was the result of larger carryover stocks from the year before and a reduction in the use of wheat for feeding purposes.

The drop in wheat production, however, was reflected to some extent in the quantities of wheat the Soviet Union exported in 1974-75. Soviet wheat exports, estimated at 4 million tons compared to 5 million tons the year before, were directed exclusively to centrally-planned countries (Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and several countries in Eastern Europe).

**Wheat Production**

| | 1967-68 to 1971-72 | 1972-73 | 1973-74 | 1974-75 | Percent Change | Percent of World Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | (million metric tons) | | | | |
| Total Asia | | 84.2 | 79.0 | 83.8 | + 6% | 24% |
| China | | 26.0 | 27.0 | 31.2 | | |
| India | | 26.4 | 24.7 | 22.0 | | |
| Turkey | | 12.2 | 10.0 | 11.0 | | |
| Pakistan | | 6.5 | 7.3 | 7.6 | | |
| Others | | 13.1 | 10.0 | 12.0 | | |
| **Wheat Imports (including flour)** | | | | | | |
| Total Asia | | 24.4 | 28.4 | 33.4 | +18% | 53% |
| India | | 1.0 | 3.5 | 6.3 | | |
| China | | 5.2 | 5.8 | 5.4 | | |
| Japan | | 5.4 | 5.2 | 5.2 | | |
| Bangladesh | | 2.1 | 1.7 | 2.1 | | |
| Iran | | 0.775 | 0.584 | 2.2 | | |
| Pakistan | | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.7 | | |
| Rep. of Korea | | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.7 | | |
| Turkey | | 0.030 | 0.697 | 1.0 | | |
| Indonesia | | 0.720 | 0.803 | 0.829 | | |
| Lebanon | | 0.277 | 0.395 | 0.634 | | |
| Sri Lanka | | 0.561 | 0.534 | 0.661 | | |
| Dem. Rep. of Vietnam | | 0.300 | 0.300 | 0.606 | | |
| Saudi Arabia | | 0.310 | 0.330 | 0.526 | | |
| Philippines | | 0.640 | 0.524 | 0.515 | | |
| Others | | 4.087 | 5.233 | 4.029 | | |

Source: International Wheat Council, REVIEW OF THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION 1974-75, Appendix Tables 1 and 2, WORLD WHEAT STATISTICS, I.W.C., 1972 and 1975.

The table above gives the statistical details of the main wheat-producing countries in Asia. Covering a vast expanse of territory, Asia is one of the main wheat growing areas of the world. The total 1974-75 wheat harvest, which was up by 4.5 percent from the year before, accounted for about 24 percent of the world total. Crop conditions, however, varied considerably throughout the area. In the Far East, China's wheat crop was up by 4 percent despite reports of drought in the norhern are Wheat yields in India again suffered as a resul drought, rust and shortages of fertilizer and f Total wheat production was down by 10.8 perc as a result. Although shortages of water for irri tion limited yields in Pakistan, where the gove ment had increased direct assistance to farme the total 1974 wheat harvest was still better t in 1973.

Wheat crops in the northern areas of the N East, including such countries as Turkey and I again suffered from lack of moisture during growing season. Nevertheless, production w higher than the year before when the area was fected by severe drought. Production in Turk the largest wheat producer in the area, was up 43 percent and that in Iran by 36 percent. Rain was much more abundant in the northern area wheat production in all of the countries invol improved considerably from the year before.

## Wheat Imports

Imports of wheat by countries in Asia increa by 18 percent in the 1974-75 crop year. Import Bangladesh, India and Pakistan increased nearly 4 million tons, due principally to increa aid shipments and shipments under the U PL480 program. India, which imported 6.3 mil tons, was the world's largest wheat importer in 1974-75 crop year. Imports by several countrie the Near East were up sharply as well. Iran creased her imports by over 1.6 million tons Iraq, which had not imported any wheat the y before, purchased 439,000 tons in 1974-75. I believed that the two countries, both importan producers, increased their wheat purchases raise nutritional levels and build up their rese stocks.

Although 1974-75 wheat imports by the Peop Republic of China were down by only 300,000 t from the year before, a major shift occurred in sources of supply. Imports from the United Sta which had been the major supplier the year bef fell from 3.1 million tons in 1973-74 to just ur 1.5 million tons in 1974-75 while those from nada increased from 1.3 million tons in 1973-7 2.3 million tons in 1974-75. Chinese purcha from Australia, amounting to 1.2 million tons, mained virtually unchanged from the year be while those from the E.E.C. increased from 26 to 180,000 tons in 1974-75.

Japan's total wheat imports in 1974-75 remain- largely unchanged from the year before. How- er, some significant changes in her sources of pply occurred. Canada's exports to Japan, which counted for 32 percent of Japanese wheat im- rts the year before, fell sharply in 1974-75 be- use of transportation delays and tight supplies high-grade wheat in this country. The drop in panese wheat purchases, amounting to 505,000 ns, was made up almost entirely with increased rchases from Australia. Japanese wheat imports m the United States remained virtually the same in 1973-74. U.S. wheat shipments to Japan, nounting to just over 3 million tons, represented percent of Japan's total purchases in 1974-75 op year.

## RTH AMERICA

| | 1967-68 to 1971-72 | 1972-73 | 1973-74 | 1974-75 | Percent Change | Percent of World Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (million metric tons) | | | | | |
| **eat Production** | | | | | | |
| ada Total | 15.1 | 14.5 | 16.2 | 13.3 | —18% | 4% |
| pring Wheat | 13.1 | 12.2 | 14.4 | 11.3 | —22% | |
| urum Wheat | 1.6 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 1.5 | + 7% | |
| ntario Wheat | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | + 28% | |
| Total | 42.6 | 41.9 | 46.4 | 48.8 | + 5% | 14% |
| /inter Wheat | 33.8 | 32.5 | 35.3 | 38.8 | + 10% | |
| pring Wheat | 6.6 | 7.5 | 8.9 | 7.9 | —11% | |
| urum Wheat | 2.2 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.1 | — | |
| ico | | | | | | |
| otal Wheat | 1.9 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 2.7 | + 29% | .01% |
| **eat Trade** | | | | | | |
| . Exports | 10.5 | 15.7 | 11.4 | 10.7 | — 9% | 17% |
| pring Wheat | 9.6 | 14.1 | 10.5 | 9.3 | | |
| urum Wheat | 0.9 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 1.4 | | |
| Exports | 17.62 | 32.3 | 29.8 | 27.0 | — 9% | 43% |
| inter Wheat | 13.7 | 25.1 | 22.7 | 22.1 | | |
| pring Wheat | 2.4 | 5.4 | 5.9 | 3.4 | | |
| urum Wheat | 1.0 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 1.3 | | |
| ico Imports | 1.1 | .652 | .79 | .832 | + 5% | .01% |

rce: International Wheat Council, REVIEW OF THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION 1974-75, Appendix Tables 1 and 2, WORLD WHEAT STATISTICS, I.W.C., 1972-75, STATISTICS CANADA, U.S. Department of Agriculture, WHEAT SITUATION, November 1972 to 1975.

### duction

Full details of Canadian wheat production are en in later sections of this report. In summary, erse weather delayed spring seeding and early t in the fall caused extensive damage to the p. As a consequence both the yield and quality e well below average. Canada's 1974 wheat p, totalling 13.3 million tons was 18 percent be- that of the previous year.

Wheat production in the United States was also below original expectations when unfavorable ther resulted in a 12.7 percent reduction in yields. However, because of a 21.3 percent increase in acreage, total production still set a new record of 48.8 million tons. The entire increase in the U.S. wheat crop was due to a 38 percent rise in the production of white wheat and an 83.7 percent increase in the production of soft red winter wheat. The two types of wheat combined accounted for 30 percent of the U.S. wheat crop in 1974 as compared to 20 percent in 1973.

It had been expected that production of Hard Red Winter, the type of wheat which generally constitutes over half of the U.S. wheat crop, would show a substantial increase when prices began to rise in advance of seeding in the autumn of 1973. Although this undoubtedly was an incentive for farmers to increase their acreage of hard winters, wet weather delayed seeding and subsequent drought and disease which reduced yields generally forced farmers to abandon the additional acres the following spring. As a result, 1974 production of Hard Red Winters was 8.1 percent below that of 1973. U.S. production of Hard Red Spring wheat and durum wheat was also below projected levels. Although the acreage for both was up from the year before, yields were reduced by adverse weather at harvest time. As a result, production of red spring wheat declined by 11.2 percent while that for durums remained unchanged.

Mexico's wheat production showed a further increase in 1974 as a result of better yields and a larger wheat area. Yields increased despite drought and early frosts and the total harvest of 2.7 million tons was 600,000 tons above the 1973 crop.

### Trade

Canada's sales of wheat and wheat flour are outlined in detail in Part II. The factors limiting actual export shipments are explained in Part III of this report. Briefly, 1974-75 wheat exports, which totalled 10.7 million tons were down 700,000 tons from the year before.

Wheat exports from the United States showed a further decline in the 1974-75 crop year. However, with export shipments totalling 27 million tons, the U.S. still accounted for 43 percent of the total volume of wheat and flour traded in the world in the 1974-75 crop year.

Concern over available wheat supplies in the autumn of 1974 undoubtedly was one of the major reasons for the reduction in U.S. exports during

the crop year under review. The U.S. started the year with stocks at the lowest level since 1951 and even with the increase in 1974 production, total supplies were still 8 percent below those for 1973-74. As outlined in the Introduction to this report, the U.S. Administration initiated a number of measures to protect domestic wheat requirements in the face of strong export demand and rising prices. These measures contributed to the over-all reduction in U.S. wheat exports and, together with a reduction in the domestic use of wheat for feeding purposes, the net effect was an increase of 2 million tons in the outward carryover.

Other factors, however, were involved as well. Table 1 compares U.S. wheat and flour exports by the various destinations for the last two crop years. This shows significant reductions in U.S. exports to countries in Western and Eastern Europe, Africa, China, as well as to the Soviet Union. An important factor in the drop of U.S. export sales, particularly to countries in Western and Eastern Europe was a substantial increase in wheat production in those areas (see Western and Eastern Europe below). The cancellation of large quantities of wheat contracted earlier by China contributed substantially to the reduction in U.S. wheat exports to that country. By the same token, U.S. shipments to India were more than double those of the year before. However, the increased shipments to India and other Asian countries did not fully offset the lower shipments to other markets.

U.S. export shipments of wheat and flour on concessional terms (under PL480 and the Agency for International Development) increased substantially in the 1974-75 crop year in response to the foreign exchange difficulties encountered by many developing countries. The increase in shipments under these programs, which totalled 3.7 million tons as compared to 1.5 million tons the year before, reversed the trend in the two previous crop years when an increasing proportion of U.S. exports were either sold for cash or C.C.C. credit.

Mexico's wheat imports continued to increase during the 1974-75 crop year despite the increase in her own wheat crop. However, unlike the previous year when Mexico purchased 40,547 tons of wheat from Canada, her 1974-75 purchases were entirely from the United States. These totalled 832,000 tons.

TABLE 1
U.S. WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR EXPORTS
CROP YEARS 1973-74 AND 1974-75
BY AREAS AND SELECTED COUNTRIES

| Areas and Countries | 1973-74 | | 1974-75 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (thousand metric tons) | (thousand bushels) | (thousand metric tons) | (tho bus |
| Asia | 15,048 | 552,920 | 17,168 | 630 |
| India | 1,620 | 59,521 | 4,300 | 159 |
| Japan | 3,052 | 112,149 | 3,079 | 113 |
| Iran | 584 | 21,474 | 1,735 | 63 |
| Korea, Republic of | 1,595 | 58,591 | 1,733 | 63 |
| China, People's Republic of | 3,190 | 117,222 | 1,496 | 54 |
| Pakistan | 544 | 20,021 | 885 | 32 |
| Bangladesh | 730 | 26,820 | 790 | 29 |
| Turkey | 329 | 12,085 | 675 | 24 |
| China, Republic of (Taiwan) | 849 | 31,198 | 367 | 13 |
| Israel | 449 | 16,486 | 337 | 12 |
| Philippines | 385 | 14,129 | 323 | 11 |
| Saudi Arabia | 154 | 5,668 | 287 | 10 |
| Others | 1,567 | 57,556 | 1,161 | 41 |
| Africa | 3,383 | 124,308 | 2,635 | 96 |
| Algeria | 1,046 | 38,419 | 717 | 26 |
| Egypt | 798 | 29,316 | 750 | 27 |
| Morocco | 577 | 21,199 | 456 | 16 |
| Nigeria | 368 | 13,526 | 268 | 9 |
| Others | 594 | 21,848 | 444 | 16 |
| North and Central America | 1,341 | 49,300 | 1,550 | 55 |
| Mexico | 704 | 25,871 | 832 | 30 |
| Others | 637 | 23,429 | 718 | 26 |
| South America | 4,535 | 166,597 | 2,988 | 110 |
| Venezuela | 607 | 22,928 | 655 | 24 |
| Peru | 490 | 17,993 | 628 | 23 |
| Brazil | 1,560 | 57,304 | 596 | 21 |
| Chile | 600 | 22,038 | 516 | 18 |
| Colombia | 472 | 17,334 | 333 | 12 |
| Others | 806 | 29,000 | 260 | 10 |
| Western Europe | 3,170 | 116,498 | 2,576 | 94 |
| Netherlands | 867 | 31,872 | 847 | 31 |
| United Kingdom | 609 | 22,377 | 285 | 10 |
| Italy | 474 | 17,429 | 436 | 16 |
| Fed. Republic of Germany | 225 | 8,285 | 206 | 7 |
| France | 128 | 4,693 | 230 | 8 |
| Portugal | 206 | 7,568 | 318 | 11 |
| Others | 661 | 24,274 | 254 | 9 |
| Eastern Europe | 851 | 31,266 | 124 | 4 |
| Poland | 509 | 18,698 | 52 | 1 |
| Yugoslavia | 342 | 12,568 | 72 | 2 |
| Oceania | 5 | 187 | 17 | |
| TOTAL | 31,058 | 1,141,214 | 28,036 | 1,030 |

Excludes wheat by-products.
Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, WHEAT SITUA
November 1975.

## STERN EUROPE

| | 1967-68 to 1971-72 | 1972-73 | 1973-74 | 1974-75 | Percent Change | Percent of World Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (million metric tons) | | | | | |
| **at Production** | | | | | | |
| l W. Europe | 51.5 | 56.1 | 55.4 | 62.7 | + 13% | 18% |
| E.C. | 36.6 | 41.3 | 41.4 | 45.3 | + 9% | 13% |
| ance | 14.3 | 18.0 | 17.8 | 19.1 | | |
| aly | 9.6 | 9.4 | 8.9 | 9.7 | | |
| . Germany | 6.1 | 6.6 | 7.1 | 7.8 | | |
| K. | 3.9 | 4.7 | 5.0 | 6.1 | | |
| her E.E.C. | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.7 | | |
| her W. Europe | 14.9 | 14.8 | 13.0 | 16.3 | + 25% | 5% |
| goslavia | 4.6 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 6.1 | | |
| ain | 4.9 | 4.5 | 4.0 | 4.5 | | |
| eece | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 2.2 | | |
| veden | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.8 | | |
| hers | 2.6 | 2.5 | 1.3 | 1.6 | | |
| **at Trade** | | | | | | |
| rts | | | | | | |
| W. Europe | 9.9 | 9.2 | 7.9 | 6.5 | —18% | 10% |
| E.C. | 8.3 | 7.6 | 5.6 | 5.2 | — 7% | 8% |
| K. | 4.4 | 4.5 | 3.1 | 1.9 | | |
| ly | 1.3 | 1.2 | 3.0 | 1.2 | | |
| therlands | 1.3 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 1.0 | | |
| Germany | 2.2 | 2.7 | 2.2 | 0.5 | | |
| her E.E.C. | 1.4 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 0.5 | | |
| n-E.E.C. | 1.6 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 1.3 | —43% | 2% |
| rts | | | | | | |
| W. Europe | 7.0 | 8.2 | 7.9 | 8.3 | + 5% | 13% |
| E.C. | 4.8 | 6.5 | 5.4 | 7.2 | + 25% | 11% |
| n-E.E.C. | 2.2 | 1.7 | 2.5 | 1.1 | —56% | 2% |

ce: International Wheat Council, WORLD WHEAT STATISTICS 1972 and 1975; I.W.C. REVIEW OF THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION 1974-75, Appendix Tables 1 and 2.

Import figures for E.E.C. member countries include imports from other E.E.C. countries while the figures for the E.E.C. as a whole includes imports from outside the community only.

### duction

Western Europe was the only major grain growarea which enjoyed favorable grain growing litions in 1974. As a result, wheat yields imed substantially in all countries and together 3.9 percent increase in the wheat area, proion in Western Europe as a whole was up by percent. Except for Yugoslavia, where proon rose by over 1.4 million tons, the largest ases occurred in the four major grain-growing tries of the European Economic Community. wheat crop for the Community as a whole set w record of 45.3 million tons. Production in ce, which is the major exporting country of E.E.C. rose by over 1.2 million tons. This was ved closely by the United Kingdom where proon rose by 1.1 million tons. The other two r wheat producers, Italy and West Germany, enjoyed production increases of 795,000 tons 127,000 tons respectively.

on-E.E.C. countries in Western Europe enjoymilar increases. The large increase in Yugoslavia, which came about as a result of a 9 percent increase in the wheat area and 22 percent increase in yield, has already been mentioned. Production in Sweden, which has become an exporter in her own right, rose by 515,000 tons, while production in Greece and Spain rose by 485,000 tons and 568,000 tons respectively.

### Trade

As a result of the larger 1974 wheat crop, total imports by West European countries in the 1974-75 crop year were 1.4 million tons below those of the previous year. This drop was due almost entirely to lower imports by Greece and Yugoslavia. As outlined before, both countries enjoyed a sizeable increase in their 1974 wheat harvest. As a consequence 1974-75 wheat imports by these two countries amounted to only 100,000 tons as compared to imports of 1.2 million tons the year before.

Imports by the E.E.C., however, were only 400,000 tons below those in 1973 despite the larger 1974 wheat crop. The principal reason for this is the Community's need to import high-protein hard wheat to blend with the softer wheats grown within the Community itself when manufacturing flour.

The larger wheat crop in 1974, however, was reflected in E.E.C. exports to some extent. As shown in the table above 1974-75 wheat exports by the E.E.C. increased by 1.8 million tons from the year before. The largest increases occurred in shipments to India, Turkey, China, Pakistan and Egypt. Egypt, which purchased 1.6 million tons, again was the largest market for wheat from the E.E.C.

## EASTERN EUROPE

| | 1967-68 to 1971-72 | 1972-73 | 1973-74 | 1974-75 | Percent Change | Percent of World Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (million metric tons) | | | | | |
| **Wheat Production** | | | | | | |
| Total E. Europe | 21.0 | 25.8 | 26.8 | 27.9 | + 4% | 8% |
| Albania | .2 | .2 | .2 | .2 | | |
| Bulgaria | 2.9 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 3.2 | | |
| Czechoslovakia | 3.1 | 4.0 | 4.6 | 5.1 | | |
| German Dem. Rep. | 2.1 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 3.1 | | |
| Hungary | 3.2 | 4.0 | 4.5 | 5.0 | | |
| Poland | 4.6 | 5.1 | 5.8 | 6.4 | | |
| Romania | 4.1 | 6.0 | 5.5 | 5.0 | | |
| **Imports** | | | | | | |
| Total E. Europe | 4.6 | 3.5 | 4.7 | 3.7 | + 21% | 6% |
| German Dem. Rep. | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | | |
| Poland | 1.4 | 1.0 | 1.8 | 1.2 | | |
| Chechoslovakia | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.6 | | |
| Others | 0.6 | — | 0.4 | 0.4 | | |

Source: International Wheat Council, REVIEW OF THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION 1974-75, Appendix Tables 1 and 2, WORLD WHEAT STATISTICS, I.W.C., 1972 and 1975.

### Production

Mild dry weather throughout the autumn and winter of 1973-74 prevented the 1974 wheat crop in Eastern Europe generally from coming up to original expectations. Even so yields were better than the year before and with more land seeded to wheat, the crop was larger by over 4 percent from the year before. This was mainly due to timely spring rains in some of the countries. In fact, because of this, record wheat crops were harvested in Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic.

### Imports

1974-75 wheat imports by Eastern European countries were down by about a million tons from the year before. Presumably this was because of the bigger wheat crop within the area itself. The Soviet Union again was the principal source for East European imports. It supplied over 80 percent of the wheat imported by countries in the area. With the exception of the imports by Poland from Canada (74,000 tons), the U.S. (52,000 tons) and Sweden (91,000 tons), the balance of the imports by countries in the area came mainly from Hungary and Bulgaria.

## AFRICA

| | 1967-68 to 1971-72 | 1972-73 | 1973-74 | 1974-75 | Percent Change | Percent of World Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (million metric tons) | | | | | |
| **Wheat Production** | | | | | | |
| Total Africa | 7.4 | 9.8 | 8.5 | 8.4 | — 1% | 2.3% |
| Egypt | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.9 | | |
| Morocco | 1.8 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1.3 | | |
| S. Africa | 1.3 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.8 | | |
| Algeria | 1.4 | 1.9 | 0.8 | 0.7 | | |
| Ethiopia | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | | |
| Tunisia | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 | | |
| Others | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 1.0 | | |
| **Imports** | | | | | | |
| Total Africa | 5.9 | 6.7 | 8.3 | 8.9 | + 7% | 2.5% |
| Egypt | 2.4 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.4 | | |
| Morocco | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 1.0 | | |
| Libya | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | | |
| Algeria | 0.6 | 0.6 | 1.6 | 1.9 | | |
| Others | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 0.1 | | |

Source: International Wheat Council, REVIEW OF THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION 1974-75, Appendix Tables 1 and 2, WORLD WHEAT STATISTICS, I.W.C., 1972 and 1975.

### Production

The 1974-75 wheat harvest was disappointing in the main grain-growing areas of Africa. Almost all areas experienced fertilizer shortages and hot dry weather during the growing period reduced yields. New high-yielding varieties appeared to have improved yields in Morocco but because of the lack of rainfall until mid-December, 1974 area sown was down by nearly 13 percent from year before. The results with similar varieties Egypt were disappointing, principally because fertilzer shortages and shortages of irrigation ter.

### Imports

Wheat imports by African countries increa slightly in the 1974-75 crop year. This was mainly to larger imports by Egypt, Morocco two largest importers in the continent), Libya countries south of the Sahara.

## SOUTH and CENTRAL AMERICA

| | 1967-68 to 1971-72 | 1972-73 | 1973-74 | 1974-75 | Percent Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (million metric tons) | | | | |
| **Wheat Production** | | | | | |
| Total | 9.2 | 9.9 | 10.1 | 11.2 | + 10% |
| Argentina | 6.1 | 7.9 | 6.5 | 5.1 | —22% |
| Brazil | 1.1 | 0.7 | 1.8 | 2.5 | |
| Chile | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 1.0 | |
| Others | 0.7 | 0.6 | 1.4 | 2.6 | |
| **Wheat Trade** | | | | | |
| Imports | | | | | |
| Total | 7.0 | 6.9 | 7.1 | 6.4 | —10% |
| Argentina | 0.1 | — | 0.5 | — | |
| Brazil | 1.2 | 3.0 | 2.4 | 1.6 | |
| Chile | 0.4 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0.6 | |
| Peru | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.8 | |
| Venezuela | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | |
| Cuba | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 | |
| Others | 3.3 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.8 | |
| Exports | | | | | |
| Argentina | 1.8 | 3.5 | 1.1 | 2.2 | + 100% |

Source: International Wheat Council, REVIEW OF WORLD WHEAT SITUATION 1974-75, App Tables 1 and 2, WORLD WHEAT STATIS I.W.C., 1972 and 1975.

### Production

Argentina's wheat crop was disappoi again. Although the area seeded to wheat wa panded considerably in the 1974-75 crop nearly a quarter of the crop had to be aband because of damage from adverse weather. result the actual harvest of 5.1 million tons over 22 percent below that of the previous The wheat crop in Brazil, on the other hand, up substantially from the year before. This wa solely to a 65 percent increase in the seeded Because yield was down — partly because o pansion into marginal lands — actual produ was up only by 38.9 percent from the year be Yields were down in Chile as well becaus heavy rains but because of a 16 percent incr in the seeded area, production was up by 6.8 cent from the year before.

The only area where yields, in fact, improved s Uruguay. With better yields and a 47 percent rease in area, Uruguay's wheat crop of 526,000 s was up 77 percent from the year before.

### de

Argentina doubled her wheat exports in 1974-75 spite the disappointing results of her own wheat p. Combined with a slight increase in domestic , this resulted in a drastic reduction in her eat reserves. These declined from one million s at the start of her 1974-75 crop year to 100,- ) tons at the close. However, unlike the previous rs, Argentina did not import any wheat in 1974- Argentina's main wheat markets in the 1974-75 p year were the Soviet Union (680,000 tons), ia (260,000 tons), Italy (217,000 tons) and China 0,000 tons).

Imports by other South American countries re down substantially from the year before. The gest reductions were by Brazil and Chile. How- r, even though Brazil's wheat imports dropped total, her purchases from Canada actually in- ased from 799,000 tons in 1973-74 to 987,000 s in 1974-75.

Imports by Central American countries showed light increase in the 1974-75 crop year. This s due mainly to higher imports by Cuba which reased her shipments from Canada from 622,- tons in 1973-74 to 748,000 tons in 1974-75.

### EANIA

| | 1967-68 to 1971-72 | 1972-73 | 1973-74 | 1974-75 | Percent Change | Percent of World Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (million metric tons) | | | | | |
| **at Production** | | | | | | |
| ralia | 9.8 | 6.4 | 12.1 | 11.5 | — 5% | 3.2% |
| Zealand | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | — | |
| **at Trade** | | | | | | |
| ralian | | | | | | |
| ports | 7.5 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 8.0 | + 45% | 12.6% |
| Imports | 0.07 | 0.02 | 0.07 | 0.1 | | |

ce: International Wheat Council, REVIEW OF THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION 1974-75, Appendix Tables 1 and 2, WORLD WHEAT STATISTICS, I.W.C., 1972 and 1975.

Australian wheat yields were down slightly be- se of rust damage and attacks by locusts. As sult total crop of 11.5 million tons was down t 5 percent from the year before. The quality e crop, however, was generally very good.

Both area and yield again declined in New Zea- and the crop of 190,000 tons, 24 percent less in 1973, was the smallest since 1959.

### Wheat Trade

Australia's 1974-75 wheat exports were well above those the previous year. This was due mainly to sales to U.S.S.R. (700,000 tons), Iran (424,000 tons) and Iraq (255,000 tons), which had not purchased any wheat from Australia the year before. It was also due to a substantial increase in shipments to Japan. Australian exports to Japan increased from 472,000 tons in 1973-74 to 963,000 tons in 1974-75. Australia's carryover stocks fell by 700,00 tons as a result of the increase in exports. Her closing stocks totalled 1.2 million tons at the end of the 1974-75 crop year.

New Zealand was required to increase her wheat imports to cover the shortfall in her own harvest. The increase in imports came entirely from Australia.

## FEED GRAINS PRODUCTION

The 1974-75 world feed grains situation was dominated by the serious shortfall in U.S. corn production. The U.S. corn crop had generally been considered to be one of the most reliable in the world. With the exception of 1972, when the crop was infected by Southern Corn Blight, yields had been climbing annually and with the increase in plantings, it was expected that the 1974 corn crop would be even greater than the record harvest of the year before. However, with widespread drought in the corn belt, yields were seriously affected and the total crop amounted to only 118 million tons. This was a drop of over 25 million tons from the year before and about 39 million tons below original expectations.

As shown in Table 2, 1974-75 production in other feed grains and other countries was down as well. Indeed, production of principal feed grains in all of the major exporting countries listed in Table 2 was down substantially from the year before. It should be pointed out, however, that the harvesting periods in the Southern Hemisphere countries are quite different from those in the north. As a result the actual reduction in world supplies of feed grains at any particular time was not as great as that indicated in Table 2. Nevertheless, despite higher feed grain production in Eastern Europe, North Africa and the Middle East, the shortfall in 1974-75 world production still amounted to around 24 million tons.

The feed grain market underwent two distinct and opposing trends during the 1974-75 crop year. Supplies became extremely tight in the fall of 1974 when the extent of drought damage to the U.S. corn crop became known and when the extent of the import requirements of feed grains by the Soviet Union became apparent. Prices rose sharply in reaction to the situation and by mid-October U.S. corn prices (f.o.b. the Gulf) were being quoted at $151.18 per ton ($3.84 per bushel). As mentioned in the Introduction to the report, the supply situation appeared so grave by mid-October that the U.S. government introduced several measures restrain export demand and ensure sufficie stocks would be retained to meet the requiremer of its own feeding industry. These measures cluded an export sales approval system where U.S. exporters were required to obtain governme approval of their export sales before any shipmer could be made. Similar measures were taken other countries. The European Economic Co munity, for example, applied special export levi on barley, corn, oats and sorghum to restrict e ports and protect its own feed grain requiremen

TABLE 2

FEED GRAIN PRODUCTION IN THE MAJOR EXPORTING COUNTRIES 1970-71 TO 1974-75 (JULY-JUNE)

| | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 | 1973-74 | 1974-75 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | (million metric tons) | | |
| Barley | 9.1 | 13.1 | 11.3 | 10.2 | 8.8 |
| Oats | 5.7 | 5.6 | 4.6 | 5.0 | 3.9 |
| Corn | 2.5 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 2.6 |
| | 17.3 | 21.6 | 18.4 | 18.0 | 15.3 |
| Barley | 8.9 | 10.1 | 9.2 | 9.2 | 6.7 |
| Oats | 13.3 | 12.8 | 10.0 | 9.7 | 9.0 |
| Corn | 104.1 | 143.3 | 141.6 | 143.4 | 118.1 |
| Sorghum | 17.7 | 22.2 | 20.6 | 23.6 | 16.0 |
| | 144.0 | 188.4 | 181.4 | 185.9 | 149.8 |
| Barley | 8.0 | 9.0 | 10.4 | 10.9 | 10.0 |
| Oats | 2.1 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 2.1 |
| Corn | 7.6 | 8.8 | 8.3 | 10.7 | 8.8 |
| | 17.7 | 20.2 | 21.2 | 23.8 | 20.9 |
| Barley | .6 | .4 | .6 | .6 | .4 |
| Oats | .4 | .4 | .5 | .6 | .3 |
| Corn | 9.9 | 5.9 | 9.0 | 9.9 | 7.5 |
| Sorghum | 4.7 | 2.4 | 4.6 | 5.9 | 4.8 |
| | 15.6 | 9.1 | 14.7 | 17.0 | 13.0 |
| Corn | 8.6 | 9.5 | 4.2 | 11.1 | 9.5 |
| Barley | 2.5 | 3.1 | 1.7 | 2.4 | 2.6 |
| Oats | 1.6 | 1.4 | .6 | 1.1 | .9 |
| Corn | .2 | .2 | .1 | .1 | .1 |
| Sorghum | .6 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 1.0 | .9 |
| | 4.9 | 6.0 | 3.4 | 4.6 | 4.5 |

One metric ton - 45.930 bushels barley
- 64.842 bushels oats
- 39.368 bushels sorghum, millet and corn.

SOURCE: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, PRODUCTION YEARBOOK 1973; United States Department of Agricultu CROP PRODUCTION, January 15, 1976; U.S.D.A. AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS 1973; U.S.D.A. FOREIGN AGRICULTURE C CIRCULAR FG16-75, December 22, 1975; Statistics Canada, FIELD CROP REPORTING SERIES No. 20, January 23, 1976.



TABLE 3

## WORLD FEED GRAIN EXPORTS 1961-62, AND 1970-71 TO 1974-75[1] (JULY-JUNE)

| | 1961-62 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 | 1973-74 | 1974-75[2] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | (million metric tons) | | | |
| nada | | | | | | |
| Barley | 0.23 | 3.82 | 4.42 | 3.41 | 2.58 | 2.83 |
| Oats | 0.32 | 0.20 | 0.18 | 0.11 | 0.01 | 0.02 |
| | 0.55 | 4.02 | 4.60 | 3.52 | 2.59 | 2.85 |
| ited States | | | | | | |
| Corn | 9.9 | 13.3 | 17.1 | 29.3 | 35.4 | 28.6 |
| Barley | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 0.9 |
| Sorghum | 2.2 | 4.2 | 2.7 | 4.9 | 6.2 | 4.9 |
| Oats | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.2 |
| | 14.2 | 19.6 | 21.1 | 35.9 | 44.3 | 34.6 |
| nce | | | | | | |
| Corn | 0.3 | 3.4 | 3.9 | 2.9 | 4.4 | 2.7 |
| Barley | 1.6 | 2.0 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 2.7 |
| Sorghum | — | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Oats | — | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| | 1.9 | 5.6 | 8.1 | 7.4 | 9.2 | 5.6 |
| entina | | | | | | |
| Corn | 2.3 | 5.3 | 4.8 | 2.8 | 5.1 | 5.8 |
| Barley | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | — |
| Sorghum | 0.7 | 2.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 2.9 | 2.6 |
| Oats | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| | 3.6 | 7.6 | 6.1 | 4.2 | 8.3 | 8.5 |
| ublic of th Africa | | | | | | |
| Corn | 1.1 | 0.9 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 0.4 | 3.4 |
| Sorghum | — | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | — | 0.2 |
| | 1.1 | 1.0 | 3.0 | 3.4 | 0.4 | 3.6 |
| tralia | | | | | | |
| Barley | 0.7 | 1.1 | 1.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.7 |
| Sorghum | — | 0.5 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.9 |
| Oats | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| | 1.0 | 2.2 | 3.1 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 2.8 |
| ers | | | | | | |
| Corn | 2.0 | 2.7 | 0.4 | 2.3 | 3.4 | 4.5 |
| Barley | 2.6 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| Sorghum | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.2 |
| Oats | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.4 | — | 0.3 |
| | 4.9 | 3.9 | 2.6 | 3.7 | 4.3 | 5.3 |
| AL | | | | | | |
| Corn | 16.3 | 25.6 | 28.6 | 40.5 | 48.7 | 45.0 |
| Barley | 7.1 | 9.1 | 12.3 | 10.7 | 10.3 | 8.4 |
| Sorghum | 3.2 | 7.4 | 5.6 | 7.2 | 10.5 | 8.9 |
| Oats | 1.4 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 0.9 |
| ND TOTAL | 28.0 | 43.9 | 48.6 | 59.7 | 71.0 | 63.2 |

[1] June crop years for all countries except Canada and France which are August / July. [2] Estimated.

RCE: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 1973 TRADE YEARBOOK; F.A.O. REPORT OF THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL GROUP ON GRAINS TO THE COMMITTEE ON COMMODITY PROBLEMS, October 1975; International Wheat Council. REVIEW OF THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION 1974-75. United States Department of Agriculture, WORLD GRAIN TRADE STATISTICS 1950-51 / 1972-73, FAS M-258, September 1974; Canadian Grain Commission, CANADIAN GRAIN EXPORTS, 1974-75.

TABLE 4

WORLD IMPORTS OF FEED GRAINS
1970-71 TO 1974-75
(JULY-JUNE)

| Geographic Areas and Countries | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 | 1973-74 | 1974-75 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (million metric tons) | | | | |
| E.E.C.[1] | 19.6 | 15.8 | 16.4 | 16.3 | 14.5 |
| Other Western Europe | 5.2 | 5.6 | 6.3 | 8.4 | 8.9 |
| TOTAL WESTERN EUROPE | 24.8 | 21.4 | 22.7 | 24.7 | 23.4 |
| Japan | 10.4 | 10.2 | 12.0 | 14.2 | 13.0 |
| China, People's Republic of | — | — | 0.9 | 2.1 | 0.6 |
| Other Asia | 3.1 | 5.0 | 6.0 | 6.6 | 6.3 |
| TOTAL ASIA | 13.5 | 15.2 | 18.9 | 22.9 | 19.9 |
| | 2.1 | 3.5 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 4.8 |
| U.S.S.R. | 0.3 | 4.3 | 6.4 | 5.9 | 3.0 |
| OTHERS | 3.2 | 3.0 | 4.7 | 7.1 | 8.8 |
| | 43.9 | 47.4 | 54.9 | 63.1 | 59.9 |

[1]E.E.C. and its nine member states. Up to 1971-72 excluding intra-trade of the six original member states only.

[2]Excluding trade between centrally-planned countries.

[3]The difference between the export total in Table 3 and the import total in Table 4 is due to the exclusion from Table 4 of E.E.C. intra-trade an trade between centrally- planned countries.

SOURCE: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, REPORT OF THE NINETEENTH SESSION OF THE INTER-GOVERNMENTA GROUP ON GRAINS TO THE COMMITTEE ON COMMODITY PROBLEMS (C.C.P.: 75 / 5, October 1975).

The high feed grain prices, however, were already having their own effect upon demand. Consumers generally had begun to resist the rise in meat prices which had occurred previously and the demand for meat continued to weaken in many countries in the face of rising world inflation and a marked slowdown in the economies of many of the industrial countries. A serious cost/price squeeze faced livestock farmers when the rise in feed grain prices was not matched by a parallel rise in meat prices. This forced many livestock and poultry producers to cut back on production. This was particularly the case in the United States where feed grain consumption fell by as much as 20 million tons.

Actual trading volumes in the 1974-75 crop year, however, did not reflect the drastic decline in world feed grain production. Preliminary figures show that world trade in feed grains during the 1974-75 crop year totalled close to 60 million tons, a drop of just over 3 million tons from the previo year. Details of feed grain imports and exports a given in Tables 3 and 4. Continued trading at th level, however, meant a substantial reduction carryover stocks in the exporting countries, parti ularly the U.S. By the same token, trade volum could not have been maintained at such high le els if the major cutbacks in feed grain consumpti in the United States had not occurred.

## THE INTERNATIONAL WHEAT AGREEMENT

The International Wheat Agreement of 1971 w extended a second time by protocol and remai in effect until June 30, 1976. The agreement co sists of two legal instruments, a Wheat Trade Co vention and a Food Aid Convention. Both conve tions are described in the 1971-72 Annual Repo of the Canadian Wheat Board.

The International Wheat Council, which admi isters the Wheat Trade Convention, continued t

blication of monthly world wheat market reports d issuing forecasts of world supply and demand the 1975-76 crop year. These forecasts are ed widely to assess the world wheat outlook.

The Wheat Council participated in the United tions World Food Conference that was held in me in November, 1974. The Council subse- ently endorsed a recommendation from the Exe- ive Committee that the Council's secretariat co- erate with the Food and Agriculture Organization the United Nations to develop the proposed bal Information and Early Warning System on d supplies. This proposal had been the subject a resolution at the Rome Conference.

The Wheat Council also established a Prepara- y Group to "examine the possible bases for a w international arrangement to replace the pres- International Wheat Agreement". The Prepa- ory Group held two meetings in the spring of 75 and reported its progress to the July meeting the Council.

The Food Aid Convention, administered by the d Aid Committee, involved eight countries and E.E.C. in the 1974-75 crop year. Over-all com- ments (including in some cases cash contribu- ns or ocean freight contributions) represented out 4,480,000 tons of wheat. Canada's contribu- n was 232,874 tons (8,546,475 bushels) in excess its obligation of 495,000 metric tons (18.2 mil- n bushels). Members of the Food Aid Conven- tion and their 1973-74 obligations are shown in Table 5. Commodities shipped under the Food Aid Convention include wheat, wheat flour, bulgur, rolled wheat, corn, corn meal, sorghum, rolled oats, rice, the grain components of various fortified foods and grain products, and agricultural materials.

TABLE 5
FOOD AID CONVENTION MEMBERS AND OBLIGATIONS

| Donor Country | Obligation (metric tons) | Performance[2] |
|---|---|---|
| United States | 1,890,000 | 1,910,854 |
| E.E.C. | 1,287,000 | 391,020 |
| Canada | 495,000 | 727,874 |
| Australia | 225,000 | 220,382 |
| Sweden | 35,000 | 35,000 |
| Switzerland | 32,000 | 30,612[3] |
| Argentina | 23,000 | —— |
| Finland | 14,000 | 14,000 |
| TOTAL | 4,001,000 | 3,329,742 |
| | (U.S. Dollars) | |
| Japan | $14,302,489[1] | —— |

[1] Cash contribution equals 225,000 tons wheat equivalent at the rate of U.S. $1.73 per bushel.
[2] Shipments notified to November 17, 1975.
[3] Includes cash donations converted into wheat equivalent at the rate of U.S. $1.73 per bushel.
Source: Food Aid Comittee, DRAFT REPORT OF THE PERFORMANCE OF MEMBER COUNTRIES IN RELATION TO THEIR 1974-75 OBLIGATIONS (London: FA23/6, November 18, 1975).

# PART II
# SALES AND PRICING OF CANADIAN GRAIN

The sale and pricing of Canadian grain was influenced by three principal factors during the 1974-75 crop year. These were:

1. The drop in both the size and quality of the 1974 grain crop. This situation is outlined in detail in Part III of this report.
2. The extended shipping delays caused by a long series of industrial disputes in various segments of the grain transportation and handling system. This situation is also reviewed in Part III of this report.
3. Developments in the international grain market as described in Part I of this report had a marked effect on the sale and pricing of Canadian grain.

The reduced size of the 1974 Canadian grain crop and the sharp drop in the quality of grain harvested had a marked effect on Canadian grain exports in the 1974-75 crop year. Both developments were the result of adverse weather conditions in the 1974 growing season. This applied particularly to wheat. Wheat supplies were down nearly 100 million bushels from the previous crop year as a result of the smaller 1974 crop and wheat exports could only be maintained by very considerable reduction in the year-end carryover.

The sharp drop in the average quality of the 1974 grain crop posed problems of an entirely different nature. It was evident from the Wheat Board's October survey of elevator managers that the deliverable supplies of high quality grain would not be enough to meet normal domestic needs as well as the requirements of the traditional customers who have always depended upon Canada for a large share of their high quality wheat requirements. The results of the October survey were borne out in actual deliveries. Only about 16 percent of the spring wheat delivered by farmers in the 1974-75 crop year graded No. 1 Canada Western Red Spring and much of this was from the 1973 crop. This compares with 48.9 percent in 1973-74. In view of this, the Wheat Board initiated discussions with such customers as Japan and the United Kingdom and made arrangements with these countries to accept No. 2 Canada Western Spring wheat for about half of their 1974-75 purchases. In the past their wheat purchases from Canada had consisted largely of No. 1 Canada Red Spring. At the same time, the Wheat Board notified Canadian mills that a portion of their regular requirements would be supplied with lower grades of wheat.

The situation would have been much more s ous without the large carryover of wheat fr previous crops. For example, 83 percent of terminal stocks on August 1, 1975, graded No and No. 2 Canada Red Spring. Nevertheless, outlined in Part III, special measures had to be stituted to free additional stocks of high-gra wheat and move dwindling supplies into forw positions. This was a particular concern in M and June of 1975 when commercal supplies of two top grades fell as low as 35 million bushe This situation was alleviated when producer liveries increased in July.

The other concern was the large quantities low-grade wheat harvested in 1974. Close to percent of the spring wheat delivered by farm in 1974-75 graded No. 3 Utility and 28 percent the durum wheat delivered graded No. 5 Aml Durum. Originally, it was felt that the bulk of low grade wheat would have to be disposed o the feed grain market at prices that were comp tive with U.S. corn. However, laboratory tests c ried out by the Canadian Grain Commission in autumn of 1974 showed that wheat grading No Utility could readily be used for bread-making p poses. Every effort was subsequently made to c pose of as much of the 3 Utility grade in the high priced food market. Besides the sales to Ind large quantities of 3 Utility wheat were expor under Canada's food aid program.

Similar quality problems were also encounte with barley and oats. The shortage of malting qu ity row grades of barley meant that the malti companies had to use large quantities of No Feed barley for malting purposes. A total of 1 million bushels of No. 1 Feed barley were selec for malting purposes in the 1974-75 crop ye Breakfast cereal manufacturers faced even grea shortages of high grade oats. The situation came so critical in the early months of 1975 t the Wheat Board authorized imports of additio supplies from the United States.

The shipping delays resulting from the exte ed series of labor disputes during the 1974-75 c year undermined the Wheat Board's marketing p gram in two specific ways. The delays were extensive that contractual commitments made v overseas customers could not be met on time a deferments had to be arranged with buyers many separate instances. This report will not dv

the difficulties and costs Canada's overseas stomers encountered as a result of these delays t the extent that the repeated disruptions were der-mining the Wheat Board's relations with its stomers was evident from the messages that re being received. It is noteworthy in this re- rd that Japanese purchases of Canadian wheat 1973-74 were nearly 19 million bushels below se of the previous crop year while her pur- ases of Australian wheat were up by almost an uivalent quantity.

The continuing shipping delays also impeded sale of barley and lower quality wheat during first four months of the crop year when world in prices were rising so rapidly. Sales of the ver grade wheat could not be made until the re- ts of the 1974 harvest were known. It is also remely risky to undertake large forward commit- nts for barley before reliable estimates of ex- table quantities are available. These depend on size and grades of the barley crop as well as quantities fed within Canada itself. None of se factors were known until well into the fall. this time shipments against existing commit- nts were already so far behind that the Board ld not enter into new sales with any assurance t shipments could be made in time. The result s that when the Board was in a position to un- take additional sales commitments the inter- ional market had already turned around and ces were on the way down. When nature again ervened in the latter part of the crop year, crop spects in a number of areas, including the So- t Union, had begun to fade and prices quickly ersed themselves, but by this time the remain- unsold supplies were limited.

The effect that developments in the interna- nal grain market have on the sale and pricing of nadian grain are obviously extensive. This was ticularly noticeble upon the Wheat Board's ask- prices. However, since the Wheat Board had eady committed a large proportion of available eat supplies before prices underwent that long vnward slide from November to June, the actual rns to producers were better than they might erwise have been. Nevertheless, the change in rket conditions during this period became a ma- concern when prices continued to weaken de- e the evident shortages in world grain supplies. outlined in Part I, many of the factors causing decline were the result of changing govern- ment policies and deteriorating economic conditions rather than matters related specifically to the international supply and demand for grain. The effects of these uncertain conditions upon the Wheat Board's pricing policies are reviewed later in this section.

## WHEAT EXPORTS

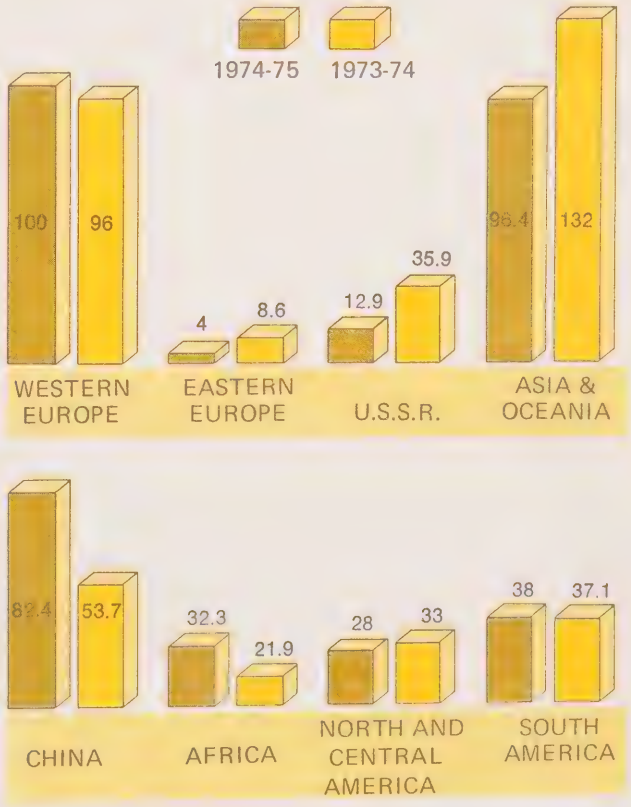
Canada's 1974-75 wheat exports, including flour in wheat equivalent, totalled 394 million bushels. This was a decrease of just over 25 million bushels from the previous year and represented a decline of six percent.

Major changes occurred in exports to individual countries. These changes are not fully reflected in a comparison of export totals between the two crop years since the drop in exports to such countries as the Soviet Union and Japan were largely offset

**CHART 4**

**CANADIAN WHEAT AND FLOUR EXPORTS BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA 1974-75 AND 1973-74**

(IN MILLIONS OF BUSHELS)



by increased sales to countries such as China and the United Kingdom.

This is shown in Chart 4 comparing 1974-75 and 1973-74 exports by geographic areas and in Table 6 showing exports to individual countries during the two crop years in question. The countries showing the largest change in their purchases of Canadian wheat during the 1974-75 crop year are shown in the table below. Those that increased their purchases, together with the amount of the increase, are listed first. Those that reduced their purchases follow.

| | Change in Purchases 1973-74 to 1974-75 in milion bushels |
|---|---|
| People's Republic of China | + 28.7 |
| United Kingdom | 11.6 |
| Algeria | 7.1 |
| Iraq | 7.5 |
| Netherlands | 4.4 |
| The Philippines | 2.4 |
| Morocco | 2.0 |
| Italy | 1.6 |
| Cuba | 1.6 |
| The Ivory Coast | 1.5 |
| Soviet Union | —23.0 |
| Japan | 18.8 |
| Fed. Rep. of Germany | 9.5 |
| Pakistan | 9.0 |
| Switzerland | 5.0 |
| People's Dem. Rep. of Korea | 4.8 |
| India | 4.5 |
| Turkey | 3.4 |
| United States | 2.6 |
| Lebanon | 1.8 |
| Poland | 1.7 |

The reasons for the change in imports of Canadian wheat varied with the countries involved. In a large number of cases it was the direct result of changes in the level of their own domestic wheat production, whether up or down. There were also instances where foreign exchange problems restricted the quantities some countries could import. There were also cases where countries increased their wheat purchases to improve the national diet and had the money to pay for it. Most of the reasons for these changes were outlined in Part I.

## EXPORTS OF WHEAT FLOUR

Canada exported about 18.7 million bushels flour (wheat equivalent) in 1974-75, 2 percent le than in the previous year. Cuba was again the ma outlet for about 74 percent of all shipments. All t Canadian flour shipped to Cuba in 1974-75 w purchased by the U.S.S.R.

## WHEAT PRICES

The main factors that determined the price wheat during the 1974-75 crop year are outlined Part I. As shown in Chart 5, 1974-75 price mo ments were again marked by sudden and wi swings and in some respects, the price trends 1974-75 were similar to those in 1973-74. Pric rose to exceptionally high levels in the fall of b years and weakened over the winter as dema fell off and expectations for the new crop gre However, the factors that motivated the wide pri swings in the two crop years were quite differe The sharp price increases that occurred in the f of 1973 followed a year of record world grain p duction and were precipitated largely by the u certainties created by the oil crisis and the volat international monetary situation. This encourag increased speculation and hedging in world co modity markets and pushed wheat prices to unp cedented levels in early February. The rapid pr rises in the 1974-75 crop year started earlier in fall and were of much shorter duration. They w brought about by the strong world reaction to unexpected drop in cereal production, particula that of corn, and indications that the Soviet Un intended to enter the market as a purchaser i major way. This caused heavy purchasing by ma importing countries.

However, as the United States is the worl major grain exporter, events in that country t to establish the general price in the internatio market. As outlined in Part I, measures taken the U.S. government in October 1974, halted rapid price rise that had occurred before that ti A combination of other factors that followed ea the over-all supply situation and brought abou steady decline in prices until June 1975, when c prospects faded in a number of areas and the viet Union again appeared as a major buyer.

The Wheat Board's approach to wheat pric was significantly different in 1974-75 from the p vious year. Canadian prices were maintained a

## TABLE 6

## CANADIAN WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR EXPORTS BY AREAS AND COUNTRIES
## (CROP YEARS 1974-75 AND 1973-74)

| eographic Areas d Countries | Crop Year 1974-75 | | | Crop Year 1973-74 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wheat | Flour (Wheat Equivalent) | Total | Total |
| | | (bushels) | | |
| **UROPE** | | | | |
| United Kingdom | 57,578,909 | 152,575 | 57,731,484 | 46,044,091 |
| Italy | 24,194,479 | — | 24,194,479 | 22,588,484 |
| Germany, Federal Republic of | 3,427,973 | 598 | 3,428,571 | 12,996,825 |
| France | 1,857,246 | — | 1,857,246 | 1,493,944 |
| Belgium-Luxembourg | 2,095,045 | — | 2,095,045 | 1,387,006 |
| Netherlands | 5,744,074 | — | 5,744,074 | 1,247,259 |
| OTAL EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY | 94,897,726 | 153,173 | 95,050,899 | 85,757,609 |
| **THER WESTERN EUROPE** | | | | |
| Switzerland | 1,303,615 | — | 1,303,615 | 6,357,967 |
| Norway | 3,062,914 | — | 3,062,914 | 2,394,626 |
| Portugal | 145,600 | 20,074 | 165,674 | 1,088,485 |
| Malta | 821,334 | — | 821,334 | 411,600 |
| Greece | — | 34,465 | 34,465 | 160,503 |
| Austria | — | — | — | 112,000 |
| Iceland | — | 53,015 | 53,015 | 6,401 |
| Gibraltar | — | 31,034 | 31,034 | — |
| OTAL OTHER WESTERN EUROPE | 5,333,463 | 138,588 | 5,472,051 | 10,531,582 |
| **ASTERN EUROPE** | | | | |
| U.S.S.R. | 12,916,599 | — | 12,916,599 | 35,959,616 |
| Poland | 2,233,676 | — | 2,233,676 | 3,973,681 |
| Albania | 1,571,883 | — | 1,571,883 | 2,537,472 |
| Yugoslavia | — | — | | 2,198,933 |
| OTAL EASTERN EUROPE | 16,722,158 | — | 16,722,158 | 44,669,702 |
| OTAL EUROPE | 116,953,347 | 291,761 | 117,245,108 | 140,958,893 |
| **SIA & OCEANIA** | | | | |
| Japan | 43,761,826 | 6,019 | | 62,652,161 |
| China, People's Republic of | 82,442,921 | — | 82,442,921 | 53,731,994 |
| India | 13,531,596 | — | 13,531,596 | 18,077,309 |
| Pakistan | 3,090,750 | — | 3,090,750 | 12,164,770 |
| Bangladesh | 12,209,546 | — | 12,209,546 | 11,529,150 |
| Lebanon | 5,913,660 | 186,613 | 6,100,273 | 7,950,838 |
| Korea, People's Dem. Rep. of | — | — | — | 4,833,398 |
| Turkey | — | 4,554 | 4,554 | 3,434,643 |
| Philippines | 5,860,003 | — | 5,860,003 | 3,425,428 |
| Indonesia | 2,226,933 | — | 2,226,933 | 3,381,404 |

TABLE 6 (Cont'd)

| Geographic Areas and Countries | Crop Year 1974-75 Wheat | Flour (Wheat Equivalent) | Total | Crop Y 1973-7 Tota |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | (bushels) | | |
| Syria | — | — | — | 1,729,6 |
| Hong Kong | 305,573 | 129,501 | 435,074 | 1,131,1 |
| Yemen, People's Dem. Rep. of | 77,000 | 68,462 | 145,462 | 669,5 |
| Sri Lanka | — | 76,059 | 76,059 | 589,6 |
| Malaysia | — | — | — | 584,1 |
| Saudi Arabia | 278,551 | 288,169 | 566,720 | 195,2 |
| Thailand | — | 33,477 | 33,477 | 67,4 |
| Singapore | — | — | — | 50,0 |
| Cyprus | — | 276 | | 46,3 |
| Iraq | 7,595,488 | — | | 41,0 |
| Emirates | — | 9,775 | | 12,7 |
| Iran | 698 | 748 | | 3,6 |
| Jordan | — | 3,999 | | 2,5 |
| Qatar | 349,065 | 1,315 | | 1,1 |
| Bahrain | — | — | — | 3 |
| Kuwait | — | — | | |
| Israel | 36,736 | — | 36,736 | — |
| Burma | 196,323 | — | 196,323 | — |
| Afghanistan | 110,230 | — | 110,230 | — |
| TOTAL ASIA | 177,986,899 | 808,967 | 178,795,866 | 186,305,6 |
| **OCEANIA** | | | | |
| United States Oceania, nes | — | — | — | 6,9 |
| British Oceania,nes | — | 345 | | 4,6 |
| Fiji | — | — | — | 1,0 |
| Australia | — | — | | |
| TOTAL OCEANIA | — | 345 | 345 | 12,6 |
| TOTAL ASIA & OCEANIA | 177,986,899 | 809,312 | 178,796,211 | 186,318,3 |
| **AFRICA** | | | | |
| Algeria | 20,725,828 | 39,054 | 20,764,882 | 13,647,4 |
| Ghana | 1,549,949 | — | 1,549,949 | 2,570,5 |
| Zambia | 2,738,400 | — | 2,738,400 | 1,634,4 |
| Nigeria | 643,590 | 83,154 | 726,744 | 1,277,5 |
| Sudan | — | — | — | 597,0 |
| Tunisia | 405,427 | — | 405,427 | 594,1 |
| French Africa,nes | 107,476 | 902,594 | | 533,8 |
| Mauritania | 153,038 | — | | 287,8 |
| Angola | — | 20,277 | | — |
| Kenya | — | 67 | | — |
| Malagasy | — | 16,227 | | — |
| South Africa | — | 8,096 | | — |
| Senegal | — | 126,174 | | 156,6 |
| Somalia | 2,500 | 50,292 | | 151,3 |
| Ethiopia | 950,693 | — | | 146,9 |
| Portuguese Africa,nes | — | 105,359 | | 101,0 |
| Togo | 73,487 | — | | 55,6 |



ABLE 6 (Cont'd)

| eographic Areas d Countries | Crop Year 1974-75 Wheat | Flour (Wheat Equivalent) | Total | Crop Year 1973-74 Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | (bushels) | | |
| Morocco | 2,073,533 | — | 2,073,533 | 50,759 |
| Dahomey | — | 26,512 | 26,512 | 35,786 |
| Liberia | — | 902 | 902 | 30,146 |
| Gambia | — | — | | 26,519 |
| Ivory Coast | — | 18,630 | 18,630 | 16,121 |
| Tanzania | 1,538,419 | 920 | 1,539,339 | 8,591 |
| Sierra Leone | — | 2,576 | 2,576 | 7,909 |
| Zaire | — | 16,990 | 16,990 | 6,017 |
| Malawi | — | 2,231 | 2,231 | 5,733 |
| Guinea | — | — | | 4,934 |
| Mozambique | — | 7,592 | 7,592 | 4,696 |
| Egypt, Arab Republic of | — | 2,300 | 2,300 | 2,300 |
| OTAL AFRICA | 30,962,340 | 1,429,947 | 32,392,287 | 21,954,140 |
| **ESTERN HEMISPHERE** | | | | |
| Brazil | 31,550,697 | — | 31,550,697 | 30,919,029 |
| Cuba | 12,038,815 | 13,957,683 | 25,996,498 | 24,683,584 |
| Peru | 3,403,710 | — | 3,403,710 | 5,903,378 |
| United States | 6,000 | 357,530 | 363,530 | 2,932,937 |
| Haiti | 908,674 | 10,182 | 918,856 | 1,849,288 |
| Mexico | — | — | | 1,488,107 |
| Leeward & Windward Is. | — | 736,416 | 736,416 | 643,544 |
| Trinidad & Tobago | — | 166,791 | 166,791 | 477,163 |
| Barbados | 50 | 250,620 | 250,670 | 310,662 |
| Costa Rica | — | — | | 235,387 |
| Jamaica | 4,789 | 214,549 | 219,338 | 195,836 |
| Bahamas | — | 192,802 | 192,802 | 171,962 |
| Venezuela | 1,912,420 | 1,679 | 1,914,099 | 134,400 |
| Bermuda | — | 128,266 | 128,266 | 99,555 |
| Netherland Antilles | — | 39,919 | 39,919 | 32,775 |
| Guyana | — | 25,024 | 25,024 | 32,304 |
| St. Pierre & Miquelon | — | 21,698 | 21,698 | 24,893 |
| British Honduras | — | — | | 10,537 |
| Puerto Rico | — | 37,053 | 37,053 | 9,430 |
| Surinam | — | 1,396 | 1,396 | 8,837 |
| Colombia | — | — | | 5,796 |
| Belize | — | 26,135 | 26,135 | — |
| Honduras | — | 488 | 488 | 2,176 |
| Dominican Republic | — | 6,325 | 6,325 | 828 |
| Panama | — | — | | 306 |
| Greenland | — | 230 | 230 | 117 |
| Nicaragua | — | — | | 46 |
| French West Indies | — | 69 | 69 | — |
| TAL WESTERN HEMISPHERE | 49,825,155 | 16,174,855 | 65,999,010 | 70,172,877 |
| TAL BULK WHEAT AND FLOUR | 375,727,741 | 18,705,875 | 394,433,616 | 419,404,223 |
| GGED SEED WHEAT | 125,847 | — | 125,847 | 340,733 |
| AND TOTAL | 375,853,588 | 18,705,875 | 394,559,463 | 419,744,956 |

rce: Canadian Grain Commission, CANADIAN GRAIN EXPORTS, 1974-75 and 1973-74.

much more stable level than those in the U.S. during the crop year. While buyer interest in Canadian wheat naturally fell off in those periods when U.S. prices were markedly below those in Canada, the Wheat Board had little difficulty in keeping sales up to a level that could be handled by the transportation system. There were many instances where the sales commitments that had been made were greater than the actual quantities that could be moved and many contracted shipments had t be deferred to later dates.

Much the same situation occurred in the 197 75 crop year. However, because of the greate number of uncertainties involved in the interna tional market, Canadian wheat prices were he more closely in line with prices for comparab U.S. wheats. This is illustrated in Chart 5.

Chart 5

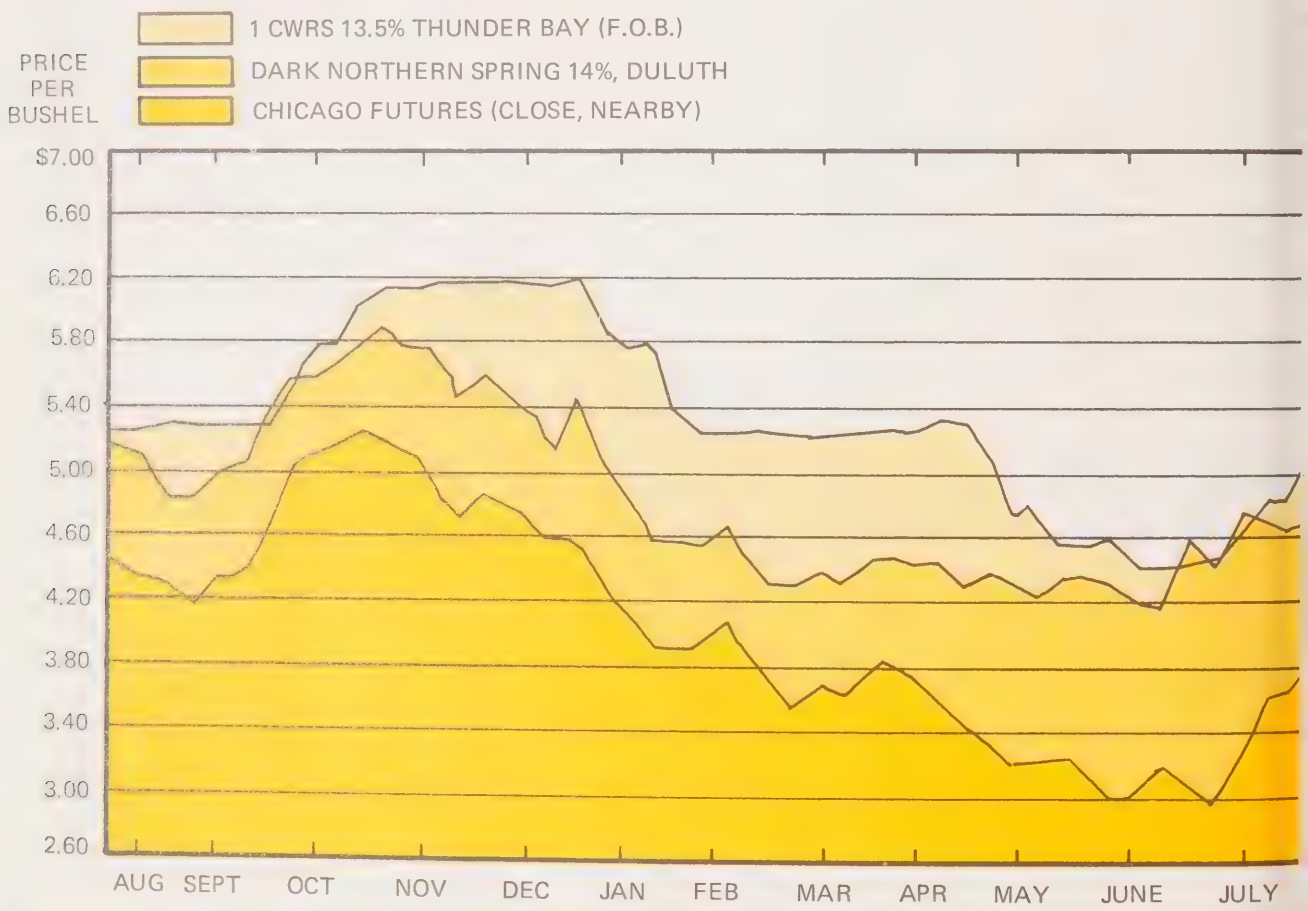



Table 7 indicates the average monthly Board asking prices for No. 1 C.W. Red Spring wheat, 13.5 percent protein basis, during the 1974-75 crop year. The average asking price basis in store Thunder Bay rose from $5.19 per bushel in August 1974, to a peak of $6.07⅝ during December. It subsequently declined to a low of $4.37⅝ in June and rose to $4.70¼ during the final month of the crop year.

The differential between asking prices for N 1 C.W.R.S. 13.5% in store Thunder Bay and aski prices for the same grade in store Vancouver, S Lawrence and Churchill during 1974-75 is provid in Table 8.

Table 9 shows the discounts that were esta lished for No. 2 Canada Western Red Spring whe 13.5% and 12.5% and No. 3 C.W. Red Spri wheat under No. 1 C.W. Red Spring wheat 13.5 in store Thunder Bay and Vancouver during t

## TABLE 7

## MONTHLY AVERAGE CASH GRADE PRICES IN APRIL BY EXPORT POSITION FOR NO. 1 CANADA WESTERN RED SPRING WHEAT

| onth | 1 C.W. 13.5% in store Thunder Bay | 1 C.W. 13.5% in store Vancouver | 1 C.W. 13.5% in store St. Lawrence Ports |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | (dollars per bushel) | |
| ugust, 1974 | 5.19 | 5.38 7/8 | 5.42 1/2 |
| eptember | 5.22 3/8 | 5.42 1/4 | 5.45 1/2 |
| ctober | 5.77 7/8 | 5.97 3/4 | 6.01 |
| ovember | 6.07 1/8 | 6.27 | 6.30 5/8 |
| ecember | 6.07 7/8 | 6.27 1/2 | 6.31 1/8 |
| anuary, 1975 | 5.66 1/8 | 5.86 | 5.89 5/8 |
| ebruary | 5.14 3/4 | 5.34 5/8 | 5.38 1/4 |
| arch | 5.14 1/2 | 5.34 3/8 | 5.38 |
| pril | 5.19 1/8 | 5.40 | 5.43 5/8 |
| ay | 4.60 1/2 | 4.84 1/2 | 4.88 1/8 |
| ne | 4.37 5/8 | 4.61 5/8 | 4.65 1/4 |
| ly | 4.70 1/4 | 5.08 | 4.97 7/8 |

## TABLE 8

## PRICE DIFFERENTIALS, NO. 1 C.W.R.S. 13 1/2% BETWEEN THUNDER BAY AND VANCOUVER, ST. LAWRENCE AND CHURCHILL 1974-75 CROP YEAR

| te | 1 C.W. 13 1/2% Thunder Bay | Differential Vancouver | Differential St. Lawrence | Differential Churchill |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | (cents per bushel) | | |
| g. 1/74 | 5.19 | + .19 7/8 | + .23 1/8 | + .13 1/8 |
| v. 1 | 6.05 1/2 | + .19 7/8 | + .23 1/2 | + .13 1/8 |
| r. 24/75 | 5.18 1/4 | + .24 | + .27 5/8 | + .13 1/8 |
| ly 9 | 4.35 3/8 | + .29 | + .27 5/8 | + .13 1/8 |
| ly 15 | 4.74 1/4 | + .44 | + .27 5/8 | + .13 1/2 |
| ly 29 | 5.05 3/8 | + .49 | + .27 5/8 | + .13 1/2 |

## TABLE 9

## DISCOUNTS OF NO. 2 C.W.R.S. 12.5% AND 13.5% PROTEIN AND NO. 3 C.W.R.S UNDER NO. 1 C.W.R.S. 13.5% PROTEIN IN STORE THUNDER BAY AND VANCOUVER

| e | No. 2 C.W.R.S. 13.5% | No. 2 C.W.R.S. 12.5% | No. 3 C.W.R.S. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | (cents per bushel) | |
| | | In Store Thunder Bay | |
| gust 1, 1974 | 14 | 20 | 20 |
| tober 21 | 14 | 34 | 39 |
| e 10, 1975 | 11 | 31 | 24 |
| e 13 | 11 | 29 | 39 |
| | | In Store Vancouver | |
| gust 1, 1974 | 25[1] | — | 20 |
| ober 21 | 14 | 34 | 39 |
| e 10, 1975 | 11 | 29 | 24 |
| e 13 | 11 | 29 | 39 |

[1] count shown is that for No. 2 C.W.R.S. straight grade. Price quotations on basis of protein separating were started October 21, 1974.

crop year. The price differential between these grades was adjusted several times during the crop year as supplies of high-quality wheat became progressively more limited during the crop year.

Exports of wheat and flour under medium and long-term credit arrangements totalled 128.1 million bushels in 1974-75, 9 percent higher than in the previous crop year.

Responsibility for the administration of the financing of all new sales of Board grains under medium-term credit was transferred to the Canadian Wheat Board by the federal government in October, 1970, although the federal government continued to guarantee such loans. Medium-term credit involves credit sales under which the buyer has a period of three years or less to repay his debt. Prior to October, 1970, such sales were either insured under Section 27 of the Export Development Corporation Act or were contracted under special credit guarantees extended by the Government of Canada.

Total exports of wheat and wheat flour under Canadian Wheat Board medium-term credit agreements in 1974-75 were 113.6 million bushels, about 10 million bushels above those of the previous year. This included shipments of 82.4 million bushels to the People's Republic of China, 14.1 million to Brazil, 8.2 million to Algeria, 3.4 million to Peru, 2.2 million to Poland, 2.7 million to Zambia, and 0.9 million to Haiti. The only sale of flour under medium-term credit was 44.604 bushels (wheat equivalent) to Jamaica.

Long-term credit sales involve repayment periods in excess of three years and are insured by the Government of Canada through the Export Development Corporation. Shipments in 1974-75 under long-term credit arrangements amounted to 14.4 million bushels, 2.6 million bushels more than in 1973-74. Of the total, 3.6 million bushes were exported to Brazil and the balance to Algeria.

Table 10 shows the quantities of wheat and flour shipped under the various credit programs in the last six crop years.

TABLE 10
CANADIAN EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND FLOU
UNDER MEDIUM-TERM AND LONG-TERM
CREDIT ARRANGEMENTS
CROP YEARS 1969-70 TO 1974-75)

| | Medium-Term Credit | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Export Development Act | Canadian Wheat Board | Total Medium-Term Credit | Long-Term Credit | Tot Cre |
| | (million bushels) | | | | |
| 1969-70 | 14.1 | 66.5 | 80.6 | 6.2 | 86 |
| 1970-71 | 38.1 | 94.9 | 133.0 | 16.4 | 149 |
| 1971-72 | 12.1 | 134.2 | 146.3 | 13.1 | 159 |
| 1972-73 | 1.7 | 186.0 | 187.7 | 12.5 | 200 |
| 1973-74 | 1.7 | 103.5 | 105.2 | 11.8 | 117 |
| 1974-75 | — | 113.6 | 113.6 | 14.5 | 128 |

Canadian grain exports in terms of aid, son of which are used to fulfill Canadian obligatio under the Food Aid Convention, amounted to 26 million bushels in 1974-75, an increase of just ov 3 million bushels from the previous year. The bu of Canadian food aid was in the form of wheat ar wheat flour and was shipped under the Canadi International Food Aid Program (see Table 1 Bangladesh and Pakistan were the largest recip ents of wheat and flour. Over 1 million bushels rapeseed and a small quantity of barley were al shipped under this bilateral aid program in 1974-7

Contributions to the F.A.O. World Food Pr gram, a multilateral aid program, were just ov 6.2 million bushels of wheat and wheat flour. Thos to the United Nations Relief and Works Agen amounted to 362 thousand bushels of wheat.

The high prices of the last two years have d monstrated the unique position that durum whe has in the world market. The characteristics of d rum wheat and its end uses are quite different fro those of the normal bread wheats. Its productio which is highly localized, can vary widely from ye to year.

This is illustrated in Table 12 which shows d rum production by country over a six-year perio Total production in all countries s h o w n vari

## TABLE 11

## CANADIAN GRAIN DONATIONS IN 1974-75 BY TYPE OF GRAIN, RECIPIENT COUNTRY AND PROGRAM

| untry or Agency | Canadian International Food Aid Program[1] | | | World Food Program[2] | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wheat and Wheat Flour | Barley | Rapeseed | Wheat and Wheat Flour | |
| | (thousand bushels) | | | | |
| ngladesh | 11,011 | — | 416 | 1,199 | 12,626 |
| kistan | — | — | — | 2,005 | 2,005 |
| nzania | 1,538 | — | — | — | 1,538 |
| Lanka | 778 | — | — | 645 | 1,423 |
| ali | 837 | — | — | — | 837 |
| geria | — | 836 | — | — | 836 |
| Korea | — | — | — | 827 | 827 |
| niopia | 569 | — | — | 198 | 767 |
| ger | 713 | — | — | — | 713 |
| ana | 674 | — | — | — | 674 |
| dia | — | — | 624 | — | 624 |
| Viet Nam | — | — | — | 551 | 551 |
| nisia | 405 | — | — | — | 405 |
| rocco | 309 | — | — | 7 | 316 |
| men (Dem. People's Rep. of) | — | — | — | 286 | 286 |
| malia | 184 | — | — | 88 | 272 |
| ad | 245 | — | — | — | 245 |
| uritania | 224 | — | — | — | 224 |
| negal | 224 | — | — | — | 224 |
| rma | 196 | — | — | — | 196 |
| per Volta | 185 | — | — | — | 185 |
| dan | — | — | — | 129 | 129 |
| ghanistan | — | — | — | 110 | 110 |
| banon | — | — | — | 101 | 101 |
| lawi Isl | — | — | — | 74 | 74 |
| prus | — | — | — | 33 | 33 |
| dagascar | — | — | — | 16 | 16 |
| iti | — | — | — | 10 | 10 |
| sotho | — | — | — | 9 | 9 |
| ypt | — | — | — | 5 | 5 |
| rundi | — | — | — | 4 | 4 |
| | 18,092 | 836 | 1,040 | 6,297 | 26,265 |
| ited Nations Relief nd Works Agency | | | | | 3,000 |
| TOTAL | | | | | 29,265 |

[1] ilateral aid program
[2] nultilateral aid program

from a low of 565.1 million bushels in 1973 to a high of 686.2 million bushels in 1972.

Some of the largest production variations have occurred in Canada and the United States, the two principal durum exporting countries in the world. Although part of this is because of yield fluctuations, durum acreage in the two countries varies in accordance to farmer reaction to market conditions the previous year. This is historical. Acreag in the two countries will rise if durum prices hav been running at a significant premium to those fo other spring wheats and begin to drop when th premium narrows or, as they have in some years when durum prices fall below those for sprin wheat. This happened during the period covere in Table 12. Durum acreage in Canada and th

TABLE 12

PRODUCTION OF DURUM WHEAT BY COUNTRY

| Region | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 197 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | (million bushels) | | | |
| France | 11.01 | 18.35 | 18.35 | 18.35 | 18.35 | 18.3 |
| Italy | 99.09 | 99.09 | 121.11 | 113.77 | 99.09 | 106.4 |
| Syrian Arab Republic | 36.7 | 22.02 | 25.69 | 66.06 | 22.02 | 55.0 |
| Turkey | 113.77 | 113.77 | 135.79 | 139.46 | 113.77 | 121.1 |
| Algeria | 33.03 | 33.03 | 25.69 | 40.37 | 25.69 | 22.0 |
| Morocco | 44.04 | 55.05 | 58.72 | 58.72 | 47.71 | 51.3 |
| Canada | 84.41 | 80.74 | 55.05 | 73.4 | 51.38 | 58.7 |
| United States | 110.1 | 51.38 | 91.75 | 73.4 | 77.07 | 80.7 |
| Argentina | 29.36 | 25.69 | 14.68 | 22.02 | 22.02 | 22.0 |
| Others | 80.74 | 84.41 | 80.74 | 80.74 | 88.08 | 95.4 |
| TOTAL | 642.25 | 583.53 | 627.57 | 686.29 | 565.18 | 631.2 |

Source: Review of the World Wheat Situation, 1974-75, International Wheat Council

U.S. dropped to a low point from 1970 to 1972 when durums were frequently trading at a discount to spring wheats and rose sharply in 1974 and 1975 when durums commanded such high premiums over other wheats. Durum acreage in Canada, for example, climbed from 2.3 million acres in 1973 to 2.8 million acres in 1974 and to 3.6 million acres in 1975. Yields were below average in 1974 and actual production, 57.4 million bushels, was lower than anticipated. Although it is outside the period covered in this report, the sharp rises in production in 1975, totalling 91.5 million bushels, caused considerable concern until the timely sale of 36.7 million bushels to the Soviet Union in July 1975 reduced available supplies to more manageable levels.

Durum production in the other growing areas generally has been more stable than in North America. The exception to this is in North Africa. However, the production variations that have occurred in Algeria and Morocco have largely been due t fluctuating yields rather than changes in acreage Durum yields in these countries, which have bee historically low, are subject to the climatic ex tremes of the area.

## Durum Trade and Prices

International trade in durum wheat is very lo compared to that in other types of wheat. As show in Table 13, world trade in durums have varie from 69.7 million bushels to 139.4 million bushel in the last six years. Imports by China and th Soviet Union have been important factors in deter mining the level of international trade in the pas and this could happen again in the future. Th latest purchases by the Soviet Union, for example will contribute substantially to trade volumes in th 1975-76 crop year.

A major change in the durum market has oc curred as a result of developments in North Africa

## TABLE 13

## TRADE IN DURUM WHEAT AND FLOUR[1]

| Crop Year (July / June) | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 | 1973-74 | 1974-75 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (millions of bushels) | | | | | |
| **A. IMPORTS BY AREA AND SELECTED COUNTRIES** | | | | | | |
| Western Europe | *54.02* | *57.99* | *48.99* | *53.95* | *51.89* | *57.29* |
| E.E.C. | 46.57 | 50.79 | 37.03 | 42.76 | 44.48 | 53.10 |
| Switzerland | 3.34 | 3.05 | 3.19 | 3.01 | 3.41 | 1.03 |
| Eastern Europe | — | *1.84* | *2.06* | *3.19* | *3.82* | *1.58* |
| Poland | — | 1.84 | .88 | 2.90 | 3.78 | .81 |
| U.S.S.R. | .95 | 1.91 | 17.14 | 33.62 | 9.58 | 1.98 |
| North & Central America | .88 | 1.65 | 2.13 | 1.28 | .48 | .26 |
| South America | 1.87 | 3.82 | 4.66 | 5.10 | 2.24 | .92 |
| Asia | *3.34* | *16.81* | *20.37* | *21.76* | *4.40* | *2.24* |
| China | — | 6.53 | 9.95 | 12.66 | — | — |
| Africa | *8.48* | *18.86* | *25.69* | *21.69* | *38.46* | *47.12* |
| Algeria | 5.51 | 13.73 | 20.30 | 19.30 | 37.14 | 44.92 |
| Tunisia | 2.97 | 2.97 | 4.00 | 1.43 | — | — |
| WORLD TOTAL (incl. unspecified) | 69.55 | 102.87 | 121.04 | 140.60 | 110.87 | 112.12 |
| **B. EXPORTS BY COUNTRY** | | | | | | |
| Argentina | 13.25 | 22.17 | 13.51 | 13.32 | 17.07 | 5.80 |
| Canada | 18.90 | 42.87 | 62.43 | 63.16 | 47.82 | 53.84 |
| E.E.C. | .37 | — | 1.21 | .51 | .51 | .15 |
| Spain | — | — | — | — | 1.50 | .51 |
| Syrian Arab Rep. | — | — | — | 2.35 | .22 | — |
| U.S.A. | 31.08 | 37.21 | 43.82 | 61.03 | 43.71 | 50.68 |
| U.S.S.R. | 3.34 | .55 | — | — | — | — |
| Others | 2.61 | .07 | .07 | .22 | .04 | 1.10 |
| WORLD TOTAL | 69.55 | 102.87 | 121.04 | 140.60 | 110.87 | 112.12 |

[1] Based on I.W.C. records. Does not include trade between non-members of the Council.

Durum consumption in the area has more than doubled in the last 13 years and the three major durum producers in the area, Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia, have changed from important durum exporters to importers during this period. This was particularly noticeable in the last two crop years, 1973-74 and 1974-75, when Algeria became the world's largest importer of durum wheat. Imports by Algeria alone accounted for over one-third of total world trade in those two years.

As shown in Table 13 total world trade in durum in 1974-75 was at much the same level as in the previous year despite reduced purchases by the Soviet Union and East European countries. This was the result largely of higher imports by Algeria and E.E.C. countries.

Prices, however, did not reach the high level of the year before. In line with the general pattern for other cereals, durum prices rose to a peak in December 1974, and then underwent a gradual decline until the end of the crop year. This is shown in Table 14 which gives the Wheat Board's asking prices for No. 1 C.W. Amber Durum in the three export positions. However, the premium for durum over bread wheat remained large throughout the year.

TABLE 14

MONTHLY AVERAGE CASH ASKING PRICES FOR NO. 1 C.W. AMBER DURUM, IN STORE THUNDER BAY, IN STORE VANCOUVER, AND IN STORE ST. LAWRENCE PORTS

| Month | In Store Thunder Bay | In Store Vancouver | In Store St. Lawrence Ports |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | (cents per bushel) | |
| August, 1974 | 687 5/8 | 690 1/8 | 710 3/4 |
| September | 693 3/8 | 695 7/8 | 716 1/2 |
| October | 749 3/4 | 752 1/4 | 772 7/8 |
| November | 764 1/8 | 766 5/8 | 787 5/8 |
| December | 764 5/8 | 767 1/8 | 788 1/8 |
| January, 1975 | 757 3/4 | 760 1/4 | 781 1/4 |
| February | 711 3/4 | 714 1/4 | 735 1/4 |
| March | 711 1/2 | 714 | 735 |
| April | 716 1/8 | 719 5/8 | 740 5/8 |
| May | 717 1/8 | 723 3/4 | 744 3/4 |
| June | 652 3/4 | 659 3/8 | 680 3/8 |
| July | 614 3/4 | 625 5/8 | 642 3/8 |

Canadian durum exports totalled 52.2 million bushels in the 1974-75 crop year. The increase of 5.7 million bushels from the year before was due largely to higher exports to Italy and Algeria. Canadian durum exports, by country are shown in Table 15.

TABLE 15

CANADIAN DURUM WHEAT EXPORTS TO MAJOR DESTINATIONS IN 1973-74 AND 1974-75

| Destination | 1973-74 | 1974-75 |
|---|---|---|
| | (million bushels) | |
| Algeria | 13.6 | 20.7 |
| Italy | 9.6 | 19.7 |
| Germany, Federal Rep. of | 6.9 | 2.8 |
| Poland | 3.9 | 2.2 |
| Lebanon | 2.9 | — |
| U.S.S.R. | 2.4 | — |
| Switzerland | 2.4 | .5 |
| France | 1.2 | 1.7 |
| United Kingdom | 1.1 | .9 |
| Cuba | .5 | .7 |
| Japan | .3 | .5 |
| Belgium & Luxembourg | — | .5 |
| Netherlands | — | .3 |
| Portugal | — | .1 |
| Morocco | — | 1.4 |
| TOTAL | 46.5 | 52.0 |

Source: Canadian Grain Commission, CANADIAN GRAIN EXPORTS (crop years 1973-74 and 1974-75).

## EXPORTS OF BARLEY

As outlined in Part I of this report, the 1974-world feed grains situation was dominated by t serious shortfall in U.S. corn production. The s back in the U.S. corn crop more than account for the over-all drop of 24 million tons in wo feed grains production. Prices for all feed grai rose sharply during the fall of 1974 in the face what appeared to be a tight supply situatic Prices, however, levelled off when the U.S. gove ment intervened to limit corn exports and then b gan to decline when it became apparent that fe utilizaion in Norh America was well below forec levels.

The Canadian Wheat Board continued to s barley competitively on the international mar during the 1974-75 crop year and total expo were 12.5 million bushels above those the year b fore. As shown in Table 16 the largest increases Canadian barley sales occurred in shipments Italy, Poland, Iran, Spain, Switzerland and the U. However, the increase in exports to these co tries were partially offset by lower shipments to t Federal Republic of Germany, and the fact th such countries as the Soviet Union, Hungary a Turkey did not buy any Canadian barley in 1974-

The Board's pricing policies for export sa of barley in 1974-75 were similar to those wheat. As a general rule, the Board was active

TABLE 16

CANADIAN BARLEY EXPORTS BY AREAS AND COUNTRIES
CROP YEARS 1974-75 AND 1973-74

| ographic Areas<br>d Countries | Crop Year 1974-75 | | | Crop Year 1973-74 Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Barley | Malt | Total | |
| | | (bushels) | | |
| **ROPE** | | | | |
| Italy | 30,239,304 | — | 30,239,304 | 20,096,195 |
| Poland | 16,245,613 | — | 16,245,613 | 13,109,326 |
| Germany, Federal Republic of | 1,848,756 | — | 1,848,756 | 9,393,337 |
| U.S.S.R. | — | — | — | 6,766,601 |
| United Kingdom | 1,416,333 | 199,111 | 1,615,444 | 2,247,374 |
| Hungary | — | — | — | 1,364,458 |
| Netherlands | 1,078,194 | — | 1,078,194 | 972,020 |
| Germany, Dem. Rep. of | — | — | — | 857,500 |
| Belgium & Luxembourg | 760,138 | — | 760,138 | 746,760 |
| Malta | 206,694 | — | 206,694 | 166,834 |
| Greece | — | — | — | 93,333 |
| Switzerland | 1,751,705 | — | 1,751,705 | — |
| Iceland | 51,200 | — | 51,200 | — |
| Spain | 2,571,056 | — | 2,571,056 | — |
| Bulgaria | 1,293,180 | — | 1,293,180 | — |
| TAL EUROPE | 57,462,173 | 199,111 | 57,661,284 | 55,813,738 |
| **IA and OCEANIA** | | | | |
| Japan | 36,233,641 | 3,605,233 | 39,838,874 | 39,736,084 |
| Israel | 8,211,796 | — | 8,211,796 | 7,555,738 |
| Iran | 9,222,890 | — | 9,222,890 | 2,458,577 |
| Turkey | — | — | — | 1,565,783 |
| Cyprus | — | — | — | 529,200 |
| Korea, Republic of | — | — | — | 221,459 |
| Philippines | — | — | — | 256,255 |
| Lebanon | 459,317 | — | 459,317 | — |
| TAL ASIA AND OCEANIA | 54,127,644 | 3,605,233 | 57,732,877 | 52,323,096 |
| **RICA** | | | | |
| Algeria | 1,501,325 | — | 1,501,325 | 1,067,084 |
| Morocco | 137,645 | — | 137,645 | 535,555 |
| TAL AFRICA | 1,638,970 | — | 1,638,970 | 1,602,639 |
| **STERN HEMISPHERE** | | | | |
| United States | 15,658,082 | 2,050,964 | 17,709,046 | 13,812,630 |
| Peru | 801,313 | 116,111 | 917,424 | 1,537,106 |
| Cuba | 510,048 | — | 510,048 | 495,581 |
| Leeward & Windward Is. | — | — | — | 461,652 |
| Venezuela | — | 524,087 | 524,087 | 246,868 |
| Nicaragua | — | 183,562 | 183,562 | 226,111 |
| El Salvador | — | 116,839 | 116,839 | 214,635 |
| Costa Rica | — | 111,568 | 111,568 | 173,095 |
| Dominican Republic | — | 240,610 | 240,610 | 143,612 |

| Geographic Areas and Countries | Crop Year 1974-75 Barley | Malt | Total | Crop Ye 1973-74 Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | (bushels) | | |
| WESTERN HEMISPHERE (cont'd.) | | | | |
| Brazil | — | 370,362 | 370,362 | 116,11 |
| Honduras Republic | — | — | — | 102,93 |
| Puerto Rico | — | 168,303 | 168,303 | 94,78 |
| Panama | — | 51,964 | 51,964 | 54,99 |
| Barbados | — | 17,423 | 17,423 | 22,40 |
| Guatemala | — | 6,117 | 6,117 | 15,27 |
| Trinidad & Tobago | — | — | — | 15,27 |
| British Honduras | — | — | — | 7,33 |
| Jamaica | — | 393,407 | 393,407 | — |
| Belize | — | 38,836 | 38,836 | — |
| TOTAL WESTERN HEMISPHERE | 16,969,443 | 4,390,153 | 21,359,596 | 17,740,40 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 130,198,23 | 8,194,497 | 138,392,727 | 127,479,88 |

SOURCE: Canadian Grain Commission, CANADIAN GRAIN EXPORTS (Crop Years 1974-75 and 1973-74).

a seller only when prices appeared reasonable in terms of the over-all supply and demand picture. While feed barley prices are normally somewhat lower on a pound-for-pound basis than those for corn, with the unusual market conditions in 1974-75 there were times when the Wheat Board was able to sell feed barley at a premium over U.S. corn. This was partly due to some buyer concern over the availability of U.S. corn.

However, as outlined earlier, because of the extended shipping delays that occurred during the crop year, particularly in the fall of 1974, the Wheat Board was not able to take full advantage of the active market that existed during the first four months of the crop year. This contributed to the many frustrations that were encountered during the period.

## OATS

Production of oats in Canada in 1974-75, totalling 254 million bushels, was 22 percent below that of the previous year. As in the past, the bulk of the oats harvested in 1974 were used on farms. Producer deliveries of oats totalled 36.3 million bushels during the 1974-75 crop year. Of this total, 20.9 million bushels were delivered to the Wheat Board and 15.4 million bushels were delivered on the open market.

Canadian exports of oats have been very small for several years. Exports in 1974-75 totalled only 1,415,425 bushels (including oat products). The destinations of 1974-75 oat exports are shown in Table 17.

TABLE 17
CANADIAN OATS EXPORTS BY AREAS AND COUNTRIES
CROP YEARS 1974-75 AND 1973-74

| Geographic Areas and Countries | Crop Year 1974-75 | Crop Ye 1973-7 |
|---|---|---|
| | (bushels) | |
| **EUROPE** | | |
| United Kingdom | 210,000 | — |
| Fed. Rep. of Germany | 135,327 | — |
| TOTAL EUROPE | 345,327 | — |
| **WESTERN HEMISPHERE** | | |
| United States | 264,704 | 57,9 |
| Venezuela | 556,284 | 400,7 |
| Cuba | 210,736 | 341,3 |
| TOTAL WESTERN HEMISPHERE | 1,031,724 | 800,0 |
| TOTAL ALL COUNTRIES | 1,377,051 | 800,0 |
| Rolled Oats and Oatmeal (bushel equivalent) | 30,820 | 15,7 |
| Seed Oats | 7,554 | 23,1 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 1,415,425 | 838,9 |

Source: Canadian Grain Commission, CANADIAN GRAIN EXPORTS, 1974-75 and 1973-74 and Statistics, COAR GRAINS REVIEW, August, 1975.

Although total oat exports increased from la year, they represented only 4 percent of total pr ducer deliveries. The balance was used for dome tic purposes. An outline of the Board's participatic in the domestic feed grains market follows.

## nestic Wheat Prices

The federal government's two-price system for eat used for human consumption in Canada was roduced September 11, 1973. Under this system e return to producers for wheat sales is set at a ximum of $5.00 per bushel and a minimum of 25 per bushel for No. 1 Canada Western Red ring wheat, 13% protein, basis Thunder Bay. e return on durum is set at a maximum of $7.50 bushel for No. 1 Amber Durum, basis Thunder y, while the minimum is $3.25 per bushel. Prices d by Canadian mills under this policy are fixed at 25 per bushel for Red Spring wheat and range m a minimum of $3.25 to a ceiling of $5.75 per hel for the top durum grade. The difference be- en the mill price and the maximum return to ducers, amounting to a maximum of $1.75 per hel in both cases, is payable to the Wheat ard by the federal government and becomes t of the Board's pool accounts. The govern- nt's payment of $1.75 per bushel declines or appears when market prices fall below the max- m.

## nestic Feed Grains Policy

Sales of western feed grains for use as animal ds within Canada were removed from Wheat ard jurisdiction and placed on the open market he start of the 1974-75 crop year. This change the follow-up to the federal government's in- n policy which had been in effect for most of 1973-74 crop year.

The Wheat Board's position from the start of new policy was that as an open market opera- it should be allowed to function without inter- nce or price influence from the Board through zation of any stocks being held by the Board export purposes. It was recognized, however, as the sole holder of commercial stocks of l grains at the time the new policy came into ct on August 1, 1974, the Wheat Board would e to supply enough grain to meet domestic ds until the open market became self-sustain- Originally, it had been expected that this point ld be reached by October, but because of the nded work stoppages, it was not possible to ntain an adequate movement of domestic feed ns until the end of the calendar year. As a re- the Board continued to participate in the do- tic market on an exchange of futures basis December 31, 1974. The Board also provided the companies with Board stocks at Thunder Bay on a switch basis against domestic feed grain stocks held by them in country elevators and permitted switches of Board stocks for company-owned stocks between delivery points in the country up to October 23, 1974.

The Board discontinued its active participation in the feed wheat and feed barley market on January 10, 1975. At the same time, the Board announced it would continue to supply both feed wheat and feed barley as required either at Thunder Bay or in country positions on a flat price basis with the price related directly to the export price. However, since it appeared that the total available supplies of oats were required for the domestic market, the Board agreed to continue to offer its stocks of oats into the domestic market against an exchange of futures.

At the request of the Country Elevators Association, the Board reinstituted country switching within a province on February 25, 1975 on the basis of a minimum quantity of 2,000 bushels to permit the Trade to service the requirements of local feeders. Again at the request of the Association, the 2,000-bushel limitation was lowered to 1,000 bushels on April 17, and interprovincial switching was permitted on May 20, 1975.

In addition to sales into the domestic feed market, the Board sold barley to maltsters on an exchange of futures basis throughout the 1974-75 crop year. This policy did not work well largely because the futures market is a reflection of the feed grains market rather than that for malting barley. Consequently, with the start of the 1975-76 crop year on August 1, 1975, the Board began offering barley to maltsters only on a flat basis. At the same time milling oats for human consumption also was offered only on a flat basis. Feed oats continued to be offered on an exchange of futures basis until October 27, 1975 when the Board discontinued all participation in the futures market.

Essentially, the Board made significant sales of feed wheat and feed barley into the domestic market at two specific periods during the 1974-75 crop year. Firstly, at the beginning of the crop year before the open market became self-generating. These sales were made primarily on an exchange of futures basis. Secondly, towards the end of the crop year when the open market price for wheat fell below the Board's initial price for feed wheat,

| | Feed Wheat | Feed Oats | Feed Barley | T |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | (million bushels) | | |
| Deliveries to open market | 13.8 | 15.4 | 41.7 | 7 |
| Open market stocks July 31, 1975 | 2.3 | 4.8 | 5.4 | 1 |
| Open market stocks used | 11.5 | 10.6 | 36.3 | 5 |
| Board sales to domestic feed market | 13.9 | 13.9 | 7.6 | 3 |
| Total feed grain utilization | 25.4 | 24.5 | 43.9 | 9 |

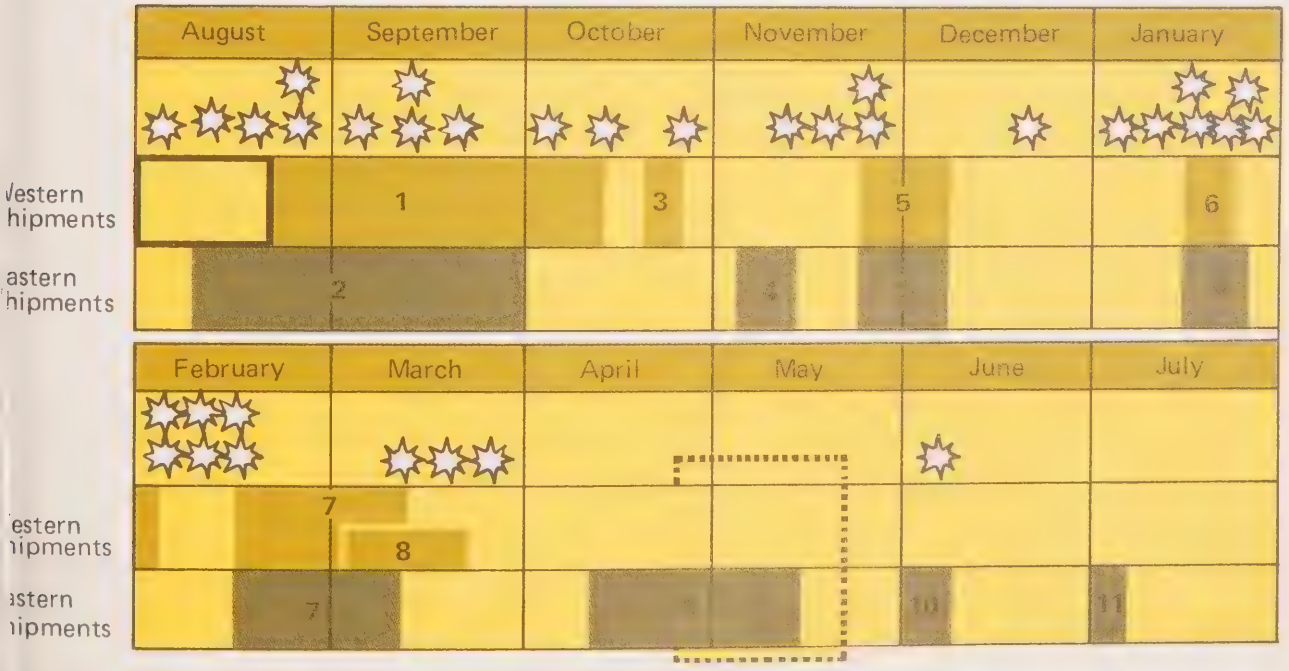
and did not generate enough supplies on its own. It was evident at that time that producers were anticipating a better total return from the Board for both feed wheat and feed barley and were not delivering to the open market. These sales were made on a flat basis. As stated earlier, the Board sold significant quantities of feed oats into the dome market on an exchange of futures basis thro the crop year. Table 18 shows the quantities western feed grains sold to the domestic ma during the 1974-75 crop year.

# PART III
# THE SUPPLY AND TRANSPORTATION OF CANADIAN GRAIN

Adverse weather conditions took their toll on th the size and quality of the 1974 Prairie crop. A duction in total acreage and a substantial drop in erage yield combined to produce a Prairie grain op of 1,123 million bushels, the smallest since 70. The drop in wheat production alone amount- to over 100 million bushels. Combined with the duced size of the crop was a significant reduc- n in quality, particularly in wheat. The quantity red spring wheat qualifying for the top two ades was substantially below normal while, at e other end of the scale, unusually large quanti- s of wheat fell into the No. 3 Canada Utility ade. Similar quality patterns were apparent in e durum, oats and barley crops. In addition, due the late, wet autumn, a large portion of the airie crop was harvested in a high moisture con- ion.

As outlined in Part II, these conditions had a ect bearing on the level of Canadian grain ex- rts in 1974-75. They also influenced the type of nsportation decisions taken by the Board during the course of the crop year. For one thing, the movement of tough and damp grain harvested in 1974 had to be limited early in the year to avoid plugging terminal drying facilities and interfering with the movement of other grains. Then later in the year, producer deliveries were so low there were times when the Board's ability to meet contract commitments was being threatened. This was particularly the case with high-grade wheat. Special programs had to be undertaken to free all available stocks of high-grade wheat and to move dwindling supplies in the country into forward position.

These problems were aggravated by an extensive series of shipping disruptions during the crop year, the majority caused by labor-management disputes in various sectors of the grain handling and transportation system. The extent of the strikes and shipping delays that occurred in 1974-75 are shown in Chart 6. Based on a five-day work week and excluding holidays, strikes and slowdowns in various parts of the system affected grain shipments on 143 out of 220 working days in the crop




West Coast Grain Handlers
-work to rule 9 days
-strike 36 days
ike engineers and mates
rike—36 days
d. Grain Inspectors
est Coast 2-day walk-out

4. Grain Inspectors Thunder Bay 2-day walk-out
5. Fed. Grain Inspectors strike—9 days
6. CNR Engineers book off 5 to 6 days
7. Fed. Grain Weighmen and Samplers strike—25 days
8. West Coast Longshoremen strike—19 days
9 & 10. Longshoremen at Montreal Trois Rivieres & Quebec strike—total 33 days
11. Pilots Strike at Baie Comeau — 5 days

Shows period when soft road beds limited branch line traffic

Derailments affecting mainline grain shipments.

year. This represents 65 percent of the working time. Shipments to Vancouver were shut down completely for 81 working days and those to Thunder Bay and the St. Lawrence were slowed or stopped for 77 working days.

These two major factors — the poor crop and the prolonged shipping delays — combined to reduce Canadian grain exports during 1974-75 to 567.5 million bushels, 30.2 million bushels lower than in the previous crop year. Sharply reduced exports through the West Coast and, to a lesser degree, through St. Lawrence ports were offset to some extent by increased shipments from Thunder Bay, the Atlantic and Churchill. Table 19 compares 1974-75 and 1973-74 overseas export clearances by port area.

Even the lower level of exports realized during 1974-75 was possible only by substantially drawing down the carryover of Canadian grain. At the close of the crop year, total supplies in farm and commercial position amounted to 596.8 million bushels, the lowest level in 13 years. Supplies of wheat, at 295.3 million bushels, were the lowest in 23 years. As a reflection of the shortage of high-grade wheat, only about 26 percent of spring wheat commercial position at the close of the crop y consisted of the top two grades, No. 1 and 2 C. and all of it was required for shipment in the ea months of the 1975-76 crop year before new cr supplies were available.

The shortage of high-grade spring wheat a durum was of particular concern during the ea spring of 1975. A number of steps had to be tak by the Wheat Board to compensate for the sl rate of farm deliveries relative to sales comm ments. The Board authorized shipments of hig grade spring wheat to the West Coast from as east as Manitoba and shipments of durum wh from Alberta to Thunder Bay. The rail car sup was concentrated in those areas where the larg stocks of high-grade wheat and durum were lcoa to ensure that ample elevator space for further liveries was always available. Elevator manage through their companies, were asked to cont individual farmers and encourage them to deli their high-grade wheat as quickly as possible.

Special arrangements were also made with Canadian milling industry to free all stocks of hi

[illegible] 1974-75 AND 1973-74
[illegible]
[illegible] of bushels)

| | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | March | April | May | June | July | To |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| West Coast | 14,397 | 3,449 | 14,777 | 18,823 | 22,287 | 24,744 | 11,319 | 3,754 | 32,736 | 28,060 | 17,078 | 18,348 | 209, |
| | **18,931** | **11,780** | **24,907** | **23,405** | **20,006** | **20,489** | **16,287** | **22,760** | **25,770** | **28,101** | **19,114** | **21,109** | **252,** |
| Churchill | 6,135 | 9,013 | 7,589 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 22, |
| | **7,386** | **6,228** | **5,172** | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | **18,** |
| Thunder Bay & St. Lawrence | 31,608 | 16,840 | 35,061 | 25,282 | 29,212 | 3,236 | 180 | 900 | 16,299 | 48,850 | 32,630 | 30,332 | 270, |
| | **36,064** | **21,376** | **28,492** | **34,995** | **30,965** | **1,912** | **1** | **961** | **11,246** | **31,712** | **35,816** | **35,527** | **269** |
| Atlantic | 289 | — | 752 | — | 722 | 5,026 | 10,906 | 5,989 | 4,817 | 1,171 | — | — | 29 |
| | **269** | — | — | — | 123 | 3,497 | 6,299 | **8,215** | **2,724** | **203** | **446** | **531** | **22** |
| TOTAL | 52,428 | 29,302 | 58,179 | 44,105 | 52,221 | 33,006 | 22,405 | 10,643 | 53,852 | 78,081 | 49,708 | 48,680 | 532 |
| | **62,650** | **39,385** | **58,572** | **58,400** | **51,096** | **25,900** | **22,587** | **31,936** | **39,740** | **60,016** | **55,378** | **57,167** | **578** |

ade wheat which were not immediately required. veral mills released some of their suppies to as- t the Board in meeting its export commitments. addition, Canadian mills were required to utilize . 3 C.W. spring wheat, at a rate of 10 percent of ir total milled product, in the manufacture of ur from July 1, 1974, until the shortage of No. 1 d No. 2 C.W.R.S. was alleviated.

The movement of tough and damp grain o called for special measures during the course the 1974-75 crop year. A fall survey of elevator nagers indicated that roughly 36 percent of all eat, oats and barley available for delivery in 74-75 was in a tough or damp condition. Initially, mers were urged to dry as much of the high- isture grain as possible locally, in order to avoid ngesting terminal drying facilities and slowng movement of dry grains. Then, in January, the ard's trucking program to interior terminals was ncentrated almost entirely on the movement of h-moisture grain for drying and cleaning in pre- ration for forward shipment. However, the exten- e shipping delays during the crop year reduced amount of grain that could be dried commer- lly and two additional measures had to be taken the Board in late April. In order to ensure that reater volume of the grades needed to meet ex- rt commitments was dried, the Board, on April limited the movement of high-moisture grain m country elevators to No. 1, 2 and 3 Red Spring eat and durum wheat. Shortly afterwards, the ard issued a second public appeal to farmers dry more tough and damp grain locally.

The poor crop of 1974 and the prolonged series shipping disruptions affected grain shipments a number of other ways. This is outlined more y in the following sections.

## Crop: Development, Size and Quality

The 1974 Prairie grain crop suffered from ad- se weather conditions in virtually every stage of elopment from seeding to harvest. A late, wet ing delayed the start of seeding operations until middle to end of May and reduced seeded eage. Hot, dry June weather advanced crops siderably but depleted soil moisture reserves that by early July the southern Prairies were in d of rain. Mid-July rainfall eased moisture con- ons in some regions, but other areas remained ly dry. Rain in August delayed crop ripening the start of harvesting operations. Severe frost hit large areas of the Prairies early in September before the crop had fully matured, markedly down- grading quality. Finally, cool wet weather in early autumn delayed the completion of harvest in many areas until late October.

As a result, the total Prairie crop fell to 1,123 million bushels, 18 percent below the 1973 level. Wheat production alone dropped 109 million bush- els, to 465 million bushels. Barley fell to 379 mil- lion bushels and oats to 198 million bushels from 444 and 273 million bushels, respectively, in 1973. The reduction in crop size was a reflection both of reduced acreage and of a substantial drop in aver- age yield.

The poor weather also resulted in a sharp drop in quality. Table 20 shows the grade pattern of deliveries of wheat, oats and barley to the Wheat Board during the 1974-75 crop year. The grade pat- tern is similar for each grain. Only about 38 percent of spring wheat deliveries during 1974-75 quali- fied for the two top grades, No. 1 and 2 C.W.R.S., compared to 82 percent in 1973-74, while nearly 31 percent of 1974-75 deliveries fell into the lowest grade, No. 3 Canada Utility. Similarly, only about 10 percent of barley deliveries fell into the row grades as compared to about 15 percent the pre- vious crop year, Deliveries of high-grade oats were also low. Less than 5 percent of oats deliveries in 1974-75 graded No. 3 C.W. or better as compared to 10 percent in the previous year.

**TABLE 20**

**GRADE PATTERN OF PRAIRIE DELIVERIES**

**1974-75 CROP YEAR**

| WHEAT (excluding Durum) | | DURUM WHEAT | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 C.W.R.S. | 18.8% | 1 C.W.A.D. | .7% |
| 2 C.W.R.S. | 19.4 | 2 C.W.A.D. | 16.4 |
| 3 C.W.R.S. | 26.5 | 3 C.W.A.D. | 15.0 |
| 1 & 2 C.U. | 2.6 | Ex. 4 & 4 C.W.A.D. | 40.8 |
| 3 C.U. | 30.8 | 5 C.W.A.D. | 27.0 |
| Other | 1.9 | Other | .1 |
| TOTAL | 100% | TOTAL | 100% |
| **BARLEY** | | **OATS** | |
| 1 & 2 C.W. Six Row | 6.5% | 2 C.W. | .1% |
| 1 & 2 C.W. Two-Row | 3.9 | Ex. 3 & 3 C.W. | 4.5 |
| 1 Feed | 56.6 | Ex. 1 Feed | 2.1 |
| 2 Feed | 18.8 | 1 Feed | 79.2 |
| 3 Feed | 14.0 | 2 Feed | 9.3 |
| Other | .2 | 3 Feed | 4.5 |
| TOTAL | 100% | Other | .3 |
| | | TOTAL | 100% |

The Canadian Grain Commission reported an average protein content of 13.5 percent for the 1974 Red Spring wheat crop. This was slightly higher than the average of 13.3 percent for the 1973 crop, but lower than the long-term average of 13.7 percent for the 20-year period 1954-73.

| Grain | July 31 1970 | July 31 1971 | July 31 1972 | July 31 1973 | July 31 1974 | July 197 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | (million bushels) | | | |
| Wheat | 540.0 | 392.0 | 308.0 | 110.0 | 75.0 | 55 |
| Oats | 113.0 | 75.0 | 78.0 | 52.0 | 45.0 | 35 |
| Barley | 120.0 | 55.0 | 76.0 | 82.0 | 60.0 | 45 |
| Rye | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 1.6 | 2.5 | 3 |
| Flaxseed | 1.2 | 9.2 | 6.0 | .6 | 1.5 | 2 |
| Rapeseed | .2 | .2 | 16.3 | .4 | 1.5 | 4 |
| TOTAL | 779.7 | 536.8 | 489.8 | 246.6 | 185.5 | 145 |

SOURCE: STATISTICS CANADA

| Grain | July 31 1970 | July 31 1971 | July 31 1972 | July 31 1973 | July 31 1974 | July 197 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | (million bushels) | | | |
| Wheat | 466.0 | 339.3 | 272.3 | 250.4 | 289.7 | 235 |
| Oats | 18.3 | 34.2 | 22.3 | 14.7 | 19.4 | 25 |
| Barley | 78.1 | 82.6 | 89.8 | 105.0 | 142.4 | 137 |
| Rye | 5.9 | 7.5 | 10.3 | 8.7 | 8.0 | 9 |
| Flaxseed | 5.4 | 16.1 | 10.0 | 7.1 | 6.4 | 6 |
| Rapeseed | 3.5 | 10.8 | 26.8 | 20.3 | 10.9 | 13 |
| TOTAL | 577.2 | 490.5 | 431.5 | 406.2 | 476.8 | 427 |

SOURCE: STATISTICS CANADA

Estimated commercial and farm stocks of grain at July 31, 1970 to 1975 are shown in Tables 21 and 22. Total wheat stocks fell from 370 million bushels at the start of the 1974-75 crop year to 295 million bushels at the close. This was the lowest wheat carryover in 23 years. Barley stocks fell to 188.5 million bushels from 208.4 million bushels at the start of the crop year, while closing oats stocks fell to 73.4 million bushels from 77.4 million at July 31 1974. Total grain stocks at the close of the 1974-75 crop year were the lowest in 13 years.

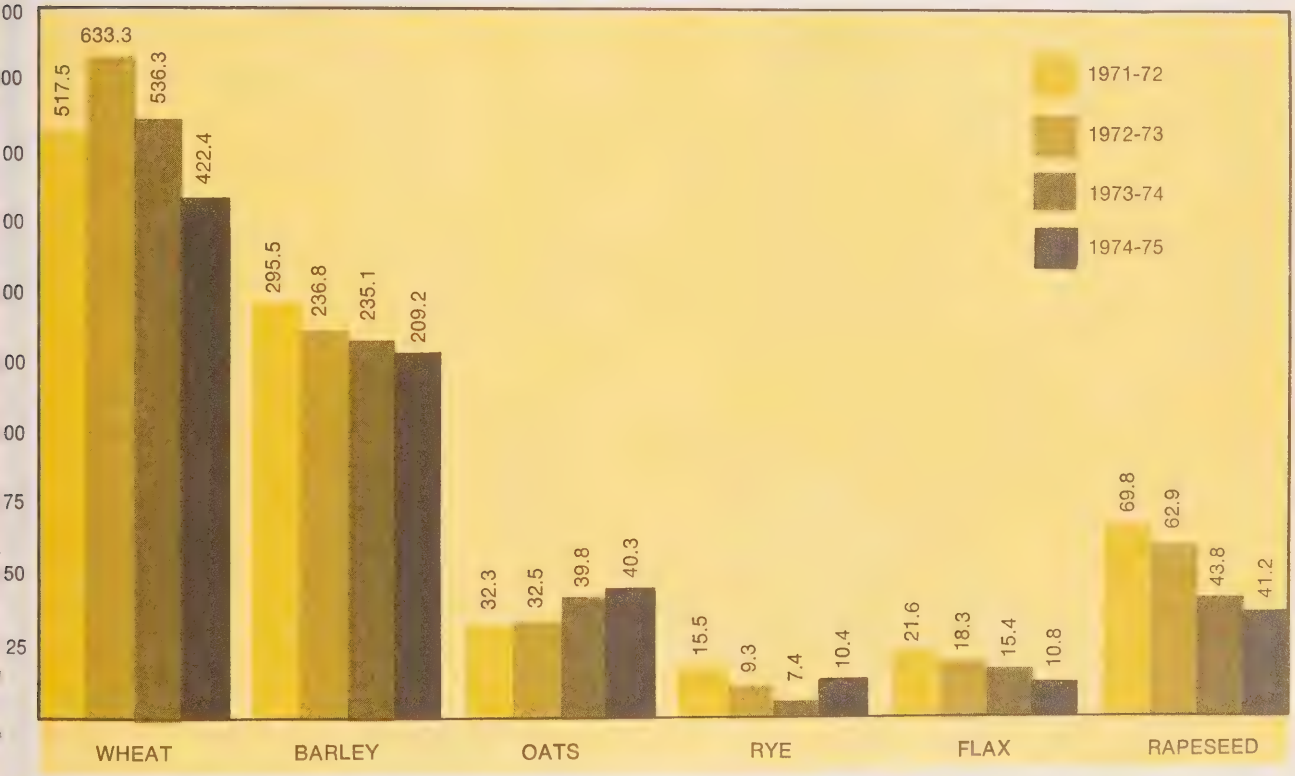
As a consequence of the drop in production, Prairie grain deliveries in 1974-75 fell 16 percent below those of the previous crop year, to 734.4 million bushels, the lowest level since 1969-70. A four-year comparison of farm deliveries of all grains to elevator facilities in Western Canada is given Chart 7. This shows that deliveries of wheat alo in 1974-75 fell more than 100 million bushels bel the 1973-74 level.

Delivery quotas for all grains were set at co parably high levels at the start of the 1974-75 cr year. The quota levels at selected dates are sho in Table 23. Oats and No. 1 C.W. Red Spring whe were placed on an open quota as early as Nove ber 4, 1974, and the quota on all grades of duru and on No. 3 Red Spring wheat was open by Jan ary 24, 1975.

Despite the high quota levels, farm deliveri of all grains were slow until late in the crop ye The rate of producer deliveries during speci periods in the 1974-75 crop year was influenced adverse weather conditions and by the transport tion delays described earlier. As a result, rough 30 percent of the grain delivered in the entire cr

ar came in during the last 6 weeks. The low rate high-grade wheat and durum deliveries was par-ularly critical. Commercial supplies of these ains were so limited in early spring that the ard had great difficulty in meeting its export mmitments. On February 18, the Board publicy pealed to producers to deliver these grains as soon as weather conditions permitted. When supplies remained restricted in early April, the Board announced termination dates on spring wheat and durum quotas in effect at that time. Weekly wheat deliveries nearly doubled during the last two weeks before the termination date (May 16), but wet weather conditions delayed the lifting of road bans

(MILLIONS OF BUSHELS)




| | Aug. 12 1974 | Dec. 5 1974 | April 4 1975 | May 9 1975 | July 14 1975 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| d Red Spring Wheat | 3 | 1 C.W.-open<br>2 & lower-10 | open<br>(3 C.U.-7) | open<br>(3 C.U.-7) | open |
| um Wheat | 3 | 15 | open | open | open |
| ty Types of Wheat | 3 | 10 | 10 | 10 | open |
| erta Red Winter Wheat | 3 | 10 | open | open | open |
| White Spring Wheat | 3 | 10 | 10 | 10 | open |
| ey | 3 | 3 | 10 | 10 | open |
| s | 10 | open | open | open | open |

so that many farmers could not deliver by the deadline. The termination dates were cancelled and delivery of these grains was placed on an open quota.

Shipments of high-grade spring and durum wheat were given priority during much of the crop year. However, sales of all grains and grades picked up rapidly during the latter part of the crop year and the Board was able to open the quotas on grains before the end of July. Barley was plac on an open quota on June 23 and an open quo on Utility grades of wheat was authorized July 1

There were no delivery quotas on rye, flaxsee rapeseed or on domestic feed grains during t 1974-75 crop year.

## [illegible] ELEVATOR SHIPMENTS

| | 1974-75 | | | | 1973-74 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Man. | Sask. | Alta. | Pr. Prov. | Man. | Sask. | Alta. | Pr. Prc |
| | | | (million bushels) | | | | | |
| Wheat | 53.8 | 260.8 | 99.2 | 413.9 | 57.7 | 316.5 | 100.7 | 475. |
| Durum | 2.0 | 48.3 | 6.9 | 57.2 | 2.0 | 44.9 | 4.5 | 51. |
| Oats | 10.1 | 11.9 | 12.8 | 34.8 | 14.8 | 10.2 | 12.5 | 37. |
| Barley | 38.2 | 91.4 | 93.6 | 223.3 | 44.5 | 93.0 | 77.3 | 214. |
| Rye | 1.5 | 2.9 | 3.8 | 8.2 | 1.5 | 3.4 | 2.7 | 7. |
| Flaxseed | 4.9 | 4.4 | 1.6 | 10.9 | 5.6 | 6.7 | 2.0 | 14. |
| Rapeseed | 4.1 | 12.1 | 12.6 | 28.9 | 4.6 | 14.7 | 13.8 | 33. |
| TOTAL | 114.8 | 431.8 | 230.6 | 777.2 | 130.7 | 489.4 | 213.5 | 833. |

SOURCE: 1974-75: Canadian Grain Commission; previous year: Statistics Canada — Grain Trade of Canada.

### [illegible]

Country elevator shipments during the 1974-75 crop year fell to 777.2 million bushels, seven percent lower than in the previous crop year. This is shown in Table 24.

About 57 percent, or 438.7 million bushels, of grain shipped from country elevators in 1974-75 was destined for Thunder Bay, while 24 percent (188.8 million bushels) of all shipments went to the Pacific Coast. Country elevator shipments to Churchill amounted to 20.2 million bushels.

### [illegible]

The effect of prolonged shipping disruptions on Canadian grain exports during 1974-75 was most apparent at the West Coast. Overseas clearances of Canadian grain from the Pacific amounted to 209.8 million bushels, 17 percent lower than in the previous crop year and 40 percent below the record level of 349.0 million bushels in 1972-73.

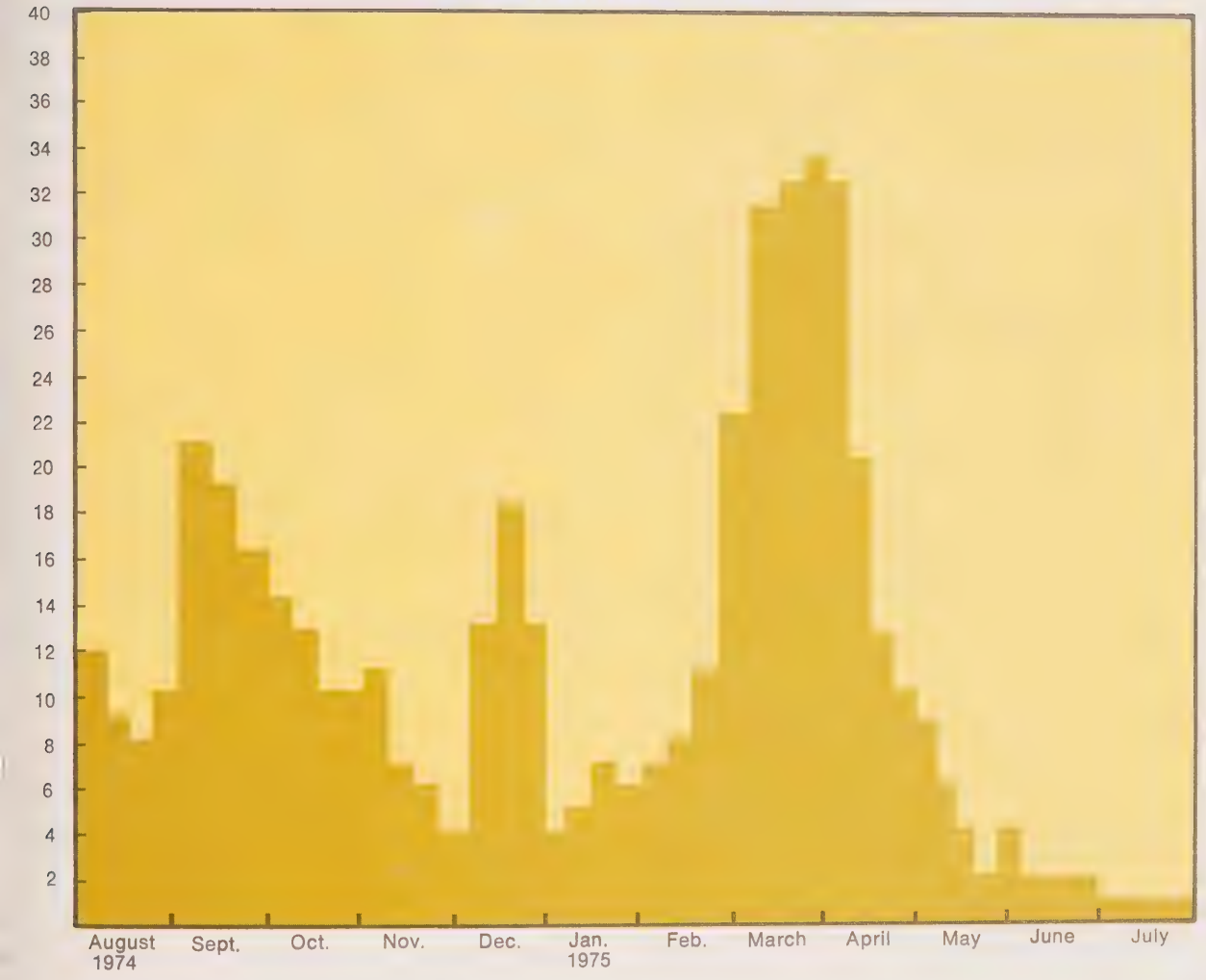
The shipping delays were reflected in the line-up of vessels waiting for grain at Vancouver during the course of the crop year. As shown in Chart 8, as many as 33 vessels were waiting for grain at the height of the strikes by federal weighmen and samplers and by West Coast longshoremen in March, 1975. The backlog of waiting vessels was reduced to a workable level 40 days after the conclusion of the two strikes through a dedicated effort on t part of all segments of the grain handling a transportation system.

Of total West Coast clearances in 1974- approximately 21 million bushels were shipp through Prince Rupert. This port was not affect by the grain handlers strike at Vancouver.

### [illegible] Bay and the St. Lawrence

Shipping disruptions on the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River ports restricted overseas gra exports through these areas during 1974-75. total, 270.4 million bushels of grain were export from Thunder Bay and the St. Lawrence, sligh more than the low level of the previous year. deferring some export contracts and by borrowi stocks from domestic shippers to cover other co mitments, the Board was able to avoid serio delays during the weeks when shipments we restricted by labor-management disputes. A hi level of grain clearances in the last four months the crop year helped to compensate for some the delays experienced earlier in 1974-75.

The strike by Lake Vessel Mates and Engine from August 8 to September 5 resulted in the lo of 34 working days on the Great Lakes and s verely reduced shipments from Thunder Bay duri




t period. Clearances from Thunder Bay fell from million bushels in July to 15.6 in August and 8.6 September. While Thunder Bay shipments were upted, the Board was able to supplement stocks he St. Lawrence by undertaking a unit train pro- m from the interior terminals at Saskatoon and ose Jaw.

Shipments from Thunder Bay ground to a halt in from November 23 to December 5, 1974, due strike by federal government grain inspectors. strike was preceded by a two-day walkout on ember 1 and 2.

With the mild winter of 1974-75, two records e established on the Great Lakes. The last ves- to clear Thunder Bay prior to the close of navigation sailed on January 17, 1975, the latest clearance on record. The earliest opening of the Great Lakes was realized slightly over two months later, on March 25.

In the absence of labor disputes on the Great Lakes during the last four months of the crop year, grain clearances improved dramatically, helping to offset earlier losses. During this period, 211.9 million bushels of grain cleared the port, 47 percent of total clearances during the crop year. Thunder Bay terminals worked double and triple shifts, particularly during the latter weeks of the crop year, in an all-out effort to dry the large quantities of tough and damp grain which had moved in from counry elevators.

In the St. Lawrence, a strike by longshoremen at the ports of Montreal, Three Rivers and Quebec City, which began March 31, and lasted until May 12. Domestic feed manufacturers in Eastern Canada experienced some difficulty during this period in getting supplies from Montreal and Quebec City. While these ports were strike-bound, export shipments were channelled through the ports of Sorel, Baie Comeau and Port Cartier. In this way, the shipping program was kept current despite some congestion. The congestion cleared quickly at the conclusion of the strike, although some vessels encountered delays in loading due to a shortage of specific grades of wheat. Most loading, however, proceeded without delay.

For the crop year as a whole, a total of 238.8 million bushels of grain were exported through the St. Lawrence ports, compared to 248.9 million bushels in 1973-74.

Export shipments through the Atlantic ports of Saint John and Halifax totalled 29.7 million bushels during the 1974-75, 33 percent higher than in the previous year. The increase helped to offset reductions in grain exports from other port areas.

The Atlantic shipping season normally gets underway after the close of navigation on the Great Lakes, when the two major railways are able to transfer equipment from the Thunder Bay program. Grain is then railed to the Atlantic from Georgian Bay and Upper Lake Ports where stocks have been built up during the navigation season.

The 1975 Atlantic season began January 6 and concluded May 29. Neither of the Atlantic ports was affected by the strike by federal weighmen and samplers.

Export clearances through the port of Churchill in the 1974 shipping season were 21 per cent higher than in 1973. As shown in Table 25, shipments totalled 22.7 million bushels, all but half a million bushels being barley. This compares with shipments of about 9 million bushels of barley and 9.7 million bushels of wheat in the previous season.

Some problems were created during the 1974 shipping season by the large quantities of tough and damp grain located in the area that normally supplies Churchill. Since there are no drying facilities at the Churchill terminal, on-farm and local drying in the Churchill shipping area was encou aged. In addition, increased use was made of t interior terminal at Saskatoon to clean and sto back-up grain supplies for the Churchill moveme

In total, 20 vessels cleared the port of Churc during the 1974 season. The first vessel arriv August 11, the latest arrival in more than 20 yea and the last vessel sailed October 23. Among t problems encountered during the season were hi winds, which at times delayed vessel arrivals, loa ings and departures, and a breakdown in hyd service at the port.

TABLE 26

CHURCHILL — 1974 SHIPPING SEASON
VESSEL CLEARANCES TO COUNTRY OF DESTINATION

| Country | No. of Vessels | Wheat | (bushels) Barley | Tota |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bulgaria | 1 | —— | 922,880.0 | 922,88 |
| Iran | 1 | —— | 1,353,333.3 | 1,353,33 |
| Italy | 7 | —— | 8,893,010.0 | 8,893,01 |
| Lebanon | 1 | —— | 666,010.5 | 666,01 |
| Poland | 8 | —— | 9,337,077.3 | 9,337,07 |
| Spain/Bulgaria | 1 | —— | 1,013,600.0 | 1,013,60 |
| United Kingdom | 1 | 551,511.1 | —— | 551,51 |
| TOTAL | 20 | 551,511.1 | 22,185,911.1 | 22,737,42 |

Shipments of Prairie grain direct by rail fr Thunder Bay to eastern ports were sharply c tailed from the high level of the previous year a in fact, represented the smallest program since all-rail movement was inaugurated in 1972. Beg ning January 10, a total of 4.1 million bushels wheat and barley were railed to Montreal and Q bec City to build replace stocks, to replace sto which had been borrowed earlier in the crop y and to ensure that early spring export comm ments from the St. Lawrence would be met. T all-rail program was suspended during the str by Federal weighmen and samplers and was resumed following its conclusion. The total 19 movement compares with shipments of 14.8 mill bushels in 1973-74, of which 12.8 million bush went to Montreal and Quebec City and a furt 1.8 million bushels to the Atlantic ports of Hali and West Saint John.

Table 26 gives a complete breakdown of Board's 1974-75 winter rail program and Table shows the costs involved.

TABLE 28

1975 WINTER RAIL SHIPMENTS TO EASTERN CANADIAN PORTS

| | Wheat | Barley | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| | (bushels) | | |
| ebec | 1,819,160 | 764,265 | 2,583,425 |
| ntreal | 1,322,992 | 231,314 | 1,554,306 |
| TAL SHIPMENTS | 3,142,152 | 995,579 | 4,137,731 |

TABLE 27

DIRECT RAIL COSTS FROM THUNDER BAY TO EASTERN PORTS IN 1974-75

(cents per bushel)

| | Montreal | | Quebec | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wheat | Barley | Wheat | Barley |
| ward Elevation | 6.375 | 6.375 | 6.375 | 6.375 |
| ighing and Inspection | .230 | .200 | .230 | .200 |
| C.A.[1] Charges | .090 | .090 | .090 | .090 |
| rehouse Receipt Cancellation | .025 | .025 | .025 | .025 |
| Freight | 30.750 | 26.140 | 30.750 | 26.140 |
| tching Charges | .400 | .360 | .300 | .270 |
| ard Elevation | 1.850 | 1.850 | 1.850 | 1.850 |
| kerage | .125 | .125 | .125 | .125 |
| OTAL | 39.485 | 35.165 | 39.745 | 35.075 |

e Shippers Clearance Association

cking to Interior Terminals

A fairly extensive trucking program, involving movement of grain by commercial trucks from ntry points to government-owned interior terals, was undertaken during the winter of 1974- As shown in Table 28, a total of 16.1 million hels of spring wheat, durum and barley were ked to the five interior terminals in Saskatche- and Alberta. By comparison, about 21.3 mil- bushels of grain were trucked to interior terals in the previous crop year.

The purpose of the 1974-75 trucking program threefold. It was designed to help offset some ne transportation delays occurring as a result abor-management disputes in the grain indus- Secondly, by concentrating supplies of clean n in the interior terminals, the trucking pron helped speed the movement to export posi- of grains which were in limited supply and in ng demand, such as high-grade spring wheat durum. Finally, the drying facilities at the ir terminals were utilized to help reduce the ttities of tough and damp grain in the handling em.

The trucking program began October 28, with priority given to the movement of durum and high-grade spring wheat to the Moose Jaw and Lethbridge terminals. Shortly afterwards, trucking programs to Saskatoon, Calgary and Edmonton began. with movement concentrated on tough and damp grades of wheat and barley. High moisture grain was moved from within a 100-mile radius of each terminal.

TABLE 28 — TRUCKING PROGRAM 1974-75

| Interior Terminal | Wheat | Durum | Barley | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | (bushels) | | |
| Calgary | —— | —— | 2,653,063 | 2,653,063 |
| Edmonton | 2,692,187 | —— | —— | 2,692,187 |
| Lethbridge | 4,053,110 | —— | —— | 4,053,110 |
| Moose Jaw | 1,197,077 | 1,714,348 | 243,690 | 3,155,115 |
| Saskatoon | 3,584,053 | —— | —— | 3,584,053 |
| TOTAL | 11,526,427 | 1,714,348 | 2,896,753 | 16,137,528 |

Although the trucking program was originally scheduled to expire January 31, it was extended an additional month to ensure that sufficient supplies of clean, dry grain were available to meet heavy commitments for No. 3 Red Spring and No. 3 Utility wheat at the West Coast during March, April and

May. At the time of the extension, about 32 percent of No. 3 Red Spring and 27 percent of No. 3 C.U. arriving at the West Coast was unloading tough and damp. The last trucking orders were issued February 17.

Truck shipments to the terminal at Saskatoon, which started November 4, initially consisted of No. 2 and 3 Red Spring wheat, much of it tough and damp, and later of No. 3 Canada Utility. Truck shipments to Moose Jaw began October 28 and were initially designed to draw all available durum supplies from the adjacent area.

Subsequently the Moose Jaw program conc trated on the movement of tough and damp 3 C Shipments to the interior terminal at Lethbri began October 28 and consisted of No. 1 Spring wheat and Alberta Red Winter wheat. Sl ents to the terminal at Calgary began Novembe and consisted entirely of barley, including strai as well as tough and damp grades. Shipment the Edmonton terminal, started November 12, cluded tough and damp No. 3 C.U. and No. 3 Spring wheat for shipment to the West Coast.

Table 29 shows the costs involved in the 19 75 trucking program.

TABLE 29

COST OF TRUCKING TO INTERIOR TERMINALS — 1974-75

| | Calgary | Edmonton | Lethbridge | Moose Jaw | Saskatoon | Total | Per Bus |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Trucking Fees | $218,198.00 | $313,091.00 | $409,412.00 | $331,414.00 | $414,614.00 | $1,686,729.00 | 10.4 |
| Deduct Rail Freight Gains | 8,838.00 | 3,247.00 | 36,721.00 | 10,813.00 | 3,204.00 | 62,823.00 | .3 |
| Net Freight Costs | 209,360.00 | 309,844.00 | 372,691.00 | 320,601.00 | 411,410.00 | 1,623,906.00 | 10.0 |
| Diversion Charges | 3,026.00 | 6,233.00 | 5,656.00 | 1,338.00 | 10,021.00 | 26,274.00 | .1 |
| Interior Terminal Handling | 125,561.00 | 87,099.00 | 197,589.00 | 101,080.00 | 128,788.00 | 640,117.00 | 4.8 |
| Weighing and Inspection | 5,792.00 | 4,462.00 | 10,132.00 | 5,123.00 | 5,947.00 | 31,456.00 | .2 |
| TOTAL Additional Charges | $343,739.00 | $407,638.00 | $586,068.00 | $428,142.00 | $556,166.00 | $2,321,753.00 | 15.3 |

## Handling and Storage Rates

The 1974-75 crop year marked the introduction of a major change in the handling agreement between the Canadian Wheat Board and the country elevator companies. For the first time, the handling agreement covered only those charges associated with administrative services performed by the companies for the Board. As agreed by the Board and the companies, the rate for these services was set at one-half a cent per bushel.

Handling charges for Board grains, which had previously been included in the agreement, were now set by each elevator company within the maximum tariff set by the Canadian Grain Commission. The maximum country handling charge country elevator companies could levy on Board grains was set at 10.5 cents per bushel. Each elevator company then filed with the Grain Commission the actual handling tariff it intended to levy at its primary elevators durng the 1974-75 crop year. The country elevator handling tariff averaged 8¾ cents per bushel for wheat and barley and seven cents per bushel for oats.

As a further change, diversion charges on gr shipped to government-owned terminals in the terior, at Churchill and at Prince Rupert were c continued at the start of the 1974-75 crop ye Under the new tariff system, the Board's posit was that the maximum tariff established by Canadian Grain Commission should be at a su cient level to compensate the companies for loss of diversion charges. Previously divers charges ranged from 1½ to 3 cents per bushel were designed to compensate a company for minal earnings lost when grain was shipped t government-owned terminal rather than to a priv terminal.

Country and terminal storage rates for the m part were left unchanged by the Canadian G Commission from the previous crop year, be 1/30 cent per bushel per day for wheat, oats barley. However, the rates for grain stored in of the government-owned interior terminals w raised from 1/45 cent per bushel per day to 1 cent per bushel per day, effective April 1, 19 There was no change in terminal elevation ra

## ivery Quota Policies

The Wheat Board's delivery quota policies were dified somewhat for the 1974-75 crop year, gely to bring the quota system into line with anges in federal government policies.

The open market policy for domestic feed ins, implemented July 25, 1974, gave Western nadian grain producers the option of delivering d wheat, oats and barley either to the Wheat ard or to the open market. During 1974-75, de- ries of feed grains for domestic use, including iveries to mills, were not subject to delivery otas. The Wheat Board, however, retained the ogative of applying quotas to deliveries of these ins, in the event serious elevator congestion gan to develop. As it turned out, space in the intry elevator system remained adequate on the ole to handle feed grain deliveries without the essity of quotas.

In March, 1974 the Hon. Otto Lang, Minister sponsible for the Canadian Wheat Board, an- nced that deliveries of rye, flax and rapeseed ing 1974-75 would not be subject to delivery otas. Producers were able to deliver these crops time they chose, provided sufficient elevator ce was available. Land seeded to rye, flax and eseed remained part of a producer's total as- nable acres and could be allocated to the de- ry of wheat, oats and barley.

Producers applying for Wheat Board delivery mits were again asked to specify a primary and rnate delivery point for deliveries of grain to Wheat Board. As a change from previous years, vever, the primary and alternate points did not e to be within the same province. This change s made to comply with the federal government's nestic feed grains policy, which permitted pro- ers to select any two delivery points they wish- However, effective August 12, 1974, all delivery t restrictions were removed and producers e advised that they could deliver Board grains ny delivery point they chose.

Finally, producers who seeded new varieties of grain under contract to the Wheat Board were required to assign the acreage under contract to the delivery of those grains in the 1974-75 crop year. The new varieties of grain involved in the market development program were Glenlea and Pitic 62 wheat and Beacon and Klages barley. Other than these changes, the main features of the Wheat Board's quota policies remained unchanged for 1974-75. These were:

- Producers calculated their assignable acreage on the basis of a four-part formula. This consisted of land seeded to cereals and oilseeds, summerfallow, miscellaneous crops and perennial forage. Perennial forage acreage assigned by a producer could not exceed a third of the land held in the other three categories.
- Producers allocated their assignable acreage to the delivery of specific grains.
- Quotas were authorized for specific grains and, where necessary, grades of grain; quotas for wheat, oats and barley could be terminating.
- Producers were entitled to one general acreage change in the crop year.
- Producers were again able to select two delivery points. As already indicated, the points were not required to be within the same province.

## Hopper Cars

The purchase of 4,000 new grain hopper cars was announced by the Government of Canada in July, 1974. The hoppers, including 1,600 aluminum cars and 2,400 steel cars, were scheduled to come off the assembly lines in the latter months of 1975 and in 1976.

Together with the 2,000 hopper cars purchased by the federal government in the 1972-73 crop year, the cars ordered in 1974 will give Western Canadian producers a basic hopper fleet of 6,000 dedicated to the movement of grain.

Generally, the aluminum hopper cars can be operated on secondary main lines and branch lines, while the heavier steel cars are restricted to use on main and secondary main lines.

# PART IV
# OTHER
# OPERATIONS

## Market Development Contracts

The producer contracting program that is carried out as part of the Wheat Board's market development program was expanded in the 1974-75 crop year. This was done to ensure that the new varieties of wheat, oats and barley could be properly tested in Canada and by customers abroad. Market development, as opposed to sales, involves the longer term. It is an attempt to see what the future needs of our customers will be and how these needs can be met by farmers in Western Canada. The contracting program is a vital part of this effort and the Board wishes to express its appreciation to the farmers that took part in the market development program. The following table gives the breakdown of the contracting program that was carried out in 1975.

### 1975 Contract Program

| Variety | Contract Acreage |
|---|---|
| Glenlea Wheat | 437,000 |
| Norquay Wheat | 2,250 |
| Purple Wheat (unlicensed feed variety) | 377 |
| Wakooma Durum | 25,500 |
| Macoun Durum | 750 |
| Beacon Barley (unlicensed) | 43,000 |
| Klages Barley (unlicensed) | 7,000 |
| Hector Barley | 14,000 |
| TOTAL | 529,875 |

Market testing of utility wheats for food continued during the 1974-75 crop year. Harvest conditions, however, have been disappointing in the last two years and the production of most of the varieties under contract has not been adequate to provide the supplies needed to test market them in meaningful commercial quantities. The one excepton is Glenlea wheat, a variety developed initially as a feeding wheat at the University of Manitoba. This is one variety the Wheat Board has been able to market in cargo quantities. The main attraction of Glenlea is its exceptional gluten strength. Tests in Canada and in Europe have shown that Glenlea does not perform well when used by itself in modern baking plants. But it performs very well and improves both the loaf volume and quality when used as a blend with the softer wheats grown in most European countries.

The strong interest of mills in Europe and elsewhere in this new wheat variety is shown by the fact that practically all of the supplies of Glenlea wheat have already been shipped or sold.

Commercial testing of the new durum varieties Wakooma and Macoun, which had to be delayed one year due to the condition of the 1974 crop, is currently underway. Agronomically these varieties have so far proven very acceptable in the areas of the Prairies where they are recommended for production. The improved color and gluten characteristics of these varieties could help the sale of Canadian durums in the future.

The Board also continued the program to evaluate the nutritional value of new feed grain varieties and, as part of this program, the Board sponsored a number of livestock feeding trials. Animal nutrition trials were carried out with Norquay and Purple wheat (unlicensed variety) at several research institutions across the country during the year and an animal feeding trial utilizing Purple wheat was also started overseas. These follow extensive feeding trials carried out in Japan a year ago.

Two malting varieties of barley have also been included in the development program. Klages, a two-row white aleuroned barley, has done well so far in the irrigated areas of Alberta and Saskatchewan and is proving to be very acceptable to brewers and maltsters in the United States and Japan because of its very high malting quality. Results with Beacon barley, a six-row white aleuro variety brought in from the U.S. under a provisional license, were also sufficiently encouraging to include this variety in the Wheat Board's contract program for another year.

## Other Promotional Activities

The Board continued its policy of maintaining close contact with all important grain markets and continued to participate in international conferences, negotiations and general discussions in which the concerns of the Canadian grain industry were involved.

During the 1974-75 crop year, members, officers and employees of the Board visited numerous countries, some of them on several occasions in the interest of Canadian grain sales. The following is a list of the countries visited:

1. **Africa** — Algeria;
2. **Asia** — Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Philippines, People's Republic of China, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Korea, Syria, Thailand, Turkey;

**The Americas** — Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, Northern Antilles, Peru, Venezuela, United States;
**Caribbean** — Cuba;
**Europe** — Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Switzerland, W. Germany, United Kingdom, U.S.S.R.

During the year the Board distributed 3,500 sets 974-75 Crop Information Packages. Included in packages were the Board's Canadian Grain dbook (available in six languages— English, nch, German, Japanese, Spanish and Italian), Canadian Grain Commission's 1974 Spring eat Bulletin, the 1974 Durum Wheat Bulletin and 1974 Protein Map. The packages also contain- two booklets published by the Canada Grains ncil entitled "Canadian Grains for Poultry" and nadian Grains for Pigs".

### LIZATION OF THE SPECIAL ACCOUNT

In order to avoid duplication henceforth, this tion has been terminated as the information nally found here appears in Part VI—Financial ements.

### SION PROGRAM

Missions from various countries of the world ed Canada during 1974-75 for the purpose of ting with the Board and other grain trade or- izations, at the same time gaining an insight the Canadian grain trade by visits to many sig- ant sectors of the industry. A group of five ials from the Food Agency of the Japanese stry of Agriculture and Forestry visited Canada guests of the Board. In addition, three other ips from Japan and a number of visitors from r countries travelling under their own auspices, e assisted by the Board in the planning and itating of their travel arrangements. Countries esented in this group were the United King- , Germany, Switzerland, Norway, France, Iran, a and Australia.

The success of these visits depends to a great nt on the participation of many individuals and nizations associated with the Canadian grain e. To these the Board extends its sincere ks for their invaluable efforts.

### ADIAN INTERNATIONAL GRAINS INSTITUTE

The Institute was incorporated as a separate entity in July, 1972, through the co-operation of the Government of Canada, the Canadian Wheat Board and the Canadian Grain Commission. It was created to provide an additional new feature to the total market development program. It is designed to provide participants, foreign guests as well as Canadians, with a broad practical understanding of the world grain industry, including such areas as marketing, processing, technology, handling, storage and transportation.

Six courses were held during the period under review, consisting of:

- Two International Grain Industry Courses, the first being a five-week course for foreign and Canadian participants similar to courses previously offered. The second was a special course designed to familiarize representatives of Japan's major flour milling companies with Canada's grain industry, with special emphasis placed on quality control procedures used to maintain grain standards.
- A Farm Leaders' Course. This two-week course was designed to provide a broad understanding of the grain industry for Canadian farm leaders and other operational people from Canada's grain industry.
- Two Canadian Grain Industry Courses. Two consecutive four-day courses were developed by the Institute in close concert with the Winnipeg Commodity Exchange. This specialized marketing program was open to persons involved in all facets of domestic grain marketing, but particularly to those involved in open market activities.
- A Canadian Millers' Course. This two-week course was developed jointly by the Institute and the Canadian National Millers' Association for people working in the Canadian milling industry. The course gave particular emphasis to milling and baking technology.

In addition to the courses described above, a six-month training program was developed by the Institute for a senior official of the Japanese Food Agency.

### LEGAL DEPARTMENT

The Legal Department dealt with all matters of a legal nature affecting the operations of the Board.

The Department continued to assist the Country Services Division in connection with payments to estates of deceased persons and corresponded with the representatives of 1,038 new estates during the year as compared with 1,523 in the 1973-74

crop year.

This Department also assisted in the enforcement of the Federal Government's Prairie Grain Advance Payments Program and the collection of default accounts thereunder. In this respect 661 accounts were referred to the Legal Department during the year for collection; 605 actions were taken in the Federal Court of Canada. This compares with 910 accounts referred to the Department for collection in the 1973-74 crop year, in which 1,478 actions were taken in the Federal Court.

During the crop year one company, two ele tor managers and twenty-nine producers were c victed in connection with breaches of the Ca dian Wheat Board Act and Regulations made the under as compared with seventy-four pers convicted during the previous crop year. These sulted in a total of forty-eight convictions wh are enumerated in the following table according the Section of the Act under which charges w laid.

TABLE 10
STATEMENT OF CONVICTIONS BY SECTION VIOLATED

| Section | Brief Description of Violation | Man. | Sask. | Alta. | B.C. | T |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17(1)(e) | Grain delivered in excess of quota | 35 | | | | |
| | Accepted over-deliveries | 6 | | 2 | | |
| 17(1)(b) | Unlawful delivery of grain | | 1 | | | |
| 17(1)(a) | Permitted stolen grain to be delivered on permit book | | 1 | | | |
| Criminal Code | Cash Advance by fraud | | | 1 | | |
| | Issued Fictitious Cash Tickets | 2 | | | | |
| | TOTAL | 43 | 2 | 3 | | |

Some senior appointments and transfers took place during the 1974-75 crop year. Dr. H. Bjarnason, formerly Manager of the Board's Brussels office, returned to the head office as Assistant-Coordinator, International Policy and Planning. He was succeeded by Mr. H. Diepenbrock who left the position of Director, Market Development — Food Grains to become Manager of the Brussels office. Mr. A. Kubicek returned from the London office, where he had held the position of Assistant Manager, to join the International Policy and Planning Division.

The following thirteen members of the Board staff retired during the year under review: Mr. W. L. Allan, Mr. F. Brown, Mrs. Margarete Gauger, Mrs. Hilda Greenhalgh, Mr. J. Hayes, Miss Iola Hickey; Mr. N. Hope, Mr. A. Jackson, Mrs. Adina Johnson, Mr. R. Livesley, Mr. C. A. McLean, Mrs. Evelyn Petersen and Mrs. Dolly Proven. Virtually every aspect of the Board's operations were affected by the departure of these long-term e ployees. The anticipatory training programs which they themselves played a willing role help to smooth the transition period created by th absence. Nonetheless their experience and de cation are missed and the Board wishes the rec to show its appreciation for the many years of lo service which each one brought to his or her pointed tasks.

The number of permanent and temporary e ployees on the Board staff as at July 31st of ea of the past five years is indicated in the follow table:

TABLE 11
NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AT JULY 31st

| Date | Permanent | Temporary | T |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1971 | 664 | 108 | |
| 1972 | 724 | 84 | |
| 1973 | 659 | 71 | |
| 1974 | 595 | 67 | |
| 1975 | 579 | 80 | |

## ANCH OFFICES

The Board continued to maintain branch offices ancouver and Montreal and overseas offices in don, Tokyo and Brussels. Personnel changes cting the London and Brussels offices have n dealt with elsewhere in this Part.

The Tokyo office has been under the capable nagement of Mr. T. Ono since August 1, 1972. addition to its regular marketing duties, this office has played a leading role in the feed grain market development programs of the Board. Representatives of the Board's Market Development group, Mr. R. Roehle and Mr. K. Lucyk, have spent protracted periods of time in Japan working with the Tokyo office in developing testing programs and seminars designed to encourage the use of Canadian feed grains in Far East markets.

# PART V
# ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The Advisory Committee, appointed by the Governor in Council in accordance with Section 10 of The Canadian Wheat Board Act, was comprised of the following members at the commencement of the crop year under review:

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. G. L. Harrold<br>Chairman | Lamont, Alberta |
| Mr. R. R. Atkinson<br>Vice-Chairman | Landis, Saskatchewan |
| Mrs. E. C. Hartle | Leroy, Saskatchewan |
| Mr. W. D. Lea | Jarvie, Alberta |
| Mr. I. McMillan | Craik, Saskatchewan |
| Mr. S. G. Mitchell | Dawson Creek, B.C. |
| Mr. L. E. Parker | Ste. Agathe, Manitoba |
| Mr. A. M. Runciman | Winnipeg, Manitoba |
| Mr. H. B. Sneath | Winnipeg, Manitoba |
| Mr. E. K. Turner | Regina, Saskatchewan |

This Committee functioned during the first iod of the crop year, meeting with the Board six occasions. Meanwhle Mr. George S. Tu was appointed Supervisor, Producer Vote, to and give effect to the Government's announ policy whereby members of the Advisory Com tee would be chosen by mailed ballot of produ qualified to vote. Under the election procedu the designated area was divided into eleven e toral districts of approximately equal vo strength and nominations were called. The res of the election were announced by the Gov ment of Canada on May 5, 1975 and are indica in the following:

| District Number | Number of Nominees | Elected Candidate | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Name | Address |
| 1 | 7 | Mr. L. E. Parker | Ste. Agathe, Manitoba |
| 2 | 11 | Mr. D. Mitchell | Douglas, Manitoba |
| 3 | 2 | Mr. E. Murphy | Estevan, Saskatchewan |
| 4 | 4 | Mr. V. Alhouse | Kelvington, Saskatchewan |
| 5 | 5 | Mr. E. K. Turner | Regina, Saskatchewan |
| 6 | 5 | Mr. R. R. Atkinson | Landis, Saskatchewan |
| 7 | 9 | Mr. A. Sahl | Mossbank, Saskatchewan |
| 8 | 7 | Mr. T. Strain | North Battleford, Saskatchewa |
| 9 | 6 | Mr. O. Reber | Burdett, Alberta |
| 10 | 2 | Mr. G. L. Harrold | Lamont, Alberta |
| 11 | 6 | Mr. W. D. Lea | Jarvie, Alberta |

The appointments of those members of the previous advisory Committee not represented on the new were terminated on May 15th by Order-in-Council P.C. 1975-1122 and the new members concurrently appointed as required under Section 10 of the Wheat Board Act. Under the Government's election policy the present Committee will hold office for four years and legislative amendments to The Canadian Wheat Board Act are now being prepared by the Government of Canada to establish the necessary procedures as part of that Statute.

The inaugural meeting of the elected Advis Committee was held on June 20, 1975 with Lang, Minister Responsible for the Canadian Wh Board, in attendance. At this meeting the Com tee elected Mr. G. L. Harrold as Chairman and R. R. Atkinson as Vice-Chairman. A second m ing of the Committee took place on July 14th the crop year drew to a close. The Board wis to register its appreciation to former and pre Committee members for the useful exchan which are so helpful to the Board.

# ART VI
# NANCIAL
# TATEMENTS



The Financial Statements of The Canadian eat Board for the crop year under review are ented in this section of the report. These con- of the Balance Sheet (Exhibit 1) which sets the financial position of the Board as at July 1975 together with other statements showing results of Board operations for the year, all as lated in the index preceding the financial ements.

n prior years it has been the practice of the rd to include in its accounts at July 31, the operating results of pool accounts when mar- ng operations have been completed before the ance of the annual report. Operations on the -75 Pool Accounts for wheat, oats and barley e completed on October 31, 1975. Accordingly, operating accounts for wheat, oats and barley the balance sheet include the transactions on e accounts from July 31, 1975 to the closing in order to reflect the final operating results e financial statements.

### ANCE SHEET—EXHIBIT 1

The financial position of The Canadian Wheat rd as at July 31, 1975 including provisions for sactions subsequent thereto with respect to at, oats and barley as explained above, is set on Exhibit 1. The following comments are nitted with respect to certain of the items ap- ing on the Balance Sheet.

### at Stocks—$924,756,156

Stocks of wheat held by the Board at July 31, in store country and terminal elevators and , and in transit amount to 223,197,489 bushels. keting operations on the 1974-75 wheat ac- nts were completed on October 31, 1975 there- the above stocks have been stated at the val- which were ultimately received from the sale eof.

### Stocks—$34,647,265
### ey Stocks—$303,559,339

Stocks of oats and barley held by the Board at 31, 1975 in store country and terminal eleva- and in transit, amounted to 19,336,175 bushels ats and 123,257,736 bushels of barley. Market- operations on 1974-75 oats and barley were pleted on October 31, 1975 therefore these ks have been stated at the values which were ately received from the sale thereof.

### [illegible]

Payable in sterling — converted at estimated realizable values — $411,876,370
Payable in Canadian funds — $362,204,637

Payment terms of contracts for wheat sold to the People's Republic of China call for payment in sterling, 25% at time of shipment and the balance of 75% payable 547 days from date of invoice together with interest thereon. The above item of $411,876,370 represents sterling receivable with accrued interest at July 31, 1975, converted at estimated realizable value.

The above item of $362,204,637 represents amounts receivable at July 31, 1975 with accrued interest arising from wheat and barley sold on credit to Algeria, Brazil, Haiti, Jamaica, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Sri Lanka (Ceylon) and Zambia. The terms of these credit sales call for payment of principal and interest within 36 months from time of shipment.

### [illegible]

Sundry — $31,694,363
Prairie Grain Advance Payments — $ 7,820,282

Sundry accounts receivable consist mainly of amounts due from Board agents on sales completed as at July 31, 1975 for which accountings were not received until subsequent to that date. Details of the amount receivable under the Prairie Grain Advance Payments Act are set forth on Exhibit VI.

### [illegible]

In accordance with instructions received from the Government of Canada the Board paid to the City of Winnipeg a grant of $286,725 in lieu of realty and business taxes on The Canadian Wheat Board Building for 1975 but without admitting any liability for such taxes. Depreciation for the year has been provided at 2½% per annum in the amount of $110,137 and the accumulated depreciation on the building to July 31, 1975 is $1,419,532.

### [illegible]

During the 1972-73 crop year The Canadian Wheat Board acquired and the Government of Canada provided the funds for 2,000 covered hopper cars which the Board now hold in trust for the Government of Canada. During the summer of 1974 the Government of Canada authorized the Board to place orders for a further 4,000 cars at an

estimated cost of over $140 million, with the Government of Canada providing the funds for the purchase. Delivery of these cars commenced in September 1975 and is in progress at the date of this Report.

Details of the Board's position with the banks as at July 31, 1975 are set forth below:

| | |
|---|---|
| Ordinary operations | $161,233,860 |
| Loans to finance credit sales to China | 444,800,052 |
| Loans to finance medium credit sales | 363,242,182 |
| Liability to the Banks | $969,276,094 |

At the beginning of the crop year the Board's loan position with the banks totalled $653 million consisting of $66 million for ordinary operations, $317 million for credit sales to China and $270 million for medium term credit sales.

With respect to ordinary operations the Board started the crop year in a loans position. This changed to a funds position in October 1974 which continued until late January 1975 when loans were again necessary as a result of final payments to producers. This loans position continued for the balance of the crop year.

As to loans to finance credit sales, the requirements for China increased during the crop year some $127 million and for other countries almost $100 million reflecting the relatively high selling prices of grain involved.

The Board's borrowings from the chartered banks are guaranteed by the Government of Canada.

Grain companies acting in the capacity of Agents of the Board accept deliveries from producers at country elevators and on behalf of the Board pay the producers basis the Board's initial price in effect. Settlement is not made by the Board for these purchases until delivery to the Board is completed by its Agents at terminal or mill position. Liability to Agents amounting to $625,228,401 represents the amount payable by the Board to its Agents for 228,774,741 bushels of wheat, oats and barley on hand at country elevator points and in transit at July 31, 1975 for which delivery to and settlement by the Board will be completed subsequent to the year-end date.

The above item consists of advances and other sales proceeds received on wheat stocks provisionally invoiced to Agents of the Board (mills) which the Board will receive a final accounting the ultimate disposition of these stocks.

Special Account—Net Balance of Undistribut Payment Accounts—$193,576

In accordance with the provisions of Section of the Canadian Wheat Board Act the Governor Council may authorize the Board to transfer t Special Account the unexpended balances rema ing in payment accounts which have been paya to producers for a period of six years or more addition to providing for payment of proper cla from producers against these old payment counts, the Section further provides that th funds shall be used for purposes as the Goverr in-Council upon the recommendation of the Bo may deem to be for the benefit of produc Table 27 sets forth the details of transactions fecting the Special Account for the crop year der review.

Accrued Expenses and Accounts Payable—$12,621,558

This item is principally comprised of accr carrying charges, storage, interest and transpo tion charges to July 31, 1975 together with all ot unpaid sundry accounts as at the foregoing d It also includes provisions for all charges relat to the marketing of the 1974-75 Pool Accounts wheat, oats and barley for the period from Aug 1, 1975 to completion of operations on October 1975.

ADVANCE PAYMENTS TO PRODUCERS

During the crop year 1957-58 the Governm of Canada passed the Prairie Grain Advance P ments Act which came into force on November 1957. The result of transactions in respect to vance Payments to Producers since that date July 31, 1975 is set forth on Exhibit VI. As at year-end date there was an amount of $11,672 still to be refunded by producers but during period from August 1, 1975 to January 31, 1 refunds totalling $7,842,407 were received by Board, leaving a balance still to be refunde the amount of $3,830,041.

TWO-PRICE SYSTEM FOR WHEAT

On September 11, 1973, the Government ir duced a two-price system for wheat used for man consumption in Canada. Under the system prices to be charged to Canadian mills in the 1

crop year under this policy are basis $3.25 per shel for the basic grade of Spring Wheat and 75 for Durum. To compensate the Board for having to sell at these lower prices to Canadian Mills, new system also provided for a consumer subsy to be paid to the Board, being the difference ween the prices to mills and the current export ces of these grains, with a maximum subsidy in each case of $1.75 per bushel.

Included in the operating results for the 1974-75 pool account for wheat are a total of 54,244,973 bushels of Spring and Durum Wheat applicable under the policy. The subsidy related to these bushels amounted to $87,664,601 which has been included in the sales realizations of the pool account.

## SCHEDULE 7
## THE CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD
## SPECIAL ACCOUNT TRANSACTIONS
For the year ended July 31, 1975

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| nce of Special Account as at July 31, 1974 | | $314,878 |
| sfers to Special Account authorized by Order-in-Council P.C. 1975-1569 dated July 8, 1975 from the following: | | |
| 1966 Wheat Payment Account | ($41,453) | |
| 1967 Wheat Payment Account | 91,334 | |
| 1966 Oats Payment Account | 6,740 | |
| 1967 Oats Payment Account | 11,515 | |
| 1966 Barley Payment Account | 9,298 | |
| 1967 Barley Payment Account | 18,353 | 95,787 |
| | | 410,665 |

| enditures: Authorized by der-in-Council No. | Description of Purpose | Unexpended as at July 31, 1974 | Authorizations Crop Year 1974-75 | Unexpended as at July 31, 1975 | Expended Crop Year 1974-75 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1970-1669 | Customer Mission Program | $ 5,643 | $ — | $ — | $ 5,643 | |
| 1973-1510 | Wheat Pilot Marketing Projects | 16,094 | — | 9,428 | 6,666 | |
| 1973-2521 | Customer Mission Program | 100,000 | — | 78,864 | 21,136 | |
| 1973-2522 | General Promotion and Pasta Quality Research Project | 65,206 | — | — | 65,206 | |
| 1974-1227 | Malting Barley Development Program | 14,088 | — | 22,314 | ( 8,226) | |
| 1974-1228 | Feed Grains Market Development Japan | 80,346 | — | 16,357 | 63,989 | |
| 1975-1570 | Prairie Grain Advance Payments Act Administration | — | 120,000 | 60,000 | 60,000 | |
| | | $281,377 | $120,000 | $186,963 | | 214,414 |
| | | | | | | 196,251 |
| : Payments to producers against old payment accounts previously transferred to Special Account | | | | | | 2,675 |
| nce of Special Account as at July 31, 1975 | | | | | | $193,576 |

July 31, 1975 there were unexpended authorizations totalling $186,963
ng a balance of $6,613 available in the account.

During the crop year the Board was authorized to purchase wheat from producers at a fixed initial price of $2.25 per bushel for No. 1 Canada Western Red Spring and No. 1 Canada Western Amber Durum Wheat. Effective November 25, 1974 these initial prices were increased by $1.50 per bushel for Red Spring Wheat and $2.00 per bushel for Durum.

Supplies of wheat in the 1974-75 Pool were 569,577,258 bushels compared with 733,892,010 bushels in 1973-74. This total includes 405,793,074 bushels delivered by producers, 675,951 bushels acquired from other than producers and 163,10 233 bushels purchased from the previous Pool.

There was a sharp drop in the quality of gra delivered to the 1974-75 Pool Account. Receipts Nos. 1 and 2 Canada Western Red Spring totall 136.9 million bushels or 33.8 percent of total against 470.5 million bushels or 76.8 percent in t previous year. Similarly deliveries of Utility grad totalled 119.2 million bushels compared with 1 million bushels in the previous year.

Marketing operations on the pool account wheat resulted in an operating surplus of $32

TABLE 28

| | Amount | Rate p bush |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts from Producers | 405,793,074 bushels | |
| Sales value | $1,803,768,412 | $4.44 |
| Initial prices paid to producers basis in store Thunder Bay or Vancouver | 1,410,378,287 | 3.47 |
| Gross Surplus | 393,390,125 | 96 |
| Deduct Operating Costs: | | |
| Carrying charges: | | |
| Carrying charges on wheat stored in country elevators | 21,663,304 | 05 |
| Storage on wheat stored in terminal elevators | 8,053,283 | .01 |
| Net interest paid to agents on agency wheat stocks | 2,316,644 | .00 |
| | 32,033,231 | .07 |
| Country elevator administrative charges | 2,017,096 | 00 |
| Bank interest, exchange and net interest on other Board accounts | 16,299,094 | .04 |
| Demurrage | 3,386,792 | .00 |
| Net additional freight on wheat shipped from country stations to terminal positions | 793,912 | 00 |
| Handling, stop-off and diversion charges on wheat warehoused in interior terminals | 1,100,261 | 00 |
| Trucking from primary elevators into interior terminals | 1,443,162 | .00 |
| Drying charges | 5,501,281 | .01 |
| Brokerage and Clearing Association Charges | 7,302 | |
| Administrative and General Expenses | 6,048,495 | 01 |
| Total Operating Costs | 68,630,626 | 16 |
| Surplus on Operations | 324,759,499 | 80 |
| Add: Additional interest earned after October 31, 1975 | 7,776,432 | |
| Deduct: Cost of issuing final payment | 169,008 | 00 |
| Surplus for Distribution to Producers | $ 332,366,923 | $ .81 |

TABLE 29

TOTAL PAYMENTS RECEIVED BY PRODUCERS FOR PRINCIPAL GRADES OF WHEAT BASIS IN STORE THUNDER BAY/VANCOUVER

| de | Initial Payments | Final Payments | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| | — dollars per bushel — | | |
| d Spring Wheat Grades: | | | |
| No. 1 Canada Western Red Spring | 3.75 | .72414 | 4.47414 |
| No. 2 Canada Western Red Spring | 3.68 | .62624 | 4.30624 |
| No. 3 Canada Western Red Spring | 3.59 | .67209 | 4.26209 |
| No. 1 Canada Utility | 3.46 | .80941 | 4.26941 |
| No. 2 Canada Utility | 3.46 | .78941 | 4.24941 |
| No. 3 Canada Utility | 2.96 | .68768 | 3.64768 |
| ber Durum Wheat Grades: | | | |
| No. 1 Canada Western Amber Durum | 4.25 | 1.98136 | 6.23136 |
| No. 2 Canada Western Amber Durum | 4.21 | 2.01136 | 6.22136 |
| No. 3 Canada Western Amber Durum | 4.16 | 2.00072 | 6.16072 |
| Extra No. 4 Canada Western Amber Durum | 4.16 | 2.03136 | 6.19136 |
| No. 4 Canada Western Amber Durum | 4.08 | 2.05002 | 6.13002 |
| No. 5 Canada Western Amber Durum | 3.21 | 2.07985 | 5.28985 |

,499. After allowing for the cost of issuing the l payment and adding estimated interest earn- s subsequent to October 31, 1975, the net sur- ls for distribution to producers amounted to 2,366,923. This represents an average of 81.91 its on producers deliveries of 405,793,074 bush- comparable with 95.17 cents per bushel for the vious year an average reduction of 13.2 cents rall. Table 29 shows the total price realized by ducers at $4.47414 for No. 1 CW Red Spring, is comparable with $4.57795 for the previous l. Similarly with Durum Wheat the realized e is $6.23136 for the No. 1 grade compared $6.61126 a year ago.

Table 29 shows the initial payment, final pay- t and total prices realized by producers for the cipal grades in the 1974-75 Pool Account.

## ERATING COSTS

Operating costs incurred applicable to the pool e $68,630,626 or 16.91 cents per bushel. Detail he principal costs and comment thereon fol- s:

### rying Charges—$32,033,231

Total carrying charges incurred by the Board, uding storage and interest charges on wheat in ntry elevators and storage on wheat in terminal elevators and mill position, amounted to $32,033,-231 or 7.89 cents per bushel. This compares with 9.34 cents in the previous year and reflects slightly lower interest rates during the current year.

### Country Elevator Administrative Charge—$3,417,000

This item represents ½ cent per bushel paid to line elevator companies for special administrative services relating to the receiving of grain from producers for Board account. This charge was negotiated as a separate charge for the first time in the 1974-75 crop year and had been included previously in the handling charge paid to the companies by producers on delivery of grain to the country elevators.

### Bank Interest, Exchange, etc.—$16,299,094

This item comprises bank interest, exchange and bank charges and interest paid to or received from other Board accounts. Interest paid, exchange and bank charges exceeded interest earned by $16,299,094 or 4 cents per bushel which compares with 5 cents per bushel in the previous year.

### Demurrage—$1,348,797

This item represents charges paid or estimated charges payable to vessel owners, for delays in

## TABLE 29

## STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS AND SURPLUS FOR DISTRIBUTION TO PRODUCERS
## ON PRIOR SALES ACCOUNT — OATS
### For the period August 1, 1974 to October 31, 1975

| | Amount | Rate bus |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts from Producers | 22,697,128 bushels | |
| Sales value | $39,928,569 | |
| Initial prices paid to producers basis in store Thunder Bay or Vancouver | 25,714,788 | |
| Gross Surplus | 14,213,781 | |
| Deduct Operating Costs: | | |
| Carrying charges: | | |
| Carrying charges on Oats stored in country evators | 1,363,579 | |
| Storage on Oats stored in terminal elevators | 483,603 | |
| Total carrying charges | 1,847,182 | |
| Country elevator administrative charges | 112,998 | |
| Interest and bank charges | 484,453 | |
| Net additional freight on Oats shipped from country stations to terminal positions | 76,367 | |
| Drying charges | 51,643 | |
| Brokerage and Clearing Association charges | 6,833 | |
| Administrative and General Expenses | 311,072 | |
| Total Operating Costs | 2,890,548 | |
| Surplus on operations | 11,323,233 | |
| Add: Additional interest earned after October 31, 1975 | 318,291 | |
| Deduct: Cost of issuing final payment | 22,500 | |
| Surplus for Distribution to Producers | $11,619,024 | |

## TABLE 30

## TOTAL FARMERS RECEIPTS BY PRODUCERS FOR PRINCIPAL GRADES
## OF OATS Basis in Store THUNDER BAY OR VANCOUVER

| Grade | Initial Payments | Final Payments | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | — dollars per bushel — | |
| No. 1 Canada Western | 1.20 | .56752 | 1.767 |
| No. 2 Canada Western | 1.20 | .56752 | 1.767 |
| Extra No. 3 Canada Western | 1.17 | .57252 | 1.742 |
| Extra No. 1 Feed | 1.16 | .51517 | 1.675 |
| No. 1 Feed | 1.15 | .50517 | 1.655 |
| No. 2 Feed | 1.10 | .52517 | 1.625 |

ıding beyond a normal period, relating to pro-cers deliveries in the current crop year. The ıount of $3,386,792 is comparable with $13,129,-9 for last year and reflects the improved ship-ıg conditions during the main shipping period 1974-75 pool stocks, being March 1975 through ıuary 1976. It should be noted that provision s made in the accounts last year for estimated murrage charges relating to the numerous de-s and disruptions in late 1974 and early 1975, erred to extensively earlier in this Report.

### ring Charges—$5,501,281

These charges relate to the poor harvesting ıditions prevalent in the fall of 1974. The amount $5,501,281 or 1.36 cents per bushel basis pro-cers bushels is comparable with $2,586,100 or cents per bushel for the previous year.

## 4-75 POOL ACCOUNT OATS—

### ial Payments

During the crop year the Board was authorized purchase oats from producers at a fixed initial ce of $1.10 per bushel basis No. 2 Canada West-Oats. Effective November 25, 1974 this initial ce was increased to $1.20 per bushel.

### pplies of Oats

Supplies of oats in the 1974-75 Crop Year were 280,691 bushels, comparable with 44,581,181 shels in 1973-74. Total supplies included 22,-',128 bushels delivered by producers and 6,583,- bushels transferred from 1973-74. Deliveries by ducers were 17.8 million bushels less than the vious year.

### Grade Pattern

The principal grades of oats delivered to the Board during the 1974-75 Crop Year were feeding grades constituting 95 percent of the total, compared with 90 percent the previous year. Board receipts of tough and damp oats amounted to 3.1 million bushels, virtually the same as the previous year.

### Final Statement of Operations and Surplus for Distribution to Producers—Oats

### Table 30

Table 30 shows the operating results of the Pool Account. Marketing operations resulted in a surplus of $11,323,233. Operating expenses total $2,890,548 for the year or 12.73 cents per bushel compared with 4.17 cents for the previous year, basis producers bushels, with the principal item being carrying charges. After allowing for the cost of issuing the final payment and adding estimated interest earnings subsequent to October 31, 1975, the net surplus for distribution to producers was $11,619,024. This represents an average of 51.19 cents per bushel on producers deliveries of 22,-697,128 bushels. This compares with 67.59 cents for the previous pool.

Table 31 shows the initial payment, final payment and total prices realized by producers on the 1974-75 Pool Account.

### TABLE 31

### TOTAL PAYMENTS RECEIVED BY PRODUCERS FOR PRINCIPAL GRADES OF BARLEY BASIS IN STORE THUNDER BAY OR VANCOUVER

| ie | Initial Payments | Final Payments | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | — dollars per bushel — | |
| 1 Canada Western Six-Row | 2.27 | .99367 | |
| 2 Canada Western Six-Row | 2.25 | .99367 | |
| 2 Canada Western Two-Row | 2.25 | .99608 | |
| 1 Feed | 2.15 | .18073 | |
| 2 Feed | 2.12 | .19533 | |
| 3 Feed | 2.02 | .23245 | |

[illegible]

[illegible] FOR DISTRIBUTIONS TO PRODUCERS
[illegible] — BARLEY
[illegible] August 1, 1974 to October 31, 1975

| | Amount | Rate per bush |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts from Producers | 163,127,377 bushels | |
| Sales value | $406,224,998 | |
| Initial prices paid to producers basis in store Thunder Bay or Vancouver | 346,314,663 | |
| Gross Surplus | 59,910,335 | |
| Deduct Operating Costs: | | |
| Carrying charges: | | |
| Carrying charges on barley stored in country elevators | 15,286,863 | |
| Storage on barley stored in terminal elevators | ( 894,599) | |
| Total Carrying Charges | 14,392,264 | |
| Country elevator administrative charges | 814,903 | |
| Bank Interest and Bank Charges | ( 622,546) | |
| Demurrage | ( 1,550,953) | |
| Net additional freight on barley shipped from country stations to terminal positions | 249,070 | |
| Handling, stop-off and diversion charges on barley warehoused in interior terminals | 658,093 | |
| Trucking from primary elevators into interior terminals | 243,708 | |
| Drying Charges | 1,201,083 | |
| Brokerage and Clearing Association Charges | 11,880 | |
| Administrative and General Expenses | 2,333,597 | |
| Total Operating Costs | 17,731,099 | |
| Surplus on Operations | 42,179,236 | |
| Add: Additional interest earned after October 31, 1975 | 1,100,187 | |
| Deduct: Cost of issuing final payment | 78,500 | |
| Surplus for Distribution to Producers | $ 43,200,923 | |

[illegible] ACCOUNT BARLEY—EXHIBIT IV

At the beginning of the crop year the Board was authorized to purchase barley from producers at a fixed initial price of $1.65 per bushel for No. 2 Canada Western Six Row. Effective November 25, 1974 the initial price was increased to $2.25 per bushel.

## Supplies of Barley

Supplies of barley in the 1974-75 Pool we 244,928,037 bushels compared with 308,513,350 the previous year. This total includes 163,127,3 bushels delivered by producers and 81,800,6 bushels purchased from the previous Pool. De veries by producers were 106.8 million bush less than the previous crop year.



### de Pattern

Similar to wheat the general grade pattern of ey deliveries in the 1974-75 crop year was sig-cantly lower than the previous year. No. 1 Feed tinued as the principal grade but amounted to percent of all deliveries instead of 72.7 per-t the previous year. Further Grade Nos. 2 and ccounted for 32.7 percent of all deliveries com-ed with 12 percent in 1973-74. Board receipts ough and damp barley in 1974-75 amounted to million bushels in both crop years, however represented 19 percent of 1974-75 total deli-es compared with 11.7 percent of 1973-74.

### l Statement of Operations and Surplus Distribution to Producers—Barley

le 33

Table 33 shows the operating results of the l Account for the crop year. Marketing opera-s resulted in a surplus of $42,179,236. Operat-expenses totalled $17,731,099 for the year or 7 cents per bushel compared with 13.1 cents the previous year, basis producers bushels, with the principal item being carrying charges. After allowing for the cost of issuing the final payment and estimated interest earnings subsequent to October 31, 1975, the net surplus for distribution to producers was $43,200,923. This represents an overall average of 26.48 cents per bushel on producers deliveries of 163,127,377 bushels, comparable with 50.7 cents per bushel for the previous year. Table 32 shows the total payment received by producers for 1 Feed at $2.33073 for the current pool comparable with $2.59216 for the previous year. Similarly the comparison for No. 2 CW 6 Row is $3.24367 this year against $3.09477 a year ago.

### Demurrage—($1,550,953)

This amount represents the balance of the provision carried over from the previous pool with respect to demurrage charges estimated a year ago. During the crop year the Board was able to negotiate the claims at less than what was expected and the resulting balance of $1,550,953 is a credit to the current pool.

The following pages contain the Financial Statements of the Board; the Auditors' Report for the fiscal year ended July 31, 1975 and tables pertaining to Canadian and World Grain statistics.

The Board wishes to express its appreciation for the efforts that were made by the officers and employees of the country elevator companies, the railway companies, terminal elevator companies, export agents, lake vessel operators and all those who participated in the sale and shipment of Prairie grain.

We would also like to record our appreciation for the loyal and conscientious services rendered by officers and staff of the Board.

This report is respectfully submitted,

G. N. VOGEL
Chief Commissioner

R. L. KRISTJANSON
Assistant Chief Commissioner

C. W. GIBBINGS
Commissioner

J. L. LEIBFRIED
Commissioner

F. M. HETLAND
Commissioner



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tement of Advance Payments to Producers
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DITOR'S REPORT

# EXHIBIT I

## BALANCE SHEET

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Stocks of grain: | | |
| Wheat stocks — stated at the ultimate value received from the sale thereof basis in store Thunder Bay, Vancouver or Churchill | | |
| Oats stocks — stated at the ultimate value received from the sale thereof basis in store Thunder Bay | | |
| Barley stocks — stated at the ultimate value received from the sale thereof basis in store Thunder Bay, Vancouver or Churchill | | |
| Bills of exchange not yet due plus accrued interest: | | |
| Payable in sterling — converted at estimated realizable values | $411,876,370 | |
| Payable in Canadian funds | 362,204,637 | |
| Accounts receivalbe: | | |
| Sundry | 31,694,363 | |
| Prairie Grain Advance Payments Act | 7,820,282 | |
| Grain trade memberships | | |
| The Canadian Wheat Board Building, Winnipeg, at cost less depreciation | | |
| Office furniture, equipment and automobiles at cost less depreciation | | |
| Deferred and prepaid expenses | | |

## T JULY 31, 1975

ABILITIES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| bility to the Banks | | $ [illegible] |
| bility to agents for grain purchased from producers but not yet delivered to the Board | | [illegible] |
| vances received on agency grain stocks | | [illegible] |
| tstanding cheques: | | |
| Balance of final payments — Wheat | $1,657,980 | |
| — Oats | 109,223 | |
| — Barley | 517,088 | [illegible] |
| Balance of adjustment payments — Wheat | 413,606 | |
| — Oats | 2,510 | |
| — Barley | 53,112 | [illegible] |
| ecial Account — net balance of undistributed payment accounts | | [illegible] |
| crued expenses and accounts payable | | [illegible] |
| vision for final payment expenses | | [illegible] |
| pluses resulting from operations: | | |
| 1974-75 Pool Account — Wheat | 324,759,499 | |
| — Oats | 11,323,233 | |
| — Barley | 42,179,236 | [illegible] |
| | | [illegible] |

# EXHIBIT II

## 1974-75 POOL ACCOUNT - WHE

[illegible] 1974 to conclusion of operations on October 31, 1975

Wheat acquired:
- Purchased from Producers at Board initial prices basis in store Thunder Bay or Vancouver .....
- Net bushels acquired from the adjustment of overages and shortages, etc., at country and ter elevators at Board initial prices basis in store Thunder Bay or Vancouver .....
- Purchased from 1973-74 Pool Account — Wheat .....

Wheat sold:
- Completed sales to July 31, 1975 basis in store Thunder Bay, Vancouver or Churchill
  - Domestic .....
  - Export sales .....
  - Weight losses in transit and in drying .....

Wheat stocks — being wheat stocks on hand at July 31, 1975 stated at the ultimate value received the sale thereof, basis in store Thunder Bay, Vancouver or Churchill:
- Completed sales for the period from August 1, 1975 to October 31, 1975
  - Domestic .....
  - Export sales .....
  - Sale to the 1975-76 Pool Account — Wheat .....

Surplus on wheat transactions

Deduct: Operating costs:
- Carrying charges:
  - Carrying charges on wheat stored in country elevators .....
  - Storage on wheat stored in terminal elevators .....
  - Net interest paid to agents on agency wheat stocks .....
- Country elevator administrative charges .....
- Bank interest, exchange and bank charges and net interest on other Board accounts .....
- Demmurrage .....
- Net additional freight on wheat shipped from country stations to terminal positions .....
- Handling, stop-off and diversion charges on wheat warehoused at interior terminals .....
- Trucking from primary elevators into interior terminals .....
- Drying charges .....
- Brokerage and Clearing Association Charges .....
- Administrative and general expenses to October 31, 1975 .....

Surplus on operations of the Board on the 1974-75 Pool Account — Wheat, for the period from Augu 1974 to October 31, 1975

## ATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

| Bushels | | Amount | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ,793,074 | | $1,410,378,287 | |
| 675,951 | | 2,668,174 | |
| ,108,233 | 569,577,258 | 747,161,187 | |
| ,974,324 | | | |
| ,573,213 | | | |
| ,832,232 | 346,379,769 | 1,628,841,617 | |
| ,860,521 | | | |
| ,456,455 | | | |
| ,880,513 | 223,197,489 | 924,756,156 | 2,563,597,773 |
| | 569,577,258 | | |
| | | | 393,390,125 |
| | | $21,663,304 | |
| | | 8,053,283 | |
| | | 2,316,644 | 32,033,231 |
| | | | 2,017,096 |
| | | | 16,299,094 |
| | | | 3,386,792 |
| | | | 793,912 |
| | | | 1,100,261 |
| | | | 1,443,162 |
| | | | 5,501,281 |
| | | | 7,302 |
| | | | 6,048,495 |
| | | | 68,630,629 |
| | | | $ 324,759,496 |

# EXHIBIT III

## 1974-75 POOL ACCOUNT - OA

[illegible] August 1, 1974 to conclusion of operations on October 31, 1975

Oats acquired:
- Purchased from Producers at Board initial prices basis in store Thunder Bay or Vancouver .....
- Purchased from 1973-74 Pool Account — Oats .....

Oats sold:
- Completed sales to July 31, 1975 basis in store Thunder Bay or Vancouver .....
- Weight losses in transit and in drying .....
- Oats stocks — being oats stocks on hand July 31, 1975 stated at the ultimate value received from sale thereof, basis in store Thunder Bay or Vancouver:
  - Completed sales for period August 1, 1975 to October 31, 1975 .....
  - Sale to 1975-76 Pool Account — Oats .....

Surplus on oats transactions .....

Deduct: Operating costs:
- Carrying charges:
  - Carrying charges on oats stored in country elevators .....
  - Storage on oats stored in terminal elevators .....
- Country elevator administrative charges .....
- Interest and bank charges .....
- Net additional freight on oats shipped from country stations to terminal positions .....
- Drying charges .....
- Brokerage and Clearing Association charges .....
- Administrative and general expenses to October 31, 1975 .....

Surplus on operations of the Board on the 1974-75 Pool Account — Oats for the period from Augus 1974 to October 31, 1975 .....

## TATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

| Bushels | | Amount | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ,697,128 | | $25,714,788 | |
| ,583,563 | 29,280,691 | 12,591,265 | [illegible] |
| ,917,899 | | 17,872,569 | |
| 26,617 | | — | |
| ,078,053 | | 15,363,688 | |
| ,258,122 | 29,280,691 | 19,283,577 | [illegible] |
| | | | [illegible] |
| | | $1,363,579 | |
| | | 483,603 | 1,847,182 |
| | | | 112,998 |
| | | | 484,453 |
| | | | 76,367 |
| | | | 51,643 |
| | | | 6,833 |
| | | | 311,072 |
| | | | [illegible] |
| | | | [illegible] |

# EXHIBIT IV

## 1974-75 POOL ACCOUNT - BARL

[illegible] period August 1, 1974 to completion of operations on October 31, 1975

Barley acquired:
- Purchased from Producers at Board initial prices basis in store Thunder Bay or Vancouver .....
- Purchased from 1973-74 Pool Account — Barley .....

Barley sold:
- Completed sales to July 31, 1975 basis in store Thunder Bay, Vancouver or Churchill .....
- Weight losses in transit and in drying .....
- Barley stocks — being barley stocks on hand at July 31, 1975 stated at the ultimate value recei
  from the sale thereof, basis in store Thunder Bay, Vancouver or Churchill:
  - Completed sales for period August 1, 1975 to October 31, 1975 .....
  - Sale to the 1975-76 Pool Account — Barley .....

Surplus on barley transactions .....

Deduct: Operating costs:
- Carrying charges:
  - Carrying charges on barley stored in country elevators .....
  - Storage on barley stored in terminal elevators .....
- Country elevator administrative charges .....
- Interest and bank charges .....
- Demurrage .....
- Net additional freight on barley shipped from country stations to terminal positions .....
- Handling, stop-off and diversion charges on barley warehoused at interior terminals .....
- Trucking from primary elevators into interior terminals .....
- Drying charges .....
- Brokerage and Clearing Association charges .....
- Administrative and general expenses to October 31, 1975 .....

Surplus on operations of the Board on the 1974-75 Pool Account — Barley for the period from Augus
1974 to October 31, 1975 .....



## TATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

| Bushels | | Amount | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3,127,377 | | $346,314,663 | |
| 1,800,661 | 244,928,038 | 240,462,843 | [illegible] |
| 1,090,061 | | 343,128,502 | |
| 580,241 | | — | |
| 7,616,205 | | 157,249,176 | |
| 5,641,531 | 244,928,038 | 146,310,163 | [illegible] |

| | |
|---|---|
| $15,286,863 | |
| ( 894,599) | 14,392,264 |
| | 814,903 |
| | ( 622,546) |
| | ( 1,550,953) |
| | 249,070 |
| | 658,093 |
| | 243,708 |
| | 1,201,083 |
| | 11,880 |
| | 2,333,597 |

# EXHIBIT V

## STATEMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND GENERA

Administrative and General Expenses:

- Salaries — Board members, officers and staff
- Unemployment insurance, pension, group insurance, medical, and other employee benefits
- Advisory committee — travelling expenses and per diem allowances
- Rental and lighting of offices including maintence of The Canadian Wheat Board Building — net of rentals received
- Telephones — exchange service and long distance calls
- Telegrams, cables and telex expense
- Postage
- Printing, stationery and supplies
- Office expense
- Travelling and transfer of staff
- Travelling expenses — inspectors
- Legal fees and court costs
- Audit fees
- Tabulating equipment — rental and sundries
- Repair and upkeep of office machines and equipment
- Grain market publications and services
- The Canadian Wheat Board share of operating expenses of Canadian International Grains Institute
- Bonds and insurance
- Varietal testing and market development
- Grain Exchange dues
- Depreciation on building, furniture, equipment and autombiles

## XPENSES AND ALLOCATIONS TO OPERATIONS

ocations to operations:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Marketing of Producers' grain: | | |
| 1974-75 Pool Account — Wheat | $3,207,943 | |
| 1974-75 Pool Account — Oats | 179,429 | |
| 1974-75 Pool Account — Barley | 1,289,582 | |
| 1973-74 Pool Account — Wheat | 3,458,766 | |
| 1973-74 Pool Account — Oats | 180,147 | |
| 1973-74 Pool Account — Barley | 1,390,170 | $9,706,037 |
| 2. Distributing final payments to producers: | | |
| (a) Wheat: | | |
| 1973-74 Pool Account | 91,200 | |
| 1972-73 Pool Account | 35,086 | |
| 1971-72 Pool Account | 4,610 | |
| 1970-71 Pool Account | 3,490 | |
| 1969-70 Pool Account | 1,290 | |
| (b) Coarse Grains: | | |
| 1973-74 Pool Account — Oats | 23,940 | |
| 1973-74 Pool Account — Barley | 44,620 | |
| 1972-73 Pool Account — Oats | 5,430 | |
| 1972-73 Pool Account — Barley | 9,090 | |
| 1971-72 Pool Account — Oats | 960 | |
| 1970-71 Pool Account — Oats | 690 | |
| 1969-70 Pool Account — Oats | 310 | |
| 1969-70 Pool Account — Barley | 690 | |
| 3. Allocation authorized by Order-in-Council P.C. 1975-1570 July 8, 1975 from Special Account — Undistributed Payment Accounts in partial payment of administrative and general expenses incurred in respect of the Prairie Grain Advance Payments Act | | |

# EXHIBIT VI

## STATEMENT OF ADVANCE PAYMENTS TO PRODUCERS UNDER THE PRAIRIE GRAIN ADVANCE PAYMENTS ACT

As at July 31, 1975

| | Cash Advances to Producers | Advances Repaid by Producers | Balance to be Refunded by Producers |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1957-58 Crop Year | $ 35,203,467 | $ 35,200,780 | $ 2,687 |
| 1958-59 Crop Year | 34,369,653 | 34,366,640 | 3,013 |
| 1959-60 Crop Year | 38,492,505 | 38,488,822 | 3,683 |
| 1960-61 Crop Year | 63,912,550 | 63,903,894 | 8,656 |
| 1961-62 Crop Year | 16,656,713 | 16,650,758 | 5,955 |
| 1962-63 Crop Year | 29,251,526 | 29,243,089 | 8,437 |
| 1963-64 Crop Year | 62,136,418 | 62,123,123 | 13,295 |
| 1964-65 Crop Year | 32,961,844 | 32,954,107 | [illegible] |
| 1965-66 Crop Year | 40,600,386 | 40,593,511 | 6,875 |
| 1966-67 Crop Year | 36,668,270 | 36,661,263 | 7,007 |
| 1967-68 Crop Year | 47,280,533 | 47,273,235 | 7,298 |
| 1968-69 Crop Year | 151,852,319 | 151,620,879 | 231,440 |
| 1969-70 Crop Year | 272,777,516 | 271,776,273 | 1,001,243 |
| 1970-71 Crop Year | 91,105,890 | 91,017,766 | 88,124 |
| 1971-72 Crop Year | 68,142,360 | 67,974,904 | 167,456 |
| 1972-73 Crop Year | 20,754,104 | 20,654,230 | 99,874 |
| 1973-74 Crop Year | 35,259,387 | 34,635,284 | 624,103 |
| 1974-75 Crop Year | 46,652,724 | 37,267,159 | [illegible] |
| | $1,124,078,165 | $1,112,405,717 | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Balance to be refunded by Producers as at July 31, 1975 | | 11,672,449 |
| Add: | | |
| Bank interest to July 31, 1975 payable by the Government of Canada | 42,669,056 | |
| Less: Amount paid to July 31, 1975 | 42,594,636 | 74,420 |
| | | 11,746,869 |
| Deduct: | | |
| Balance of funds received to cover advance payments in default: | | |
| Government of Canada | 1,648,942 | |
| Line Elevator Companies | 183,215 | |
| Interest received on default payment | 2,094,429 | 3,926,586 |
| Owing to The Canadian Wheat Board as at July 31, 1975 | | $ 7,820,283 |



DRAFT

DELOITTE, HASKINS & SELLS

*Offices across Canada and associated firms throughout the world* *Chartered Accountants*

1600 RICHARDSON BUILDING, ONE LOMBARD PLACE, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA R3B 0X3 204-943-0331

## AUDITORS' REPORT

To The Canadian Wheat Board:

We have examined the financial statements and explanatory comments thereon of The Canadian Wheat Board, which comprise Part VI of The Annual Report of The Board for the crop year ended July 31, 1975. Our examination included a general review of the accounting procedures and such tests of accounting records and other supporting evidence as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion these financial statements together with the explanatory comments thereon present fairly the financial position of The Board as at July 31, 1975 and the results of its operations for the periods shown, in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles consistently applied.

Deloitte Haskins & Sells

Auditors.

Winnipeg, Manitoba
March 12, 1976.



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# ABLE I

## CREAGE OF PRINCIPAL GRAINS IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES
51 – 1975

| WHEAT | | OATS | | BARLEY | | RYE | | FLAXSEED | | RAPESEED | | [illegible] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 000 acres | 000 hectares | 000 acres | 000 hectares | 000 acres | 000 hectares | 000 acres | 000 hectares | 000 acres | 000 hectares | 000 acres | 000 hectares | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 24,385 | 9,868 | 8,312 | 3,364 | 7,530 | 3,047 | 1,047 | 424 | 1,086 | 439 | 7 | 3 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 25,372 | 10,268 | 7,560 | 3,059 | 8,145 | 3,296 | 1,153 | 467 | 1,027 | 416 | 19 | 8 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 25,517 | 10,326 | 6,490 | 2,626 | 8,599 | 3,480 | 1,421 | 575 | 908 | 367 | 30 | 12 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 24,707 | 9,999 | 6,715 | 2,718 | 7,568 | 3,063 | 687 | 278 | 1,148 | 465 | 40 | 16 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 21,964 | 8,889 | 7,788 | 3,152 | 9,638 | 3,900 | 665 | 269 | 1,809 | 732 | 138 | 56 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 22,064 | 8,929 | 7,422 | 3,004 | 8,181 | 3,311 | 452 | 183 | 3,010 | 1,218 | 352 | 142 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 20,881 | 8,450 | 5,633 | 2,280 | 9,209 | 3,727 | 455 | 184 | 3,462 | 1,401 | 618 | 250 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 21,480 | 8,693 | 5,810 | 2,351 | 9,104 | 3,684 | 431 | 174 | 2,526 | 1,022 | 626 | 253 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 23,970 | 9,700 | 5,626 | 2,277 | 7,700 | 3,116 | 458 | 185 | 2,026 | 820 | 214 | 86 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 23,900 | 9,672 | 6,344 | 2,567 | 6,680 | 2,703 | 490 | 198 | 2,481 | 1,004 | 763 | 309 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 24,629 | 9,967 | 5,122 | 2,073 | 5,361 | 2,170 | 493 | 199 | 2,051 | 830 | 710 | 287 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 26,237 | 10,618 | 7,152 | 2,894 | 5,097 | 2,063 | 569 | 230 | 1,396 | 565 | 371 | 150 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 26,996 | 10,925 | 6,260 | 2,533 | 5,922 | 2,397 | 632 | 256 | 1,629 | 659 | 478 | 193 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 29,080 | 11,768 | 5,054 | 2,045 | 5,217 | 2,111 | 635 | 257 | 1,916 | 775 | 791 | 320 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 27,790 | 11,246 | 5,645 | 2,285 | 5,741 | 2,323 | 743 | 301 | 2,265 | 917 | 1,435 | 581 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 29,166 | 11,803 | 5,422 | 2,194 | 7,010 | 2,836 | 671 | 272 | 1,883 | 762 | 1,525 | 617 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 29,570 | 11,967 | 5,090 | 2,060 | 7,600 | 3,076 | 628 | 254 | 998 | 404 | 1,620 | 656 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 28,860 | 11,679 | 5,340 | 2,161 | 8,330 | 3,371 | 619 | 251 | 1,502 | 608 | 1,052 | 426 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 24,400 | 9,874 | 5,430 | 2,197 | 8,800 | 3,561 | 783 | 317 | 2,320 | 939 | 2,012 | 814 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 12,000 | 4,856 | 5,260 | 2,129 | 9,300 | 3,764 | 765 | 310 | 3,300 | 1,335 | 4,050 | 1,639 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 18,885 | 7,642 | 5,315 | 2,151 | 13,312 | 5,387 | 905 | 365 | 1,762 | 713 | 5,306 | 2,147 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 20,800 | 8,417 | 4,660 | 1,885 | 11,900 | 4,816 | 582 | 235 | 1,320 | 534 | 3,270 | 1,323 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 23,100 | 9,348 | 5,300 | 2,145 | 11,350 | 4,593 | 582 | 235 | 1,450 | 587 | 3,150 | 1,275 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 21,500 | 8,701 | 4,800 | 1,943 | 11,200 | 4,532 | 792 | 321 | 1,450 | 587 | 3,100 | 1,255 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 22,800 | 9,227 | 4,650 | 1,882 | 10,400 | 4,209 | 727 | 294 | 1,400 | 567 | 3,950 | 1,599 | [illegible] | [illegible] |

ubject to Revision.
urce: Statistics Canada.

# TABLE II

## YIELD PER ACRE OF PRINCIPAL GRAINS IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES
## 1951 – 1975

| | WHEAT | | OATS | | BARLEY | | RYE | | FLAXSEED | | RAPESEED | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | bushels per acre | kg per hectare | bushels per acre | kg per hectare | bushels per acre | kg per hectare | bushels per acre | kg per hectare | bushels per acre | kg per hectare | bushels per acre | kg per hectare |
| ... | 21.7 | 1,462 | 40.9 | 1,559 | 31.1 | 1,672 | 15.2 | 956 | 7.8 | 488 | 18.5 | 1,038 |
| ... | 26.7 | 1,797 | 45.8 | 1,744 | 34.5 | 1,856 | 19.4 | 1,215 | 10.4 | 654 | 15.0 | 840 |
| ... | 23.7 | 1,592 | 42.5 | 1,621 | 29.2 | 1,570 | 18.9 | 1,188 | 10.0 | 629 | 16.6 | 933 |
| ... | 12.3 | 830 | 29.2 | 1,112 | 22.1 | 1,187 | 15.7 | 985 | 9.3 | 585 | 14.4 | 809 |
| ... | 22.6 | 1,522 | 37.2 | 1,419 | 25.3 | 1,362 | 18.5 | 1,160 | 10.3 | 649 | 11.3 | 634 |
| ... | 25.0 | 1,679 | 46.2 | 1,761 | 32.0 | 1,723 | 14.0 | 882 | 11.5 | 722 | 17.0 | 955 |
| ... | 17.8 | 1,195 | 30.4 | 1,157 | 22.7 | 1,221 | 13.8 | 868 | 5.5 | 343 | 14.0 | 786 |
| ... | 17.3 | 1,165 | 32.0 | 1,220 | 25.4 | 1,365 | 13.0 | 816 | 8.7 | 547 | 12.4 | 695 |
| ... | 17.9 | 1,206 | 33.9 | 1,294 | 27.1 | 1,460 | 14.8 | 927 | 8.3 | 524 | 16.7 | 934 |
| ... | 20.8 | 1,401 | 38.5 | 1,466 | 28.0 | 1,506 | 17.5 | 1,096 | 8.9 | 557 | 14.6 | 817 |
| ... | 10.6 | 710 | 25.2 | 960 | 19.8 | 1,064 | 9.8 | 616 | 6.8 | 425 | 15.8 | 886 |
| ... | 20.8 | 1,400 | 45.0 | 1,716 | 31.0 | 1,668 | 18.6 | 1,169 | 11.0 | 688 | 15.8 | 885 |
| ... | 26.0 | 1,751 | 48.6 | 1,851 | 36.0 | 1,935 | 19.1 | 1,200 | 12.5 | 782 | 17.5 | 980 |
| ... | 19.9 | 1,337 | 40.8 | 1,553 | 30.1 | 1,619 | 17.0 | 1,068 | 10.1 | 636 | 16.7 | 938 |
| ... | 22.7 | 1,529 | 48.2 | 1,836 | 35.2 | 1,893 | 22.1 | 1,385 | 12.5 | 787 | 15.7 | 883 |
| ... | 27.7 | 1,861 | 46.8 | 1,785 | 39.7 | 2,134 | 23.4 | 1,468 | 11.7 | 733 | 16.9 | 948 |
| ... | 19.4 | 1,305 | 38.3 | 1,460 | 30.8 | 1,657 | 16.7 | 1,046 | 9.0 | 566 | 15.2 | 854 |
| ... | 21.8 | 1,466 | 46.6 | 1,777 | 36.1 | 1,944 | 18.4 | 1,156 | 12.8 | 807 | 18.4 | 1,034 |
| ... | 26.7 | 1,797 | 49.4 | 1,881 | 39.4 | 2,122 | 17.1 | 1,075 | 12.0 | 752 | 16.6 | 930 |
| ... | 26.0 | 1,751 | 52.7 | 2,007 | 41.1 | 2,210 | 22.3 | 1,398 | 14.5 | 909 | 17.8 | 999 |
| ... | 27.0 | 1,816 | 54.2 | 2,065 | 42.8 | 2,304 | 22.7 | 1,422 | 12.7 | 794 | 17.9 | 1,003 |
| ... | 24.7 | 1,659 | 51.1 | 1,946 | 41.3 | 2,224 | 20.5 | 1,289 | 13.3 | 837 | 17.5 | 982 |
| ... | 24.8 | 1,671 | 51.5 | 1,963 | 39.1 | 2,105 | 22.1 | 1,388 | 13.4 | 840 | 16.9 | 947 |
| ... | 21.6 | 1,455 | 41.2 | 1,572 | 33.8 | 1,821 | 22.0 | 1,380 | 9.5 | 597 | 16.3 | 911 |
| ... | 26.3 | 1,770 | 49.5 | 1,885 | 39.3 | 2,116 | 25.4 | 1,598 | 12.5 | 784 | 18.0 | 1,007 |

[1] Subject to Revision.

Source: Statistics Canada

# ABLE III

## ODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL GRAINS IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES
51 – 1975

| OP AR | WHEAT | | OATS | | BARLEY | | RYE | | FLAXSEED | | RAPESEED | | TOTAL | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | mln bus. | mln tonnes[3] | mln bus. | mln tonnes | mln bus. | mln tonnes | mln bus. | mln tonnes | mln bus. | mln tonnes | mln bus. | mln tonnes | mln bus | mln tonnes |
| 51 ..... | 530.0 | 14.4 | 340.0 | 5.2 | 234.0 | 5.1 | 15.9 | .4 | 8.5 | .2 | .1 | —[2] | 1,128.5 | 25.3 |
| 52 ..... | 678.0 | 18.5 | 346.0 | 5.3 | 281.0 | 6.1 | 22.3 | .6 | 10.7 | .3 | .3 | —[2] | 1,338.3 | 30.8 |
| 53 ..... | 604.0 | 16.4 | 276.0 | 4.3 | 251.0 | 5.5 | 26.9 | .7 | 9.1 | .2 | .5 | —[2] | 1,167.5 | 27.1 |
| 54 ..... | 305.0 | 8.3 | 196.0 | 3.0 | 167.0 | 3.6 | 10.8 | .3 | 10.7 | .3 | .6 | —[2] | 690.1 | 15.5 |
| 55 ..... | 497.0 | 13.5 | 290.0 | 4.5 | 244.0 | 5.3 | 12.3 | .3 | 18.7 | .5 | 1.5 | —[2] | 1,063.5 | 24.1 |
| 56 ..... | 551.0 | 15.0 | 343.0 | 5.3 | 262.0 | 5.7 | 6.4 | .2 | 34.6 | .9 | 6.0 | .1 | 1,203.0 | 27.2 |
| 57 ..... | 371.0 | 10.1 | 171.0 | 2.6 | 209.0 | 4.6 | 6.3 | .2 | 18.9 | .5 | 8.7 | .2 | 784.9 | 18.2 |
| 58 ..... | 372.0 | 10.1 | 186.0 | 2.9 | 231.0 | 5.0 | 5.6 | .1 | 22.0 | .6 | 7.8 | .2 | 824.4 | 18.9 |
| 59 ..... | 430.0 | 11.7 | 191.0 | 2.9 | 209.0 | 4.6 | 6.8 | .2 | 16.9 | .4 | 3.6 | .1 | 857.3 | 19.9 |
| 60 ..... | 498.0 | 13.6 | 244.0 | 3.8 | 187.0 | 4.1 | 8.6 | .2 | 22.0 | .6 | 11.1 | .3 | 970.7 | 22.6 |
| 61 ..... | 260.0 | 7.1 | 129.0 | 2.0 | 106.0 | 2.3 | 4.8 | .1 | 13.9 | .4 | 11.2 | .3 | 524.9 | 12.2 |
| 62 ..... | 546.0 | 14.9 | 322.0 | 5.0 | 158.0 | 3.4 | 10.6 | .3 | 15.3 | .4 | 5.9 | .1 | 1,057.8 | 24.1 |
| 63 ..... | 703.0 | 19.1 | 304.0 | 4.7 | 213.0 | 4.6 | 12.1 | .3 | 20.3 | .5 | 8.4 | .2 | 1,260.8 | 29.4 |
| 64 ..... | 578.0 | 15.7 | 206.0 | 3.2 | 157.0 | 3.4 | 10.8 | .3 | 19.4 | .5 | 13.2 | .3 | 984.4 | 23.4 |
| 65 ..... | 632.0 | 17.2 | 272.0 | 4.2 | 202.0 | 4.4 | 16.4 | .4 | 28.4 | .7 | 22.6 | .5 | 1,173.4 | 27.4 |
| 66 ..... | 807.0 | 22.0 | 254.0 | 3.9 | 278.0 | 6.1 | 15.7 | .4 | 22.0 | .6 | 25.8 | .6 | 1,403.5 | 33.6 |
| 67 ..... | 574.0 | 15.6 | 195.0 | 3.0 | 234.0 | 5.1 | 10.5 | .3 | 9.0 | .2 | 24.7 | .6 | 1,047.2 | 24.5 |
| 68 ..... | 629.0 | 17.1 | 249.0 | 3.8 | 301.0 | 6.6 | 11.4 | .3 | 19.3 | .5 | 19.4 | .4 | 1,229.1 | 28.7 |
| 69 ..... | 652.0 | 17.7 | 268.0 | 4.1 | 347.0 | 7.6 | 13.4 | .3 | 27.8 | .7 | 33.4 | .8 | 1,341.6 | 31.2 |
| 70 ..... | 312.5 | 8.5 | 277.0 | 4.3 | 382.0 | 8.3 | 17.0 | .4 | 47.8 | 1.2 | 72.2 | 1.6 | 1,108.5 | 26.3 |
| 71 ..... | 510.0 | 13.8 | 288.0 | 4.4 | 570.0 | 12.4 | 20.5 | .5 | 22.3 | .6 | 95.0 | 2.2 | 1,505.8 | 33.9 |
| 72 ..... | 513.0 | 13.9 | 238.0 | 3.7 | 492.0 | 10.7 | 11.9 | .3 | 17.6 | .4 | 57.3 | 1.3 | 1,329.8 | 30.3 |
| 73 ..... | 574.0 | 15.6 | 273.0 | 4.2 | 444.0 | 9.7 | 12.9 | .3 | 19.4 | .5 | 53.2 | 1.2 | 1,376.5 | 31.5 |
| 74 ..... | 465.0 | 12.7 | 198.0 | 3.1 | 379.0 | 8.3 | 17.4 | .4 | 13.8 | .4 | 50.4 | 1.1 | 1,122.6 | 26.0 |
| 75[1] ..... | 600.0 | 16.3 | 230.0 | 3.5 | 409.0 | 8.9 | 18.5 | .5 | 17.5 | .4 | 71.0 | 1.6 | 1,346.0 | 31.2 |

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s than 50,000 tonnes.
avoid repetition, the following is used throughout the Addendum. Tonnes means "Metric Ton". The abbreviation "mln" is used to represent on".
e: Statistics Canada.

# TABLE IV

## PRODUCERS' MARKETINGS – WESTERN CANADIAN GRAINS
## CROP YEARS 1950 - 51 TO 1974 - 75

| | WHEAT | | OATS | | BARLEY | | RYE | | FLAXSEED | | RAPESEED[2] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes |
| ..... | 367,845 | 10,011 | 102,688 | 1,584 | 83,414 | 1,816 | 7,441 | 189 | 3,254 | 83 | – | – |
| ..... | 455,362 | 12,393 | 133,608 | 2,061 | 130,336 | 2,838 | 11,727 | 298 | 6,363 | 162 | – | – |
| ..... | 535,989 | 14,587 | 119,750 | 1,847 | 165,036 | 3,593 | 15,926 | 405 | 8,155 | 207 | – | – |
| ..... | 396,961 | 10,804 | 90,367 | 1,394 | 101,397 | 2,208 | 12,209 | 310 | 7,403 | 188 | – | – |
| ..... | 319,780 | 8,703 | 70,221 | 1,083 | 112,568 | 2,450 | 13,191 | 335 | 8,792 | 223 | – | – |
| ..... | 352,975 | 9,606 | 71,629 | 1,105 | 114,460 | 2,492 | 12,486 | 317 | 15,750 | 400 | – | – |
| ..... | 362,454 | 9,864 | 69,254 | 1,068 | 120,661 | 2,627 | 4,063 | 103 | 29,013 | 737 | – | – |
| ..... | 378,192 | 10,293 | 58,272 | 899 | 116,866 | 2,544 | 7,395 | 188 | 15,296 | 389 | 7,063 | 160 |
| ..... | 367,723 | 10,008 | 39,280 | 606 | 122,838 | 2,674 | 4,667 | 119 | 17,469 | 444 | 6,502 | 147 |
| ..... | 378,514 | 10,301 | 24,338 | 375 | 95,591 | 2,081 | 4,291 | 109 | 13,961 | 355 | 2,999 | 68 |
| ..... | 396,212 | 10,783 | 37,634 | 580 | 87,898 | 1,914 | 5,824 | 148 | 18,136 | 461 | 9,573 | 217 |
| ..... | 305,345 | 8,310 | 28,155 | 434 | 59,329 | 1,292 | 3,417 | 87 | 11,985 | 304 | 10,042 | 228 |
| ..... | 474,293 | 12,908 | 88,989 | 1,372 | 80,477 | 1,752 | 9,372 | 238 | 13,528 | 344 | 5,690 | 129 |
| ..... | 568,620 | 15,475 | 49,744 | 767 | 91,943 | 2,002 | 7,971 | 202 | 17,375 | 441 | 7,484 | 170 |
| ..... | 524,515 | 14,275 | 41,002 | 632 | 74,975 | 1,632 | 7,347 | 187 | 16,847 | 428 | 10,875 | 247 |
| ..... | 569,363 | 15,496 | 51,715 | 798 | 93,886 | 2,044 | 12,065 | 306 | 23,689 | 602 | 18,775 | 426 |
| ..... | 632,362 | 17,210 | 38,427 | 593 | 112,740 | 2,454 | 10,967 | 279 | 20,113 | 511 | 20,811 | 472 |
| ..... | 456,015 | 12,411 | 30,818 | 475 | 87,305 | 1,901 | 6,916 | 176 | 7,948 | 202 | 20,002 | 454 |
| ..... | 423,161 | 11,516 | 41,573 | 641 | 81,766 | 1,780 | 3,838 | 97 | 15,310 | 389 | 17,576 | 399 |
| ..... | 413,263 | 11,247 | 20,868 | 322 | 168,423 | 3,667 | 7,602 | 193 | 22,086 | 561 | 28,500 | 646 |
| ..... | 384,307 | 10,459 | 58,254 | 898 | 235,899 | 5,136 | 11,600 | 295 | 33,713 | 856 | 61,524 | 1,395 |
| ..... | 517,507 | 14,084 | 32,326 | 499 | 295,467 | 6,433 | 15,531 | 395 | 21,580 | 548 | 69,838 | 1,584 |
| ..... | 633,258 | 17,234 | 32,484 | 501 | 236,816 | 5,156 | 9,252 | 235 | 18,346 | 466 | 62,949 | 1,428 |
| ..... | 536,328 | 14,596 | 39,812 | 614 | 235,051 | 5,118 | 7,447 | 189 | 15,404 | 391 | 43,802 | 993 |
| ..... | 422,431 | 11,497 | 40,280 | 621 | 209,224 | 4,555 | 10,435 | 265 | 10,797 | 274 | 41,217 | 935 |

[1] Subject to Revision.

[2] Rapeseed Marketings prior to 1957-58 are not available.

Source: Canadian Grain Commission 1974-75. All previous years Statistics Canada: Grain Trade of Canada.

# TABLE V

## RAIL SHIPMENTS FROM WESTERN COUNTRY ELEVATORS
## CROP YEARS 1959-60 TO 1974-75

| | WHEAT | | OATS | | BARLEY | | RYE | | FLAXSEED | | RAPESEED | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes |
| ..... | 367,030 | 9,989 | 37,089 | 572 | 102,743 | 2,237 | 4,293 | 109 | 14,079 | 358 | 2,758 | 63 |
| ..... | 410,081 | 11,160 | 41,590 | 641 | 101,317 | 2,206 | 5,753 | 146 | 17,797 | 452 | 9,057 | 205 |
| ..... | 389,055 | 10,588 | 24,989 | 385 | 71,057 | 1,547 | 4,612 | 117 | 11,767 | 299 | 9,194 | 209 |
| ..... | 401,252 | 10,920 | 61,757 | 952 | 56,384 | 1,228 | 8,516 | 216 | 13,184 | 335 | 5,527 | 125 |
| ..... | 602,823 | 16,406 | 50,885 | 785 | 95,351 | 2,076 | 7,159 | 182 | 16,641 | 423 | 6,670 | 151 |
| ..... | 477,330 | 12,991 | 56,086 | 865 | 77,300 | 1,683 | 7,179 | 182 | 16,232 | 412 | 10,489 | 238 |
| ..... | 625,452 | 17,022 | 55,111 | 850 | 84,681 | 1,844 | 11,638 | 296 | 22,310 | 567 | 15,968 | 362 |
| ..... | 611,178 | 16,633 | 39,607 | 611 | 115,598 | 2,517 | 11,553 | 293 | 20,123 | 511 | 15,894 | 360 |
| ..... | 396,688 | 10,796 | 39,049 | 602 | 85,936 | 1,871 | 6,975 | 177 | 9,758 | 248 | 15,221 | 345 |
| ..... | 389,519 | 10,601 | 34,814 | 537 | 82,578 | 1,797 | 4,444 | 113 | 14,765 | 375 | 14,000 | 318 |
| ..... | 406,422 | 11,061 | 29,733 | 459 | 170,151 | 3,705 | 7,014 | 178 | 20,287 | 515 | 23,624 | 536 |
| ..... | 460,624 | 12,536 | 44,509 | 686 | 222,817 | 4,851 | 10,073 | 255 | 29,022 | 737 | 48,865 | 1,108 |
| ..... | 595,779 | 16,214 | 41,587 | 641 | 306,634 | 6,676 | 11,695 | 297 | 22,583 | 574 | 42,621 | 967 |
| ..... | 621,504 | 16,914 | 38,236 | 589 | 214,117 | 4,662 | 11,432 | 290 | 19,974 | 507 | 54,631 | 1,239 |
| ..... | 526,409 | 14,326 | 37,503 | 578 | 214,794 | 4,677 | 7,593 | 193 | 14,237 | 362 | 33,184 | 753 |
| ..... | 471,106 | 12,821 | 34,780 | 536 | 223,294 | 4,862 | 8,259 | 210 | 10,935 | 278 | 28,871 | 655 |

[1] Subject to Revision.

Source: Canadian Grain Commission 1974-75. All previous years Statistics Canada: Grain Trade of Canada.

# ABLE VI

## ESSEL SHIPMENTS OF PRINCIPAL GRAINS FROM THE LAKEHEAD
## ROP YEARS 1955-56 TO 1974-75

| ROP EAR | WHEAT | | OATS | | BARLEY | | RYE | | FLAXSEED | | RAPESEED | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 000 bus | 000 tonnes | 000 bus | 000 tonnes | 000 bus | 000 tonnes | 000 bus | 000 tonnes | 000 bus | 000 tonnes | 000 bus | 000 tonnes | | |
| 955-56 ..... | 183,696 | 4,999 | 35,564 | 548 | 78,171 | 1,702 | 13,501 | 343 | 9,620 | 244 | – | – | | |
| 956-57 ..... | 170,796 | 4,648 | 47,645 | 735 | 72,775 | 1,584 | 5,889 | 150 | 13,585 | 345 | – | – | | |
| 957-58 ..... | 176,457 | 4,802 | 51,735 | 798 | 74,847 | 1,630 | 4,772 | 121 | 8,160 | 207 | – | – | | |
| 958-59 ..... | 178,410 | 4,855 | 31,433 | 485 | 54,673 | 1,190 | 4,392 | 112 | 9,300 | 236 | – | – | | |
| 959-60 ..... | 188,029 | 5,117 | 29,417 | 454 | 58,255 | 1,268 | 4,068 | 103 | 6,989 | 176 | – | – | | |
| 960-61 ..... | 216,793 | 5,900 | 31,021 | 478 | 53,388 | 1,162 | 2,368 | 60 | 7,803 | 198 | – | – | | |
| 961-62 ..... | 179,671 | 4,890 | 16,991 | 262 | 35,260 | 768 | 4,072 | 103 | 7,868 | 200 | – | – | | |
| 962-63 ..... | 201,222 | 5,476 | 35,792 | 552 | 29,262 | 637 | 6,494 | 165 | 8,212 | 209 | – | – | | |
| 963-64 ..... | 347,422 | 9,455 | 34,671 | 535 | 47,923 | 1,043 | 4,393 | 112 | 8,645 | 220 | – | – | | |
| 64-65 ..... | 277,211 | 7,544 | 43,930 | 677 | 43,192 | 940 | 4,780 | 121 | 10,020 | 255 | 607 | 14 | | |
| 965-66 ..... | 371,878 | 10,121 | 38,862 | 599 | 48,636 | 1,059 | 6,181 | 157 | 12,689 | 322 | 1,305 | 30 | | |
| 966-67 ..... | 356,289 | 9,697 | 35,764 | 552 | 65,875 | 1,434 | 7,262 | 184 | 12,012 | 305 | 1,481 | 34 | | |
| 967-68 ..... | 173,282 | 4,716 | 28,367 | 437 | 37,911 | 825 | 3,327 | 85 | 8,783 | 223 | 363 | 8 | | |
| 968-69 ..... | 182,726 | 4,973 | 20,053 | 309 | 41,130 | 895 | 3,294 | 84 | 6,563 | 167 | 1,109 | 25 | | |
| 969-70 ..... | 218,801 | 5,955 | 26,370 | 407 | 94,170 | 2,050 | 3,112 | 79 | 11,108 | 282 | 4,334 | 98 | | |
| 970-71 ..... | 282,597 | 7,691 | 27,714 | 427 | 156,072 | 3,398 | 3,807 | 97 | 14,283 | 363 | 13,979 | 317 | | |
| 971-72 ..... | 315,377 | 8,583 | 27,111 | 418 | 192,579 | 4,193 | 5,158 | 131 | 16,000 | 406 | 14,693 | 333 | | |
| 972-73 ..... | 336,873 | 9,168 | 26,225 | 404 | 114,698 | 2,497 | 2,688 | 68 | 13,133 | 334 | 17,225 | 391 | | |
| 73-74 ..... | 302,127 | 8,222 | 15,261 | 235 | 99,083 | 2,157 | 4,033 | 102 | 8,278 | 210 | 6,304 | 143 | | |
| 974-75' ..... | 272,453 | 7,414 | 13,965 | 215 | 95,004 | 2,068 | 4,042 | 103 | 6,604 | 168 | 2,691 | 61 | | |

ject to revision.

ce: Statistics Canada: Grain Trade of Canada, 1974-75. Canadian Grain Commission — 451.3.

# TABLE VII

## CANADIAN WHEAT SUPPLIES AND DISPOSITION
## CROP YEARS 1950-51 TO 1975-76

| | INWARD CARRYOVER AUGUST 1ST[1] | | | | PRODUCTION[1] | | TOTAL SUPPLIES | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FARM | | COMMERCIAL | | | | | |
| | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes |
| ..... | 12,389 | 337 | 99,811 | 2,716 | 466,490 | 12,696 | 578,690 | 15,749 |
| ..... | 22,260 | 606 | 166,943 | 4,543 | 553,678 | 15,069 | 742,851 | 20,218 |
| ..... | 19,262 | 524 | 197,916 | 5,386 | 701,973 | 19,105 | 919,151 | 25,015 |
| ..... | 93,716 | 2,551 | 289,469 | 7,878 | 634,040 | 17,255 | 1,017,225 | 27,684 |
| ..... | 231,860 | 6,310 | 386,815 | 10,527 | 331,981 | 9,035 | 950,656 | 25,872 |
| ..... | 137,855 | 3,752 | 398,893 | 10,856 | 519,178 | 14,129 | 1,055,926 | 28,737 |
| ..... | 204,205 | 5,558 | 375,369 | 10,216 | 573,040 | 15,595 | 1,152,614 | 31,369 |
| ..... | 323,160 | 8,795 | 410,386 | 11,169 | 392,508 | 10,682 | 1,126,054 | 30,646 |
| ..... | 240,900 | 6,556 | 407,554 | 11,092 | 397,730 | 10,824 | 1,046,184 | 28,472 |
| ..... | 169,000 | 4,599 | 419,001 | 11,403 | 444,520 | 12,098 | 1,032,521 | 28,100 |
| ..... | 143,700 | 3,911 | 455,888 | 12,407 | 518,379 | 14,108 | 1,117,967 | 30,426 |
| ..... | 170,950 | 4,652 | 437,391 | 11,904 | 283,394 | 7,713 | 891,735 | 24,269 |
| ..... | 59,170 | 1,610 | 331,888 | 9,032 | 565,585 | 15,393 | 956,643 | 26,035 |
| ..... | 64,700 | 1,761 | 422,547 | 11,500 | 723,500 | 19,690 | 1,210,747 | 32,951 |
| ..... | 120,640 | 3,283 | 338,800 | 9,221 | 600,726 | 16,349 | 1,060,166 | 28,853 |
| ..... | 109,100 | 2,969 | 403,924 | 10,993 | 649,412 | 17,674 | 1,162,436 | 31,636 |
| ..... | 100,000 | 2,722 | 320,122 | 8,712 | 827,338 | 22,516 | 1,247,460 | 33,950 |
| ..... | 200,000 | 5,443 | 371,751 | 10,117 | 592,948 | 16,137 | 1,164,699 | 31,697 |
| ..... | 243,000 | 6,613 | 429,510 | 11,689 | 649,950 | 17,689 | 1,322,460 | 36,091 |
| ..... | 372,200 | 10,130 | 479,628 | 13,053 | 671,212 | 18,267 | 1,523,040 | 41,450 |
| ..... | 542,700 | 14,770 | 465,990 | 12,682 | 331,579 | 9,024 | 1,340,269 | 36,476 |
| ..... | 394,820 | 10,745 | 339,334 | 9,235 | 529,552 | 14,412 | 1,263,706 | 34,392 |
| ..... | 311,500 | 8,477 | 272,257 | 7,410 | 533,288 | 14,514 | 1,117,045 | 30,401 |
| ..... | 115,000 | 3,130 | 250,401 | 6,814 | 593,738 | 16,159 | 959,139 | 26,103 |
| ..... | 81,000 | 2,204 | 289,704 | 7,884 | 488,513 | 13,295 | 859,217 | 23,383 |
| ..... | 60,000 | 1,633 | 235,329 | 6,405 | 627,515 | 17,078 | 922,844 | 25,116 |

| | DOMESTIC DISAPPEARANCE[2] | | | | EXPORTS WHEAT AND FLOUR | | TOTAL CARRYOVER JULY 31 | OUTWARD |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FARM | | COMMERCIAL | | | | | |
| | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes |
| ..... | 83,588 | 2,275 | 64,938 | 1,767 | 240,961 | 6,558 | 189,203 | 5,149 |
| ..... | 96,847 | 2,636 | 73,031 | 1,987 | 355,825 | 9,684 | 217,178 | 5,911 |
| ..... | 86,649 | 2,358 | 63,790 | 1,736 | 385,527 | 10,492 | 383,185 | 10,429 |
| ..... | 91,562 | 2,492 | 51,907 | 1,413 | 255,081 | 6,942 | 618,675 | 16,837 |
| ..... | 102,691 | 2,795 | 59,308 | 1,614 | 251,909 | 6,855 | 536,748 | 14,608 |
| ..... | 98,785 | 2,689 | 65,307 | 1,777 | 312,260 | 8,498 | 579,574 | 15,773 |
| ..... | 88,523 | 2,409 | 66,149 | 1,800 | 264,396 | 7,196 | 733,546 | 19,964 |
| ..... | 92,931 | 2,529 | 64,376 | 1,752 | 320,293 | 8,717 | 648,454 | 17,648 |
| ..... | 96,922 | 2,638 | 66,715 | 1,816 | 294,546 | 8,016 | 568,001 | 15,002 |
| ..... | 89,925 | 2,447 | 65,717 | 1,789 | 277,291 | 7,546 | 599,588 | 16,318 |
| ..... | 92,078 | 2,506 | 64,299 | 1,750 | 353,249 | 9,614 | 608,241 | 16,556 |
| ..... | 83,431 | 2,270 | 59,224 | 1,612 | 358,022 | 9,744 | 391,068 | 10,643 |
| ..... | 82,619 | 2,249 | 55,410 | 1,508 | 331,367 | 9,018 | 487,247 | 13,260 |
| ..... | 91,046 | 2,478 | 65,713 | 1,788 | 594,548 | 16,181 | 459,440 | 12,504 |
| ..... | 80,607 | 2,194 | 66,941 | 1,822 | 399,594 | 10,875 | 543,024 | 14,962 |
| ..... | 84,985 | 2,313 | 72,423 | 1,971 | 584,906 | 15,918 | 420,122 | 11,434 |
| ..... | 89,093 | 2,425 | 71,309 | 1,941 | 515,307 | 14,024 | 571,751 | 15,560 |
| ..... | 86,936 | 2,366 | 69,243 | 1,884 | 336,010 | 9,145 | 672,510 | 18,302 |
| ..... | 91,070 | 2,479 | 73,724 | 2,006 | 305,838 | 8,323 | 851,829 | 23,183 |
| ..... | 79,596 | 2,166 | 88,256 | 2,402 | 346,498 | 9,430 | 1,008,690 | 27,452 |
| ..... | 86,534 | 2,355 | 84,324 | 2,295 | 435,257 | 11,846 | 734,154 | 19,980 |
| ..... | 89,439 | 2,434 | 86,746 | 2,361 | 503,764 | 13,710 | 563,757 | 15,387 |
| ..... | 87,562 | 2,383 | 87,486 | 2,381 | 576,596 | 15,692 | 365,401 | 9,945 |
| ..... | 83,641 | 2,276 | 85,407 | 2,324 | 419,387 | 11,414 | 340,404 | 10,089 |
| ..... | 73,741 | 2,007 | 95,588 | 2,601 | 394,559 | 10,738 | 295,329 | 8,037 |
| ..... | | | | | | | | |

[1] Source: Statistics Canada.

[2] Annual data. Farm disappearance is computed by adding inward farm carryover and production and deducting therefrom marketings and outward farm carryover. Commercial disappearance is computed by adding inward commercial carryover and marketings and deducting therefrom outward commercial carryover and exports.

[3] Subject to revision.

[4] Human food consumption in 1973-74 amounted to 66,781,000 bushels. In 1974-75 the amount was 69,945,000 bushels.

# TABLE VIII

## ANADIAN OATS SUPPLIES AND DISPOSITION
## ROP YEARS 1955-56 TO 1975-76

| UPPLIES<br>ROP YEAR | INWARD CARRYOVER AUGUST 1ST[1] | | | | | | TOTAL SUPPLIES | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FARM | | COMMERCIAL | | PRODUCTION | | | |
| | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes |
| ..... | 53,400 | 824 | 30,567 | 471 | 399,451 | 6,160 | 483,418 | 7,455 |
| ..... | 71,200 | 1,098 | 47,906 | 738 | 467,517 | 7,210 | 586,623 | 9,046 |
| ..... | 157,100 | 2,423 | 54,115 | 835 | 317,599 | 4,898 | 528,814 | 8,156 |
| ..... | 110,000 | 1,697 | 46,916 | 723 | 346,951 | 5,351 | 503,867 | 7,771 |
| ..... | 91,000 | 1,403 | 38,979 | 601 | 345,933 | 5,335 | 475,912 | 7,339 |
| ..... | 80,000 | 1,234 | 20,827 | 321 | 398,505 | 6,146 | 499,332 | 7,701 |
| ..... | 93,700 | 1,445 | 21,454 | 331 | 283,965 | 4,379 | 399,119 | 6,155 |
| ..... | 56,900 | 877 | 22,166 | 342 | 492,610 | 7,597 | 571,676 | 8,816 |
| ..... | 92,400 | 1,425 | 57,878 | 893 | 445,877 | 6,876 | 596,155 | 9,194 |
| ..... | 128,800 | 1,986 | 50,608 | 780 | 347,006 | 5,352 | 526,414 | 8,118 |
| ..... | 90,700 | 1,399 | 39,421 | 608 | 399,983 | 6,168 | 530,104 | 8,175 |
| ..... | 91,000 | 1,403 | 36,163 | 558 | 374,678 | 5,778 | 501,841 | 7,739 |
| ..... | 86,000 | 1,326 | 28,791 | 444 | 301,772 | 4,654 | 416,563 | 6,424 |
| ..... | 60,000 | 925 | 21,951 | 339 | 356,700 | 5,501 | 438,651 | 6,765 |
| ..... | 94,500 | 1,457 | 34,157 | 527 | 354,895 | 5,473 | 483,552 | 7,457 |
| ..... | 130,000 | 2,005 | 18,340 | 283 | 353,073 | 5,445 | 501,413 | 7,733 |
| ..... | 91,150 | 1,406 | 34,223 | 528 | 363,479 | 5,605 | 488,852 | 7,539 |
| ..... | 96,000 | 1,481 | 22,257 | 343 | 300,208 | 4,630 | 418,465 | 6,454 |
| ..... | 65,000 | 1,003 | 14,679 | 226 | 326,880 | 5,041 | 406,559 | 6,270 |
| ..... | 58,000 | 894 | 19,379 | 299 | 254,745 | 3,929 | 332,124 | 5,122 |
| ..... | 48,000 | 740 | 25,402 | 392 | 289,619 | 4,467 | 363,021 | 5,599 |

| | DOMESTIC DISAPPEARANCE[3] | | | | | | TOTAL OUTWARD CARRYOVER JULY 31ST | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FARM | | COMMERCIAL | | EXPORTS[2] | | | |
| | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes |
| 55-56 ..... | 309,997 | 4,781 | 50,173 | 773 | 4,142 | 64 | 119,106 | 1,837 |
| 56-57 ..... | 312,294 | 4,816 | 44,433 | 685 | 18,681 | 288 | 211,215 | 3,257 |
| 57-58 ..... | 305,690 | 4,715 | 40,024 | 617 | 26,184 | 404 | 156,916 | 2,420 |
| 58-59 ..... | 326,201 | 5,031 | 40,174 | 620 | 7,513 | 116 | 129,979 | 2,004 |
| 59-60 ..... | 332,245 | 5,124 | 36,763 | 567 | 6,077 | 93 | 100,927 | 1,556 |
| 60-61 ..... | 346,605 | 5,345 | 34,893 | 538 | 2,680 | 42 | 115,154 | 1,776 |
| 61-62 ..... | 292,473 | 4,511 | 24,126 | 372 | 3,454 | 53 | 79,080 | 1,219 |
| 62-63 ..... | 367,283 | 5,664 | 32,415 | 500 | 21,700 | 335 | 150,278 | 2,317 |
| 63-64 ..... | 359,381 | 5,542 | 38,607 | 596 | 18,759 | 289 | 179,408 | 2,767 |
| 64-65 ..... | 343,737 | 5,301 | 37,005 | 570 | 15,551 | 240 | 130,121 | 2,007 |
| 65-66 ..... | 347,422 | 5,358 | 39,597 | 611 | 15,922 | 245 | 127,183 | 1,961 |
| 66-67 ..... | 340,796 | 5,256 | 41,451 | 639 | 4,803 | 74 | 114,201 | 1,761 |
| 67-68 ..... | 296,367 | 4,570 | 34,700 | 535 | 3,545 | 55 | 81,951 | 1,264 |
| 68-69 ..... | 280,291 | 4,323 | 26,980 | 416 | 2,723 | 42 | 128,387 | 1,980 |
| 69-70 ..... | 298,478 | 4,603 | 31,569 | 487 | 5,165 | 79 | 148,349 | 2,288 |
| 70-71 ..... | 333,570 | 5,144 | 29,104 | 449 | 13,366 | 206 | 129,173 | 1,992 |
| 71-72 ..... | 326,255 | 5,032 | 33,886 | 523 | 10,454 | 161 | 114,757 | 1,770 |
| 72-73 ..... | 298,723 | 4,607 | 33,138 | 511 | 6,925 | 107 | 79,679 | 1,229 |
| 73-74 ..... | 294,064 | 4,535 | 34,278 | 529 | 838 | 13 | 77,179 | 1,190 |
| 74-75 ..... | 224,464 | 3,462 | 32,849 | 512 | 1,408 | 22 | 73,402 | 1,132 |
| ..... | | | | | | | | |

urce: Statistics Canada.

urce: Canadian Grain Commission — 1974-75. All Previous years Statistics Canada. Grain Trade of Canada. Includes Rolled Oats, Oatmeal r Seed Oats.

residual item — Farm disappearance is computed by adding inward farm carryover and production and deducting therefrom marketings and vard farm carryover. Commercial disappearance is computed by adding inward commercial carryover and marketings and deducting there- outward commercial carryover and exports.

bject to revision.

# TABLE IX

## CANADIAN BARLEY SUPPLIES AND DISPOSITION
## CROP YEARS 1950-51 TO 1975-76

| | INWARD CARRYOVER AUGUST 1ST[1] | | | | PRODUCTION | | TOTAL | SUPPL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FARM | | COMMERCIAL | | | | | |
| | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonn |
| ..... | 11,324 | 246 | 9,031 | 197 | 167,495 | 3,647 | 187,850 | 4,0 |
| ..... | 17,854 | 389 | 35,642 | 776 | 245,435 | 5,343 | 298,931 | 6,5 |
| ..... | 21,476 | 468 | 58,028 | 1,263 | 291,572 | 6,348 | 371,076 | 8,0 |
| ..... | 38,235 | 832 | 73,432 | 1,599 | 262,121 | 5,707 | 373,788 | 8,1 |
| ..... | 96,810 | 2,108 | 49,100 | 1,069 | 175,196 | 3,814 | 321,106 | 6,9 |
| ..... | 42,310 | 921 | 49,178 | 1,071 | 251,102 | 5,467 | 342,590 | 7,4 |
| ..... | 50,465 | 1,099 | 60,483 | 1,317 | 269,065 | 5,858 | 380,013 | 8,2 |
| ..... | 80,980 | 1,763 | 61,799 | 1,345 | 215,993 | 4,703 | 358,772 | 7,8 |
| ..... | 57,500 | 1,252 | 60,665 | 1,321 | 237,764 | 5,176 | 355,929 | 7,7 |
| ..... | 60,000 | 1,306 | 71,153 | 1,549 | 215,550 | 4,693 | 346,703 | 7,5 |
| ..... | 70,000 | 1,524 | 58,470 | 1,273 | 193,473 | 4,212 | 321,943 | 7,0 |
| ..... | 60,100 | 1,309 | 52,457 | 1,142 | 112,640 | 2,452 | 225,197 | 4,9 |
| ..... | 26,280 | 572 | 31,544 | 687 | 165,872 | 3,611 | 223,696 | 4,8 |
| ..... | 28,950 | 630 | 60,295 | 1,313 | 221,235 | 4,817 | 310,480 | 6,7 |
| ..... | 60,000 | 1,306 | 58,270 | 1,269 | 168,463 | 3,668 | 286,733 | 6,2 |
| ..... | 35,800 | 780 | 52,976 | 1,153 | 218,300 | 4,753 | 307,076 | 6,6 |
| ..... | 33,000 | 718 | 64,753 | 1,410 | 296,235 | 6,450 | 393,988 | 8,5 |
| ..... | 67,000 | 1,459 | 64,751 | 1,410 | 252,867 | 5,505 | 384,618 | 8,3 |
| ..... | 71,300 | 1,552 | 59,617 | 1,298 | 326,045 | 7,099 | 456,962 | 9,9 |
| ..... | 136,500 | 2,972 | 60,883 | 1,325 | 371,288 | 8,084 | 568,671 | 12,3 |
| ..... | 127,000 | 2,765 | 78,078 | 1,700 | 408,287 | 8,889 | 613,365 | 13,3 |
| ..... | 61,650 | 1,342 | 82,619 | 1,799 | 601,628 | 13,099 | 745,897 | 16,2 |
| ..... | 86,000 | 1,872 | 89,843 | 1,956 | 518,316 | 11,285 | 694,159 | 15,1 |
| ..... | 88,000 | 1,916 | 105,024 | 2,287 | 469,570 | 10,223 | 662,594 | 14,4 |
| ..... | 66,000 | 1,437 | 142,410 | 3,101 | 404,286 | 8,802 | 612,696 | 13,3 |
| ..... | 51,000 | 1,110 | 137,509 | 2,994 | 437,251 | 9,520 | 625,760 | 13,6 |

| | DOMESTIC DISAPPEARANCE | | | | EXPORTS[2] | | TOTAL OUTWARD CARRYOVER[1] JULY | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FARM | | COMMERCIAL | | | | | |
| | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 00 ton |
| ..... | 77,263 | 1,682 | 29,699 | 647 | 27,392 | 596 | 53,496 | 1,1 |
| ..... | 110,248 | 2,400 | 35,721 | 778 | 73,458 | 1,599 | 79,504 | 1,7 |
| ..... | 109,105 | 2,375 | 28,227 | 615 | 122,077 | 2,658 | 111,667 | 2,4 |
| ..... | 101,758 | 2,215 | 32,378 | 705 | 93,742 | 2,041 | 145,910 | 3,1 |
| ..... | 116,775 | 2,542 | 31,967 | 696 | 80,876 | 1,761 | 91,488 | 1,9 |
| ..... | 128,262 | 2,792 | 34,680 | 755 | 68,700 | 1,496 | 110,948 | 2,4 |
| ..... | 117,882 | 2,567 | 37,815 | 823 | 81,537 | 1,775 | 142,779 | 3,1 |
| ..... | 122,605 | 2,669 | 37,705 | 821 | 80,297 | 1,748 | 118,165 | 2,5 |
| ..... | 112,424 | 2,448 | 41,908 | 912 | 70,444 | 1,534 | 131,153 | 2,8 |
| ..... | 109,955 | 2,394 | 44,519 | 969 | 63,759 | 1,388 | 128,470 | 2,7 |
| ..... | 115,475 | 2,514 | 46,733 | 1,017 | 47,178 | 1,027 | 112,557 | 2,4 |
| ..... | 87,128 | 1,897 | 37,336 | 813 | 42,909 | 934 | 57,824 | 1,2 |
| ..... | 82,722 | 1,801 | 36,352 | 791 | 15,377 | 335 | 89,245 | 1,9 |
| ..... | 98,004 | 2,134 | 47,271 | 1,029 | 46,935 | 1,022 | 118,270 | 2,5 |
| ..... | 117,463 | 2,558 | 43,462 | 946 | 37,032 | 806 | 88,776 | 1,9 |
| ..... | 126,756 | 2,760 | 44,538 | 970 | 38,029 | 828 | 97,753 | 2,1 |
| ..... | 149,047 | 3,245 | 54,648 | 1,190 | 58,542 | 1,275 | 131,751 | 2,8 |
| ..... | 160,708 | 3,499 | 51,588 | 1,123 | 41,405 | 902 | 130,917 | 2,8 |
| ..... | 178,045 | 3,876 | 55,127 | 1,200 | 26,407 | 575 | 197,383 | 4,3 |
| ..... | 211,386 | 4,602 | 63,894 | 1,391 | 88,313 | 1,923 | 205,078 | 4,5 |
| ..... | 236,897 | 5,158 | 52,604 | 1,145 | 179,595 | 3,910 | 144,969 | 3,1 |
| ..... | 281,150 | 6,121 | 58,346 | 1,270 | 230,558 | 5,020 | 175,843 | 3,8 |
| ..... | 279,299 | 6,081 | 56,588 | 1,232 | 165,248 | 3,598 | 193,024 | 4,2 |
| ..... | 256,383 | 5,582 | 70,321 | 1,531 | 127,480 | 2,775 | 208,410 | 4,5 |
| ..... | 209,881 | 4,570 | 75,913 | 1,653 | 138,393 | 3,013 | 188,509 | 4,1 |
| ..... | | | | | | | | |

[1] Source: Statistics Canada.

[2] Source: Canadian Grain Commission 1974-75. All previous years Statistics Canada — Grain Trade of Canada. Includes Export Barley Malt and Pot and Pearl Barley.

[3] A residual item. Farm disappearance is computed by adding inward farm carryover and production and deducting therefrom marketings. outward farm carryover. Commercial disappearance is computed by adding inward commercial carryover and marketings and deducting the from outward commercial carryover and exports.

[4] Subject to revision.

# TABLE X

## CANADIAN GRAIN STORAGE POSITION 1951 - 1975
## VISIBLE STOCKS OF PRINCIPAL GRAINS AS AT JULY 31st[1]

| YEAR | WHEAT | | OATS | | BARLEY | | RYE | | FLAXSEED | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes |
| 51 | 166,943 | 4,543 | 35,696 | 551 | 35,642 | 776 | 2,449 | 62 | 998 | 25 |
| 52 | 197,916 | 5,386 | 50,522 | 779 | 58,028 | 1,263 | 6,748 | 171 | 2,055 | 52 |
| 53 | 289,469 | 7,878 | 53,749 | 829 | 73,432 | 1,599 | 13,036 | 331 | 2,468 | 63 |
| 54 | 386,815 | 10,527 | 28,519 | 440 | 49,100 | 1,069 | 6,425 | 163 | 1,548 | 39 |
| 55 | 398,893 | 10,856 | 30,567 | 471 | 49,178 | 1,071 | 8,305 | 211 | 909 | 23 |
| 56 | 375,369 | 10,216 | 47,906 | 738 | 60,483 | 1,317 | 6,208 | 158 | 2,067 | 53 |
| 57 | 410,386 | 11,169 | 54,115 | 835 | 61,799 | 1,346 | 3,520 | 89 | 6,061 | 154 |
| 58 | 407,554 | 11,092 | 46,916 | 724 | 60,665 | 1,321 | 4,032 | 102 | 4,722 | 120 |
| 59 | 419,001 | 11,403 | 38,979 | 601 | 71,153 | 1,549 | 4,480 | 114 | 5,003 | 127 |
| 60 | 455,888 | 12,407 | 20,827 | 321 | 58,470 | 1,273 | 2,953 | 75 | 4,064 | 103 |
| 61 | 437,391 | 11,904 | 21,454 | 331 | 52,457 | 1,142 | 4,817 | 122 | 6,170 | 157 |
| 62 | 331,888 | 9,032 | 22,166 | 342 | 31,544 | 687 | 2,599 | 66 | 3,949 | 100 |
| 63 | 422,547 | 11,500 | 57,878 | 893 | 60,295 | 1,313 | 3,609 | 92 | 3,178 | 81 |
| 64 | 338,800 | 9,221 | 50,608 | 780 | 58,270 | 1,269 | 5,402 | 137 | 5,251 | 133 |
| 65 | 403,924 | 10,993 | 39,421 | 608 | 52,976 | 1,153 | 6,602 | 168 | 6,141 | 156 |
| 66 | 320,122 | 8,712 | 36,163 | 558 | 64,753 | 1,410 | 8,167 | 207 | 8,941 | 227 |
| 67 | 371,750 | 10,117 | 28,791 | 444 | 64,751 | 1,410 | 6,095 | 155 | 10,331 | 262 |
| 68 | 429,510 | 11,689 | 21,951 | 339 | 59,616 | 1,298 | 5,558 | 141 | 4,078 | 104 |
| 69 | 479,628 | 13,053 | 34,157 | 527 | 60,883 | 1,326 | 3,673 | 93 | 4,109 | 104 |
| 70 | 465,990 | 12,682 | 18,340 | 283 | 78,078 | 1,700 | 5,947 | 151 | 5,370 | 136 |
| 71 | 339,334 | 9,235 | 34,223 | 528 | 82,619 | 1,799 | 7,543 | 192 | 16,106 | 409 |
| 72 | 272,257 | 7,410 | 22,322 | 344 | 89,843 | 1,956 | 10,293 | 261 | 10,032 | 255 |
| 73 | 250,401 | 6,815 | 14,679 | 226 | 105,024 | 2,287 | 8,704 | 221 | 7,073 | 180 |
| 74 | 289,704 | 7,884 | 19,379 | 299 | 142,410 | 3,101 | 8,010 | 203 | 6,411 | 163 |
| 75[6] | 235,329 | 6,405 | 25,402 | 392 | 137,509 | 2,994 | 9,865 | 251 | 6,105 | 155 |

| YEAR | RAPESEED[2] | | U.S. AND FOREIGN GRAIN[5] | | TOTAL | | TOTAL LICENSED CAPACITY[3.4.] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes |
| 51 | | | 3,607 | 91 | 245,335 | 6,048 | 530,755 | 14,445 |
| 52 | | | 668 | 17 | 315,937 | 7,668 | 542,668 | 14,769 |
| 53 | | | 421 | 11 | 432,575 | 10,711 | 564,446 | 15,362 |
| 54 | | | 1,449 | 37 | 473,856 | 12,275 | 573,429 | 15,606 |
| 55 | | | 520 | 13 | 488,372 | 12,645 | 586,237 | 15,955 |
| 56 | | | 450 | 11 | 492,483 | 12,493 | 614,679 | 16,729 |
| 57 | | | 1,276 | 32 | 537,157 | 13,265 | 628,302 | 17,099 |
| 58 | | | 965 | 24 | 524,854 | 13,383 | 636,660 | 17,327 |
| 59 | 214 | 5 | 1,825 | 46 | 540,655 | 13,845 | 641,946 | 17,471 |
| 60 | 116 | 3 | 2,534 | 64 | 544,852 | 14,246 | 639,055 | 17,392 |
| 61 | 487 | 11 | 5,381 | 136 | 528,157 | 13,803 | 649,309 | 17,671 |
| 62 | 2,194 | 50 | 11,390 | 278 | 405,730 | 10,555 | 643,768 | 17,520 |
| 63 | 525 | 12 | 6,341 | 163 | 554,373 | 14,054 | 660,466 | 17,975 |
| 64 | 881 | 20 | 7,371 | 193 | 466,583 | 11,753 | 669,224 | 18,213 |
| 65 | 1,251 | 28 | 7,829 | 201 | 518,144 | 13,307 | 675,680 | 18,389 |
| 66 | 2,984 | 68 | 8,158 | 211 | 449,268 | 11,393 | 677,758 | 18,445 |
| 67 | 4,859 | 110 | 7,799 | 200 | 494,576 | 12,698 | 682,187 | 18,566 |
| 68 | 7,489 | 170 | 8,034 | 209 | 536,236 | 13,950 | 697,478 | 18,982 |
| 69 | 4,369 | 99 | 8,464 | 219 | 505,983 | 13,421 | 699,962 | 19,050 |
| 70 | 3,483 | 79 | 11,499 | 284 | 588,707 | 15,315 | 700,013 | 19,051 |
| 71 | 10,829 | 246 | 5,364 | 143 | 496,018 | 12,552 | 693,899 | 18,885 |
| 72 | 26,839 | 609 | 7,957 | 206 | 439,113 | 11,041 | 673,079 | 18,318 |
| 73 | 20,278 | 460 | 15,721 | 389 | 421,550 | 10,578 | 660,876 | 17,986 |
| 74 | 10,886 | 247 | 13,150 | 313 | 488,360 | 12,210 | 647,652 | 17,626 |
| 75[6] | 13,633 | 309 | 4,703 | 124 | 432,546 | 10,630 | 638,054 | 17,365 |

1. Includes stocks in unlicensed mills and any stocks in licensed mills which have been transferred from elevator storage proper to mill or feed lists for processing.
2. Visible stocks of Rapeseed prior to 1959 not available.
3. For the years 1951 to 1953 the capacity shown is the position as at December 31st. For all subsequent years the quantities indicate the capacity as at July 31st and include only licensed capacity.
4. Metric tonnes expressed in wheat equivalent.
5. Stocks of U.S. and Foreign grain for the years 1951 to 1961 are based on an average factor of 39.508 derived from years 1962 to 1975 which are on actual per grain conversions.
6. Subject to revision.

# TABLE XI

## EXPORTS OF CANADIAN GRAIN AND GRAIN PRODUCTS
## CROP YEARS 1950-51 TO 1974-75

| | WHEAT[1] | | FLOUR[2] | | OATS AND OATS PRODUCTS | | BARLEY AND BARLEY PRODUCT | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes |
| ..... | 185,039 | 5,036 | 55,922 | 1,522 | 35,397 | 546 | 27,392 | 596 |
| ..... | 304,722 | 8,293 | 51,103 | 1,392 | 70,646 | 1,090 | 73,458 | 1,599 |
| ..... | 329,026 | 8,955 | 56,501 | 1,538 | 65,371 | 1,008 | 122,077 | 2,658 |
| ..... | 208,835 | 5,684 | 46,246 | 1,259 | 70,700 | 1,090 | 93,742 | 2,041 |
| ..... | 211,288 | 5,750 | 40,621 | 1,106 | 22,247 | 343 | 80,876 | 1,761 |
| ..... | 272,260 | 7,410 | 40,000 | 1,089 | 4,142 | 64 | 68,700 | 1,496 |
| ..... | 230,856 | 6,283 | 33,540 | 913 | 18,681 | 288 | 81,537 | 1,775 |
| ..... | 279,912 | 7,618 | 40,381 | 1,099 | 26,184 | 404 | 80,297 | 1,748 |
| ..... | 257,421 | 7,006 | 37,125 | 1,010 | 7,513 | 116 | 70,444 | 1,534 |
| ..... | 240,321 | 6,541 | 36,970 | 1,006 | 6,077 | 94 | 63,759 | 1,388 |
| ..... | 317,568 | 8,643 | 35,682 | 971 | 2,680 | 41 | 47,178 | 1,027 |
| ..... | 326,068 | 8,878 | 31,953 | 870 | 3,454 | 53 | 42,909 | 934 |
| ..... | 304,102 | 8,276 | 27,265 | 742 | 21,700 | 335 | 15,377 | 335 |
| ..... | 539,637 | 14,687 | 54,910 | 1,494 | 18,759 | 289 | 46,935 | 1,022 |
| ..... | 368,052 | 10,017 | 31,542 | 858 | 15,551 | 240 | 37,032 | 806 |
| ..... | 546,781 | 14,881 | 38,125 | 1,038 | 15,922 | 246 | 38,029 | 828 |
| ..... | 483,456 | 13,157 | 31,851 | 867 | 4,803 | 74 | 58,542 | 1,275 |
| ..... | 311,320 | 8,473 | 24,690 | 672 | 3,545 | 55 | 41,405 | 901 |
| ..... | 281,216 | 7,653 | 24,622 | 670 | 2,723 | 42 | 26,407 | 575 |
| ..... | 319,535 | 8,696 | 26,963 | 734 | 5,165 | 80 | 88,313 | 1,923 |
| ..... | 410,410 | 11,169 | 24,847 | 676 | 13,366 | 206 | 179,595 | 3,910 |
| ..... | 479,048 | 13,047 | 24,716 | 673 | 10,454 | 161 | 230,558 | 5,020 |
| ..... | 553,242 | 15,057 | 23,354 | 636 | 6,925 | 107 | 165,248 | 3,598 |
| ..... | 400,588 | 10,902 | 18,799 | 512 | 838 | 13 | 127,480 | 2,776 |
| ..... | 375,854 | 10,229 | 18,706 | 509 | 1,408 | 22 | 138,393 | 3,013 |

| | RYE | | FLAXSEED[3] | | RAPESEED[4] | | TOTAL | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonne |
| ..... | 9,367 | 238 | 4,131 | 105 | | | 317,248 | 8,0 |
| ..... | 6,820 | 173 | 2,882 | 73 | | | 509,331 | 12,6 |
| ..... | 8,993 | 228 | 4,060 | 103 | | | 586,626 | 14,4 |
| ..... | 16,835 | 428 | 5,172 | 131 | | | 441,530 | 10,6 |
| ..... | 9,311 | 237 | 6,345 | 161 | | | 370,338 | 9,3 |
| ..... | 12,918 | 328 | 11,583 | 295 | | | 409,603 | 10,6 |
| ..... | 5,448 | 138 | 22,655 | 575 | 4,189 | 95 | 396,906 | 10,0 |
| ..... | 5,446 | 138 | 14,356 | 365 | 6,458 | 146 | 453,934 | 11,5 |
| ..... | 3,222 | 82 | 14,626 | 372 | 5,754 | 146 | 396,105 | 10,2 |
| ..... | 4,515 | 115 | 12,693 | 322 | 2,948 | 67 | 367,283 | 9,5 |
| ..... | 2,613 | 66 | 14,396 | 366 | 8,118 | 184 | 428,235 | 11,2 |
| ..... | 4,363 | 111 | 12,451 | 316 | 6,974 | 158 | 428,172 | 11,3 |
| ..... | 7,310 | 186 | 12,995 | 330 | 5,725 | 130 | 394,474 | 10,3 |
| ..... | 5,501 | 140 | 14,232 | 362 | 5,330 | 121 | 498,304 | 13,1 |
| ..... | 4,857 | 123 | 15,682 | 398 | 9,276 | 210 | 481,602 | 12,6 |
| ..... | 8,050 | 204 | 19,505 | 495 | 13,632 | 309 | 680,044 | 18,0 |
| ..... | 9,963 | 253 | 17,079 | 433 | 13,818 | 313 | 619,512 | 16,3 |
| ..... | 4,760 | 121 | 13,721 | 349 | 12,309 | 279 | 411,750 | 10,8 |
| ..... | 4,248 | 108 | 13,970 | 355 | 14,311 | 325 | 366,397 | 9,7 |
| ..... | 3,829 | 97 | 19,686 | 500 | 22,213 | 504 | 488,704 | 12,8 |
| ..... | 8,917 | 227 | 22,487 | 571 | 46,811 | 1,062 | 705,433 | 17,8 |
| ..... | 10,757 | 273 | 27,260 | 692 | 42,603 | 966 | 825,386 | 20,8 |
| ..... | 8,236 | 209 | 20,819 | 529 | 54,059 | 1,226 | 837,383 | 21,2 |
| ..... | 4,584 | 116 | 15,751 | 400 | 39,182 | 889 | 607,322 | 15,8 |
| ..... | 4,843 | 123 | 10,763 | 273 | 29,264 | 664 | 575,231 | 14,8 |

[1] Wheat exports include bagged Seed Wheat for years 1955-56 to 1974-75.

[2] Wheat equivalent.

[3] Flaxseed exports include Linseed Oil for the years 1956-57 to 1974-75 but bulk Flaxseed only for earlier years.

[4] Rapeseed exports for the year 1964-65 to 1974-75 do not include Rapeseed Oil exports. The years 1950-51 to 1963-64 include Rapeseed Oil exports. The years 1973-74 to 1974-75 include Rapeseed Oil and Rapeseed Meal exports.

# TABLE XII

## EXPORTS[1] OF CANADIAN WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR BY SELECTED AREAS CROP YEARS 1960-61 TO 1974-75

| CROP YEAR | UNITED KINGDOM | | EUROPE (EXCL. UK) | | U.S.A. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes |
| 1960-61 | 91,773 (26.5%) | 2,498 | 124,910 (36.0%) | 3,399 | 3,858 (1.1%) | 105 | | |
| 1961-62 | 85,959 (24.2%) | 2,339 | 104,162 (29.4%) | 2,835 | 2,864 (0.8%) | 78 | | |
| 1962-63 | 89,623 (27.4%) | 2,439 | 90,155 (27.5%) | 2,454 | 2,475 (0.8%) | 67 | | |
| 1963-64 | 90,832 (15.4%) | 2,472 | 351,711 (59.3%) | 9,572 | 1,975 (0.3%) | 54 | | |
| 1964-65 | 80,148 (20.1%) | 2,181 | 140,279 (35.2%) | 3,817 | 1,048 (0.3%) | 29 | | |
| 1965-66 | 78,505 (13.4%) | 2,137 | 297,625 (51.0%) | 8,100 | 1,618 (0.3%) | 44 | | |
| 1966-67 | 73,134 (14.2%) | 1,990 | 186,208 (36.2%) | 5,068 | 748 (0.1%) | 20 | | |
| 1967-68 | 64,953 (19.4%) | 1,768 | 115,246 (34.3%) | 3,136 | 588 (0.2%) | 16 | | |
| 1968-69 | 58,223 (19.1%) | 1,585 | 64,428 (21.1%) | 1,753 | 479 (0.2%) | 13 | | |
| 1969-70 | 54,695 (15.8%) | 1,489 | 107,173 (31.2%) | 2,917 | 1,546 (0.4%) | 42 | | |
| 1970-71 | 66,680 (15.3%) | 1,815 | 85,807 (19.8%) | 2,335 | 334 (0.1%) | 9 | | |
| 1971-72 | 48,902 (9.7%) | 1,331 | 160,885 (32.0%) | 4,379 | 147 (–) | 4 | | |
| 1972-73 | 44,587 (7.8%) | 1,213 | 209,550 (36.3%) | 5,703 | 93 (–) | 3 | | |
| 1973-74 | 45,697 (10.9%) | 1,244 | 94,915 (22.7%) | 2,583 | 2,931 (0.7%) | 80 | | |
| 1974-75[2] | 57,731 (14.6%) | 1,571 | 59,514 (15.1%) | 1,620 | 364 (0.1%) | 10 | | |

| CROP YEAR | SOUTH AMERICA | | AFRICA | | ASIA, MIDDLE EAST AND OCEANIA | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes |
| 1960-61 | 6,122 (1.8%) | 167 | 4,956 (1.4%) | 135 | 106,727 (30.8%) | 2,905 | | |
| 1961-62 | 6,308 (1.8%) | 172 | 8,427 (2.4%) | 229 | 137,857 (38.8%) | 3,752 | | |
| 1962-63 | 8,556 (2.6%) | 233 | 12,545 (3.8%) | 341 | 115,401 (35.3%) | 3,141 | | |
| 1963-64 | 9,905 (1.7%) | 270 | 5,823 (1.0%) | 158 | 107,987 (18.3%) | 2,939 | | |
| 1964-65 | 12,011 (3.0%) | 327 | 4,668 (1.2%) | 127 | 136,423 (34.2%) | 3,713 | | |
| 1965-66 | 7,793 (1.3%) | 212 | 3,382 (0.6%) | 92 | 164,070 (28.1%) | 4,465 | | |
| 1966-67 | 5,570 (1.1%) | 152 | 15,002 (2.9%) | 408 | 208,089 (40.5%) | 5,663 | | |
| 1967-68 | 3,686 (1.1%) | 100 | 6,051 (1.8%) | 165 | 122,748 (36.6%) | 3,340 | | |
| 1968-69 | 3,686 (1.2%) | 100 | 8,377 (2.7%) | 228 | 151,213 (49.6%) | 4,115 | | |
| 1969-70 | 8,473 (2.5%) | 231 | 12,069 (3.5%) | 328 | 136,459 (39.6%) | 3,714 | | |
| 1970-71 | 25,716 (5.9%) | 700 | 40,274 (9.3%) | 1,096 | 193,413 (44.5%) | 5,264 | | |
| 1971-72 | 20,059 (4.0%) | 546 | 24,779 (4.9%) | 674 | 220,498 (43.9%) | 6,001 | | |
| 1972-73 | 22,660 (3.9%) | 617 | 18,956 (3.3%) | 516 | 253,876 (44.1%) | 6,909 | | |
| 1973-74 | 37,004 (8.8%) | 1,007 | 21,908 (5.2%) | 596 | 186,318 (44.5%) | 5,071 | | |
| 1974-75[2] | 36,894 (9.4%) | 1,004 | 32,392 (8.2%) | 882 | 178,796 (45.3%) | 4,866 | | |

[1] Excludes seed exports and quantities lost in wrecks.

[2] Subject to revision.

Source: Canadian Grain Commission 1974-75. All previous years Statistics Canada; Grain Trade of Canada.

# TABLE XIII

## EXPORTS OF CANADIAN OATS[1] – BY SELECTED AREAS
## CROP YEARS 1960-61 TO 1974-75

| Crop Year | UNITED KINGDOM 000 bus. | UNITED KINGDOM 000 tonnes | EUROPE (EXCL. U.K.) 000 bus. | EUROPE (EXCL. U.K.) 000 tonnes | U.S.A. 000 bus. | U.S.A. 000 tonnes | NORTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA (EXCL. U.S.) 000 bus. | NORTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA (EXCL. U.S.) 000 tonnes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | 713 | 11 | 362 | 6 | 812 | 13 | 17 | * |
| | | (37.1%) | | (18.9%) | | (42.3%) | | (0.9%) |
| [illegible] | 1,564 | 24 | 159 | 2 | 951 | 15 | 1 | * |
| | | (58.4%) | | (5.9%) | | (35.5%) | | (0.1%) |
| [illegible] | 1,592 | 25 | 15,916 | 245 | 2,496 | 38 | 12 | * |
| | | (7.77%) | | (77.3%) | | (12.1%) | | (0.1%) |
| [illegible] | 1,218 | 19 | 13,868 | 214 | 1,574 | 24 | 12 | * |
| | | (7.0%) | | (79.1%) | | (9.0%) | | (0.1%) |
| [illegible] | 851 | 13 | 11,291 | 174 | 2,543 | 39 | 36 | 1 |
| | | (5.8%) | | (76.7%) | | (17.3%) | | (0.2%) |
| [illegible] | 638 | 10 | 13,383 | 206 | 1,125 | 17 | 22 | * |
| | | (4.2%) | | (87.7%) | | (7.4%) | | (0.1%) |
| [illegible] | 294 | 5 | 2,015 | 31 | 1,424 | 22 | 2 | * |
| | | (7.8%) | | (53.0%) | | (37.5%) | | (0.1%) |
| [illegible] | 306 | 5 | 799 | 12 | 1,342 | 21 | – | – |
| | | (9.8%) | | (25.5%) | | (42.9%) | | |
| [illegible] | 139 | 2 | 850 | 13 | 928 | 14 | – | – |
| | | (6.2%) | | (37.7%) | | (41.2%) | | |
| [illegible] | 353 | 5 | 3,395 | 52 | 960 | 15 | – | – |
| | | (7.3%) | | (70.2%) | | (19.8%) | | |
| [illegible] | 33 | 1 | 12,114 | 187 | 947 | 15 | – | – |
| | | (0.3%) | | (92.5%) | | (7.2%) | | |
| [illegible] | 356 | 5 | 6,132 | 94 | 3,483 | 54 | – | – |
| | | (3.5%) | | (60.1%) | | (34.2%) | | |
| [illegible] | 126 | 2 | 1,837 | 28 | 4,124 | 64 | – | – |
| | | (1.9%) | | (27.3%) | | (61.4%) | | |
| [illegible] | – | | – | | 58 | 1 | 341 | 5 |
| | | | | | | (7.3%) | | (42.6%) |
| [illegible] | 210 | 3 | 135 | 2 | 265 | 4 | 211 | 3 |
| | | (15.3%) | | (9.8%) | | (19.2%) | | (15.3%) |

| Crop Year | SOUTH AMERICA 000 bus. | SOUTH AMERICA 000 tonnes | AFRICA 000 bus. | AFRICA 000 tonnes | ASIA AND OCEANIA 000 bus. | ASIA AND OCEANIA 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | 15 | * | – | – | – | – | | |
| | (0.8%) | | | | | | | |
| [illegible] | 4 | * | – | – | – | – | | |
| | (0.1%) | | | | | | | |
| [illegible] | 2 | * | 517 | 8 | 50 | 1 | | |
| | | | (2.5%) | | (0.3%) | | | |
| [illegible] | – | – | 839 | 13 | 21 | * | | |
| | | | (4.7%) | | (0.1%) | | | |
| [illegible] | – | – | 6 | * | – | – | 14,727 | 2 |
| | | | | – | | | (100.0%) | |
| [illegible] | – | – | – | – | 85 | 1 | 15,253 | 2 |
| | | | | | (0.6%) | | | |
| [illegible] | – | – | – | – | 62 | 1 | | |
| | | | | | (1.6%) | | | |
| [illegible] | – | – | – | – | 684 | 11 | | |
| | | | | | (21.8%) | | | |
| [illegible] | – | – | 336 | 5 | – | | | |
| | | | (14.9%) | | | | | |
| [illegible] | – | – | – | – | 130 | 2 | | |
| | | | | | (2.7%) | | | |
| [illegible] | – | – | – | – | – | – | | |
| [illegible] | 225 | 3 | – | – | – | – | | |
| | (2.2%) | | | | | | | |
| [illegible] | 631 | 10 | – | – | – | – | | |
| | (9.4%) | | | | | | | |
| [illegible] | 401 | 6 | – | – | – | – | | |
| | (50.1%) | | | | | | | |
| [illegible] | 556 | 9 | – | – | – | – | | |
| | (40.4%) | | | | | | | |

[1] Includes Oats as grain only.

* Less than 500 tonnes.

Source: Canadian Grain Commission 1974-75.
All previous years Statistics Canada: Grain Trade of Canada.

# ABLE XIV

## PORTS OF CANADIAN BARLEY[1] – BY SELECTED AREAS
## OP YEARS 1960-61 TO 1974-75

| OP YEAR | UNITED KINGDOM 000 bus. | UNITED KINGDOM 000 tonnes | EUROPE (EXCL. U.K.) 000 bus. | EUROPE (EXCL. U.K.) 000 tonnes | U.S.A. 000 bus. | U.S.A. 000 tonnes | NORTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA (EXCL. U.S.A.) 000 bus. | NORTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA (EXCL. U.S.A.) 000 tonnes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0-61 | 8,686 | 189 | 371 | 8 | 12,046 | 262 | – | – |
| | (20.9%) | | (0.9%) | | (29.0%) | | | |
| 1-62 | 7,391 | 161 | 70 | 2 | 9,726 | 212 | – | – |
| | (20.2%) | | (0.2%) | | (26.5%) | | | |
| 2-63 | 6,803 | 148 | 415 | 9 | 2,233 | 49 | – | – |
| | (64.6%) | | (3.9%) | | (21.2%) | | | |
| 3-64 | 9,546 | 208 | 3,364 | 73 | 8,675 | 188 | – | – |
| | (23.0%) | | (8.1%) | | (20.9%) | | | |
| 4-65 | 9,832 | 214 | 3,483 | 76 | 7,738 | 168 | – | – |
| | (30.0%) | | (10.7%) | | (23.6) | | | |
| 5-66 | 4,733 | 103 | 14,988 | 326 | 4,704 | 102 | – | – |
| | (14.0%) | | (44.4%) | | (14.0%) | | | |
| 6-67 | 9,316 | 203 | 23,325 | 508 | 7,372 | 160 | – | – |
| | (17.5%) | | (43.9%) | | (13.9%) | | | |
| 7-68 | 1,943 | 42 | 9,602 | 209 | 4,372 | 95 | – | – |
| | (5.4%) | | (26.6%) | | (12.1%) | | | |
| 8-69 | 10,879 | 237 | 500 | 11 | 7,677 | 167 | – | – |
| | (51.3%) | | (2.3%) | | (36.2%) | | | |
| 9-70 | 19,609 | 427 | 25,767 | 561 | 10,322 | 225 | – | – |
| | (23.7%) | | (31.2%) | | (12.5%) | | | |
| 0-71 | 29,501 | 642 | 92,074 | 2,005 | 8,458 | 184 | 93 | 2 |
| | (17.1%) | | (53.5%) | | (4.9%) | | | |
| 1-72 | 28,323 | 617 | 125,408 | 2,730 | 13,217 | 288 | – | – |
| | (12.6%) | | (55.9%) | | (5.9%) | | | |
| 2-73 | 10,955 | 239 | 79,750 | 1,736 | 11,834 | 258 | – | – |
| | (7.0%) | | (50.9%) | | (7.5%) | | | |
| 3-74 | 1,828 | 40 | 53,566 | 1,166 | 12,922 | 281 | 495 | 11 |
| | (1.5%) | | (45.1%) | | (10.9%) | | (0.4%) | |
| | | | | | | | | |

| OP YEAR | SOUTH AMERICA 000 bus. | SOUTH AMERICA 000 tonnes | AFRICA 000 bus. | AFRICA 000 tonnes | ASIA AND OCEANIA 000 bus. | ASIA AND OCEANIA 000 tonnes | TOTAL 000 bus. | TOTAL 000 tonnes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0-61 | 69 | 2 | – | – | 20,361 | 443 | 41,533 | 904 |
| | (0.2%) | | – | | (49.0%) | | (100.0 | |
| -62 | 184 | 4 | – | – | 19,284 | 420 | 36,655 | 799 |
| | (0.5%) | | – | | (52.6%) | | (100.0 | |
| -63 | – | – | – | – | 1,083 | 24 | 10,534 | 230 |
| | – | | – | | (10.3%) | | 100.0 | |
| 1-64 | 185 | 4 | – | – | 19,756 | 430 | 41,526 | 903 |
| | (0.4%) | | – | | (47.6%) | | (100.0 | |
| -65 | 153 | 3 | – | – | 11,532 | 251 | 32,382 | 705 |
| | (0.5%) | | – | | (35.2%) | | 100.0 | |
| -66 | 163 | 4 | – | – | 9,132 | 199 | 33,722 | 734 |
| | (0.5%) | | – | | (27.1%) | | (100.0 | |
| -67 | 83 | 2 | – | – | 13,025 | 284 | 53,121 | 1,157 |
| | (0.2%) | | – | | (24.5%) | | 100.0 | |
| -68 | 459 | 10 | – | – | 19,707 | 429 | 36,081 | 785 |
| | (1.3%) | | – | | (54.6%) | | (100.0 | |
| | – | – | – | – | 2,154 | 47 | 21,230 | 462 |
| | – | | – | | (10.2%) | | 100.0 | |
| -70 | 2,060 | 45 | 948 | 21 | 23,998 | 522 | 82,734 | 1,800 |
| | (2.5%) | | (1.1%) | | (29.0%) | | (100.0 | |
| -71 | 962 | 21 | – | – | 41,166 | 896 | 172,254 | 3,750 |
| | (0.6%) | | – | | (23.9%) | | 100.0 | |
| -72 | 799 | 17 | 3,527 | 77 | 52,989 | 1,154 | 224,263 | 4,883 |
| | (0.4%) | | (1.6%) | | (23.6%) | | 100.0 | |
| -73 | 735 | 16 | 2,030 | 44 | 51,531 | 1,122 | 156,820 | 3,414 |
| | (0.4%) | | (1.3%) | | (32.9%) | | 100.0 | |
| -74 | 858 | 19 | 1,603 | 35 | 47,359 | 1,031 | 118,041 | 2,570 |
| | (0.7%) | | (1.4%) | | (40.0%) | | (100.0 | |
| 75 | | | | | | | | |

udes Barley as grain only.
L ; than 500 tonnes.

Source: Canadian Grain Commission 1974-75.
All previous years Statistics Canada: Grain Trade of Canada.

# TABLE XV

## OVERSEAS[1] CLEARANCES OF CANADIAN BULK GRAIN[2] BY PORT AREAS CROP YEARS 1954-55 TO 1974-75

| | Atlantic Coast[3] | | St. Lawrence | | Lakehead Direct[4] | | Churchill | | Pacific Coast | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes |
| ..... | 40,759 | 1,064 | 133,888 | 3,391 | 158 | 3 | 12,245 | 333 | 98,428 | 2,556 | [illegible] | 7,34 |
| ..... | 45,438 | 1,229 | 147,750 | 3,860 | 66 | 2 | 12,819 | 349 | 113,583 | 3,010 | 319,656 | 8,45 |
| ..... | 28,495 | 756 | 117,393 | 3,045 | – | – | 16,250 | 442 | 138,968 | 3,600 | 301,106 | 7,84 |
| ..... | 30,930 | 835 | 122,977 | 3,189 | 532 | 13 | 18,451 | 501 | 169,555 | 4,410 | 342,445 | 8,94 |
| ..... | 31,111 | 841 | 108,061 | 2,845 | 12,027 | 291 | 18,723 | 506 | 154,107 | 3,937 | 324,029 | 8,42 |
| ..... | 25,236 | 684 | 93,514 | 2,497 | 16,919 | 413 | 21,838 | 593 | 136,755 | 3,503 | 294,262 | 7,69 |
| ..... | 33,970 | 923 | 123,237 | 3,340 | 16,423 | 428 | 20,203 | 549 | 159,813 | 4,185 | 353,646 | 9,42 |
| ..... | 21,809 | 593 | 128,957 | 3,486 | 15,145 | 385 | 19,245 | 524 | 180,907 | 4,778 | 366,063 | 9,76 |
| ..... | 20,210 | 543 | 120,545 | 3,235 | 21,812 | 499 | 21,762 | 592 | 160,293 | 4,216 | 344,622 | 9,08 |
| ..... | 54,475 | 1,480 | 288,576 | 7,806 | 17,526 | 446 | 21,680 | 590 | 220,746 | 5,689 | 603,003 | 16,01 |
| ..... | 34,295 | 931 | 156,488 | 4,209 | 21,655 | 497 | 22,060 | 600 | 186,142 | 4,900 | 420,640 | 11,13 |
| ..... | 40,207 | 1,091 | 301,567 | 8,104 | 25,867 | 635 | 25,077 | 682 | 234,713 | 6,130 | 627,431 | 16,64 |
| ..... | 32,933 | 896 | 252,819 | 6,813 | 33,000 | 794 | 21,031 | 572 | 229,694 | 6,038 | 569,477 | 15,11 |
| ..... | 15,532 | 423 | 120,907 | 3,271 | 21,937 | 569 | 21,543 | 586 | 193,135 | 5,025 | 373,054 | 9,87 |
| ..... | 21,271 | 577 | 82,617 | 2,238 | 12,773 | 316 | 22,582 | 615 | 187,145 | 4,954 | 326,388 | 8,70 |
| ..... | 32,752 | 882 | 173,269 | 4,495 | 10,957 | 239 | 21,967 | 598 | 197,681 | 5,090 | 436,626 | 11,30 |
| ..... | 30,119 | 818 | 305,151 | 7,681 | 42,434 | 912 | 23,402 | 637 | 260,612 | 6,660 | 661,718 | 16,70 |
| ..... | 34,641 | 940 | 360,424 | 8,968 | 46,103 | 1,070 | 25,489 | 667 | 307,880 | 7,947 | 774,537 | 19,59 |
| ..... | 34,761 | 942 | 335,245 | 8,653 | 38,030 | 907 | 25,272 | 638 | 349,037 | 9,036 | 782,345 | 20,17 |
| ..... | 22,307 | 594 | 248,889 | 6,473 | 20,179 | 497 | 18,786 | 462 | 252,660 | 6,494 | 562,821 | 14,52 |
| ..... | 29,673 | 788 | 238,786 | 6,230 | 31,645 | 816 | 22,737 | 498 | 209,773 | 5,381 | 532,614 | 13,71 |

1 To all countries except the U.S.A.
2 Wheat (excluding bagged seed wheat), Oats, Barley, Rye and Flaxseed. Includes Rapeseed from 1965-66.
3 Includes exports from U.S.A. ports for year 1954-55 thru 1962-63 only.
4 Includes shipments from ports along the Great Lakes.
Source: Canadian Grain Commission.

# TABLE XVI

## WHEAT PRODUCTION IN THE FOUR MAJOR EXPORTING COUNTRIES CROP YEARS 1960-61 TO 1975-76

| | Canada | | Argentina | | Australia | | United States | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes |
| ..... | 518,379 | 14,108 | 154,100 | 4,194 | 273,720 | 7,450 | 1,357,272 | 36,940 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| ..... | 283,394 | 7,713 | 210,300 | 5,724 | 247,200 | 6,728 | 1,234,743 | 33,605 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| ..... | 565,585 | 15,392 | 209,300 | 5,696 | 306,910 | 8,353 | 1,093,667 | 29,765 | 2,175,431 | 59,152 |
| ..... | 723,500 | 19,690 | 328,485 | 8,940 | 327,912 | 8,924 | 1,142,013 | 31,081 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| ..... | 600,726 | 16,349 | 413,700 | 11,259 | 368,800 | 10,037 | 1,290,700 | 35,128 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| ..... | 649,412 | 17,674 | 223,400 | 6,080 | 259,700 | 7,060 | 1,326,700 | 36,108 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| ..... | 827,338 | 22,516 | 229,500 | 6,246 | 466,600 | 12,699 | 1,310,648 | 35,670 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| ..... | 592,948 | 16,138 | 268,964 | 7,320 | 277,305 | 7,547 | 1,524,300 | 41,485 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| ..... | 649,950 | 17,688 | 210,909 | 5,740 | 543,954 | 14,804 | 1,576,251 | 42,899 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| ..... | 671,212 | 18,268 | 257,941 | 7,020 | 387,536 | 10,547 | 1,460,187 | 39,741 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| ..... | 331,579 | 9,024 | 156,161 | 4,250 | 293,472 | 7,987 | 1,378,477 | 37,517 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| ..... | 529,552 | 14,412 | 199,886 | 5,440 | 317,613 | 8,644 | 1,639,504 | 44,620 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| ..... | 533,288 | 14,514 | 259,043 | 7,050 | 240,745 | 6,552 | 1,544,779 | 42,042 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| ..... | 593,738 | 16,159 | 241,034 | 6,550 | 444,370 | 12,094 | 1,705,132 | 46,407 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| ..... | 488,513 | 13,295 | 187,389 | 5,100 | 422,545 | 11,500 | 1,793,316 | 48,807 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| ..... | 627,515 | 17,078 | 231,480 | 6,300 | 394,987 | 10,750 | 2,138,443 | 58,200 | [illegible] | [illegible] |

1 Subject to revision.
Source: For Canada – Statistics Canada, Field Crop Reporting Series No. 20. January 1976 current year. All previous years Handbook of Agricultural Statistics.
United States, Argentina and Australia – World Agriculture Production and Trade, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

# ABLE XVII

## XPORTS OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR BY PRINCIPAL EXPORTERS
## ISTRIBUTION BY QUANTITY AND PERCENTAGE OF WORLD TRADE
## ULY – JUNE CROP YEARS[2] 1955-56 TO 1974-75

| op Year | Argentina | | Australia | | Canada | | United States | | Others | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | mln bus. | mln tonnes | mln bus. | mln tonnes | mln bus. | mln tonnes | mln bus. | mln tonnes | mln bus. | mln tonnes |
| ..... | 112 (10.1%) | 3.048 | 102 (9.2%) | 2.776 | 304 (27.4%) | 8.274 | 346 (31.2%) | 9.417 | 246 (22.1%) | 6.695 |
| ..... | 99 (7.6%) | 2.694 | 126 (9.6%) | 3.429 | 270 (20.6%) | 7.348 | 549 (41.9%) | 14.942 | 267 (20.3%) | 7.267 |
| ..... | 78 (6.5%) | 2.123 | 62 (5.2%) | 1.687 | 317 (26.6%) | 8.627 | 402 (33.8%) | 10.941 | 332 (27.9%) | 9.035 |
| ..... | 103 (7.8%) | 2.803 | 75 (5.7%) | 2.041 | 300 (22.8%) | 8.165 | 442 (33.6%) | 12.030 | 396 (30.1%) | 10.778 |
| ..... | 78 (5.7%) | 2.123 | 122 (9.0%) | 3.320 | 280 (20.6%) | 7.620 | 509 (37.5%) | 13.853 | 370 (27.2%) | 10.070 |
| ..... | 71 (4.5%) | 1.932 | 183 (11.6%) | 4.981 | 342 (21.7%) | 9.308 | 661 (41.9%) | 17.988 | 320 (20.3%) | 8.709 |
| ..... | 86 (4.9%) | 2.340 | 232 13.2%) | 6.314 | 265 (20.8%) | 7.212 | 718 (40.9%) | 19.541 | 356 (20.2%) | 9.689 |
| ..... | 66 (4.1%) | 1.796 | 182 (11.3%) | 4.953 | 330 (20.5%) | 8.981 | 638 (39.7%) | 17.364 | 392 (24.4%) | 10.669 |
| ..... | 102 (4.9%) | 2.776 | 287 (13.9%) | 7.811 | 552 (26.7%) | 15.023 | 849 (41.0%) | 23.106 | 280 (13.5%) | 7.620 |
| ..... | 163 (8.7%) | 4.436 | 238 (12.7%) | 6.477 | 438 (23.3%) | 11.921 | 720 (38.2%) | 19.596 | 322 (17.1%) | 8.764 |
| ..... | 292 (12.7%) | 7.947 | 209 (9.1%) | 5.688 | 547 (23.8%) | 14.887 | 860 (37.4%) | 23.405 | 390 (17.0%) | 10.614 |
| ..... | 112 (5.4%) | 3.048 | 257 (12.4%) | 6.994 | 545 (26.3%) | 14.833 | 742 (35.9%) | 20.194 | 414 (20.0%) | 11.267 |
| ..... | 50 (2.5%) | 1.360 | 258 (13.4%) | 7.022 | 336 (17.4%) | 9.145 | 753 (39.0%) | 20.494 | 536 (27.7%) | 14.588 |
| ..... | 102 ((6.2%) | 2.776 | 197 (11.9%) | 5.362 | 306 (18.5%) | 8.328 | 552 (33.5%) | 15.023 | 494 (29.9%) | 13.445 |
| ..... | 78 (4.1%) | 2.123 | 266 (14.2%) | 7.239 | 346 (18.5%) | 9.417 | 617 (32.9%) | 16.792 | 567 (30.3%) | 15.432 |
| ..... | 64 (3.2%) | 1.742 | 349 (17.5%) | 9.498 | 435 (21.9%) | 11.839 | 740 (37.2%) | 20.140 | 401 (20.2%) | 10.914 |
| ..... | 49 (2.5%) | 1.334 | 321 (16.7%) | 8.736 | 504 (26.2%) | 13.717 | 621 (32.3%) | 16.901 | 432 (22.4%) | 11.757 |
| ..... | 129 (5.2%) | 3.510 | 204 (8.3%) | 5.552 | 577 (23.3%) | 15.704 | 1,166 (47.2%) | 31.734 | 395 (16.0%) | 10.750 |
| ..... | 44 (1.9%) | 1.198 | 202 (8.8%) | 5.498 | 419 (18.2%) | 11.404 | 1,142 (49.6%) | 31.081 | 494 (21.5%) | 13.445 |
| ..... | 80 (3.4%) | 2.178 | 296 (12.8%) | 8.056 | 394 (17.0%) | 10.723 | 1,041 (45.0%) | 28.331 | 504 (21.8%) | 13.716 |

ubject to revision.

anada – August - July.

rces: Statistics Canada – Wheat Review.

. – Wheat Situation; Foreign Agricultural Service; United States Department of Agriculture.

entina, Australia and Others – 1954-55 – 1962-63: Wheat Situation: Foreign Agricultural Service, United States Department Agriculture.

3-64 – 1974-75: World Wheat Statistics, International Wheat Council and Review of World Wheat Situation, International eat Council, 1974-75:

# TABLE XVIII

## WHEAT ACREAGE IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
## CROP YEARS 1966 TO 1975

| Belgium | | France | | West Germany | | India | | Italy | | Japan | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 000 acres | 000 hectares | 000 acres | 000 hectares | 000 acres | 000 hectares | 000 acres | 000 hectares | 000 acres | 000 hectares | 000 acres | 000 hectares |
| 534 | 216 | 9,864 | 3,992 | 3,432 | 1,389 | 31,273 | 12,656 | 10,561 | 4,274 | 1,040 | 421 |
| 502 | 203 | 9,709 | 3,929 | 3,494 | 1,414 | 31,723 | 12,838 | 9,914 | 4,012 | 882 | 357 |
| 511 | 207 | 10,107 | 4,090 | 3,618 | 1,464 | 37,061 | 14,998 | 10,576 | 4,280 | 796 | 322 |
| 504 | 204 | 9,968 | 4,034 | 3,692 | 1,494 | 39,433 | 15,958 | 10,423 | 4,218 | 709 | 287 |
| 467 | 189 | 9,257 | 3,746 | 3,689 | 1,493 | 41,084 | 16,626 | 10,225 | 4,138 | 566 | 229 |
| 499 | 202 | 9,830 | 3,978 | 3,814 | 1,544 | 45,055 | 18,234 | 9,658 | 3,909 | 410 | 165 |
| 526 | 213 | 9,758 | 3,949 | 4,018 | 1,626 | 47,292 | 19,139 | 9,400 | 3,804 | 282 | 114 |
| 502 | 203 | 9,785 | 3,960 | 3,961 | 1,603 | 48,145 | 19,484 | 8,871 | 3,590 | 185 | 75 |
| 494 | 200 | 10,227 | 4,139 | 4,030 | 1,631 | 47,090 | 19,057 | 9,172 | 3,712 | 205 | 83 |
| 440 | 178 | 9,642 | 3,902 | 3,882 | 1,571 | N/A | N/A | 8,896 | 3,600 | 222 | 90 |
| **Netherlands** | | **Sweden** | | **Switzerland** | | **Turkey** | | **United Kingdom** | | **U.S.S.R.** | |
| 366 | 148 | 472 | 191 | 267 | 108 | 19,938 | 8,069 | 2,239 | 906 | 172,866 | 69,958 |
| 381 | 154 | 628 | 254 | 264 | 107 | 20,045 | 8,112 | 2,305 | 933 | 165,624 | 67,027 |
| 378 | 153 | 605 | 245 | 264 | 107 | 20,270 | 8,203 | 2,417 | 978 | 166,128 | 67,231 |
| 383 | 155 | 652 | 263 | 267 | 108 | 20,386 | 8,250 | 2,059 | 833 | 164,142 | 66,427 |
| 351 | 142 | 655 | 265 | 257 | 104 | 21,394 | 8,658 | 2,496 | 1,010 | 161,112 | 65,201 |
| 351 | 142 | 605 | 245 | 240 | 97 | 21,489 | 8,696 | 2,710 | 1,097 | 158,166 | 64,009 |
| 385 | 156 | 662 | 268 | 242 | 98 | 21,572 | 8,730 | 2,785 | 1,127 | 144,554 | 58,500 |
| 341 | 138 | 734 | 297 | 230 | 93 | 21,868 | 8,850 | 2,832 | 1,146 | 156,167 | 63,200 |
| 321 | 130 | 835 | 338 | 217 | 88 | 21,621 | 8,750 | 3,044 | 1,232 | 147,519 | 59,700 |
| 272 | 110 | 749 | 303 | N/A | N/A | 22,325 | 9,035 | 2,562 | 1,037 | 150,731 | 61,000 |

[1] Preliminary.

Source: World Wheat Statistics, International Wheat Council and Review of the World Wheat Situation, International Wheat Council, 1973-74.

# TABLE XIX

## WHEAT PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
## CROP YEARS 1966 TO 1975

| Belgium | | France | | West Germany | | India | | Italy | | Japan | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes |
| 24,251 | 660 | 415,094 | 11,297 | 166,559 | 4,533 | 383,016 | 10,424 | 345,391 | 9,400 | 37,626 | 1,024 |
| 30,938 | 842 | 524,994 | 14,288 | 213,812 | 5,819 | 418,621 | 11,393 | 352,593 | 9,596 | 35,641 | 970 |
| 31,416 | 855 | 550,604 | 14,985 | 227,738 | 6,198 | 607,741 | 16,540 | 354,761 | 9,655 | 37,185 | 1,012 |
| 28,623 | 779 | 531,277 | 14,459 | 220,462 | 6,000 | 685,307 | 18,651 | 352,188 | 9,585 | 27,852 | 758 |
| 27,006 | 735 | 474,802 | 12,922 | 208,042 | 5,662 | 738,291 | 20,093 | 356,013 | 9,689 | 17,417 | 474 |
| 33,620 | 915 | 568,870 | 15,482 | 262,426 | 7,142 | 875,720 | 23,834 | 367,220 | 9,994 | 16,167 | 440 |
| 34,906 | 950 | 663,064 | 18,045 | 242,798 | 6,608 | 970,383 | 26,410 | 346,156 | 9,421 | 10,435 | 284 |
| 37,294 | 1,015 | 654,834 | 17,822 | 262,125 | 7,134 | 908,838 | 24,735 | 327,748 | 8,920 | 7,422 | 202 |
| 38,360 | 1,044 | 702,012 | 19,106 | 285,162 | 7,761 | 811,028 | 22,073 | 356,223 | 9,695 | 8,524 | 232 |
| 26,381 | 718 | 565,842 | 15,400 | 256,099 | 6,970 | 955,318 | 26,000 | 335,464 | 9,130 | 9,223 | 251 |
| **Netherlands** | | **Sweden** | | **Switzerland** | | **Turkey** | | **United Kingdom** | | **U.S.S.R.** | |
| 21,936 | 597 | 21,164 | 576 | 12,787 | 348 | 356,965 | 9,715 | 127,684 | 3,475 | 3,692,706 | 100,500 |
| 27,154 | 739 | 41,520 | 1,130 | 15,800 | 430 | 371,479 | 10,110 | 143,411 | 3,903 | 2,840,289 | 77,301 |
| 24,949 | 679 | 36,743 | 1,000 | 15,138 | 412 | 352,850 | 9,603 | 127,464 | 3,469 | 3,431,605 | 93,395 |
| 24,875 | 677 | 33,694 | 917 | 13,999 | 381 | 385,809 | 10,500 | 123,605 | 3,364 | 2,936,447 | 79,919 |
| 23,626 | 643 | 35,458 | 965 | 12,860 | 350 | 367,437 | 10,000 | 155,646 | 4,236 | 3,662,025 | 99,666 |
| 25,941 | 706 | 36,560 | 995 | 15,065 | 410 | 486,858 | 13,250 | 176,922 | 4,815 | 3,628,837 | 98,763 |
| 24,728 | 673 | 42,254 | 1,150 | 14,697 | 400 | 448,265 | 12,200 | 175,632 | 4,780 | 3,152,549 | 85,800 |
| 26,639 | 725 | 48,133 | 1,310 | 12,970 | 353 | 367,430 | 10,000 | 183,972 | 5,007 | 4,030,707 | 109,700 |
| 27,410 | 746 | 67,056 | 1,825 | 14,146 | 385 | 404,173 | 11,000 | 225,235 | 6,130 | 3,079,063 | 83,800 |
| 18,114 | 493 | 54,196 | 1,475 | 12,125 | 330 | 541,960 | 14,750 | 168,650 | 4,590 | 3,050,000 | 83,000 |

[1] Preliminary.

Source: World Wheat Statistics, International Wheat Council and Review of the World Wheat Situation, International Wheat Council, 1973-74.

# ABLE XX



## PORTS OF WHEAT AND FLOUR INTO SELECTED COUNTRIES FROM ALL SOURCES
## OP YEARS 1960-61 TO 1974-75

| | BELGIUM/ LUXEMBOURG | | BRAZIL | | FRANCE | | WEST GERMANY | | INDIA | | ITALY | | JAPAN | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes |
| ..... | 17,710 | 482 | 73,892 | 2,011 | 14,734 | 401 | 80,983 | 2,204 | 140,581 | 3,826 | 87,083 | 2,370 | 104,132 | 2,834 |
| ..... | 17,821 | 485 | 83,886 | 2,283 | 13,228 | 360 | 129,154 | 3,515 | 105,528 | 2,872 | 33,143 | 902 | 101,890 | 2,773 |
| ..... | 13,081 | 356 | 88,258 | 2,402 | 21,899 | 596 | 68,711 | 1,870 | 142,419 | 3,876 | 10,141 | 276 | 97,848 | 2,663 |
| ..... | 20,687 | 563 | 70,180 | 1,910 | 28,256 | 769 | 69,409 | 1,889 | 157,116 | 4,276 | 17,821 | 485 | 143,999 | 3,919 |
| ..... | 15,653 | 426 | 84,217 | 2,292 | 26,051 | 709 | 54,528 | 1,484 | 210,946 | 5,741 | 26,162 | 712 | 130,293 | 4,362 |
| ..... | 20,282 | 552 | 85,282 | 2,321 | 27,484 | 748 | 59,635 | 1,623 | 280,906 | 7,645 | 38,434 | 1,046 | 130,550 | 3,553 |
| ..... | 19,327 | 526 | 96,893 | 2,637 | 25,243 | 687 | 56,989 | 1,551 | 233,102 | 6,344 | 37,883 | 1,031 | 156,528 | 4,260 |
| ..... | 19,878 | 541 | 91,308 | 2,485 | 16,902 | 460 | 67,425 | 1,835 | 246,073 | 6,697 | 34,576 | 941 | 148,004 | 4,028 |
| ..... | 30,828 | 839 | 89,103 | 2,425 | 22,046 | 600 | 93,439 | 2,543 | 139,220 | 3,789 | 57,835 | 1,574 | 153,699 | 4,183 |
| ..... | 43,027 | 1,171 | 76,464 | 2,081 | 17,453 | 475 | 66,212 | 1,802 | 111,370 | 3,031 | 47,399 | 1,290 | 162,591 | 4,425 |
| ..... | 38,434 | 1,046 | 68,160 | 1,854 | 13,154 | 358 | 93,293 | 2,539 | 87,340 | 2,377 | 52,911 | 1,440 | 177,619 | 4,834 |
| ..... | 44,827 | 1,220 | 54,197 | 1,475 | 7,018 | 191 | 100,568 | 2,737 | 57,063 | 1,553 | 50,670 | 1,379 | 182,432 | 4,965 |
| ..... | 51,588 | 1,404 | 108,395 | 2,950 | 12,200 | 332 | 101,670 | 2,767 | 36,744 | 1,000 | 44,497 | 1,211 | 201,578 | 5,486 |
| ..... | 45,856 | 1,248 | 89,655 | 2,440 | 9,040 | 246 | 82,968 | 2,258 | 131,212 | 3,571 | 113,465 | 3,088 | 196,690 | 5,353 |
| ..... | 7,973 | 217 | 61,252 | 1,667 | 10,398 | 283 | 19,878 | 541 | 231,487 | 6,300 | 45,673 | 1,243 | 193,347 | 5,262 |

| P R | REPUBLIC OF KOREA | | NETHERLANDS | | PHILIPPINES | | SWITZERLAND | | TURKEY | | ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT | | UNITED KINGDOM | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes |
| -61 ..... | 10,986 | 299 | 34,539 | 940 | 10,471 | 285 | 11,464 | 312 | 9,664 | 263 | 36,523 | 994 | 173,100 | 4,711 |
| -62 ..... | 10,692 | 291 | 49,971 | 1,360 | 12,309 | 335 | 16,351 | 445 | 44,350 | 1,207 | 62,795 | 1,709 | 172,401 | 4,692 |
| -63 ..... | 33,547 | 913 | 19,989 | 544 | 13,705 | 373 | 15,579 | 424 | 24,582 | 669 | 63,236 | 1,721 | 156,455 | 4,258 |
| -64 ..... | 27,852 | 758 | 29,211 | 795 | 16,424 | 447 | 12,162 | 331 | 15,322 | 417 | 70,144 | 1,909 | 169,205 | 4,605 |
| -65 ..... | 19,401 | 528 | 26,088 | 710 | 16,535 | 450 | 13,779 | 375 | 10,398 | 283 | 70,438 | 1,917 | 153,956 | 4,190 |
| -66 ..... | 22,046 | 600 | 27,190 | 740 | 17,968 | 489 | 18,445 | 502 | 4,850 | 132 | 70,879 | 1,929 | 171,373 | 4,664 |
| -67 ..... | 24,030 | 654 | 22,450 | 611 | 18,041 | 491 | 14,146 | 385 | 8,672 | 236 | 91,786 | 2,498 | 153,442 | 4,176 |
| -68 ..... | 27,852 | 758 | 34,613 | 942 | 21,679 | 590 | 14,587 | 397 | 1,653 | 45 | 102,221 | 2,782 | 149,804 | 4,077 |
| 69 ..... | 36,008 | 980 | 46,995 | 1,279 | 18,078 | 492 | 13,191 | 359 | 20,253 | 552 | 71,467 | 1,945 | 168,139 | 4,576 |
| 70 ..... | 61,472 | 1,673 | 59,451 | 1,618 | 20,062 | 546 | 18,115 | 493 | 32,041 | 872 | 62,317 | 1,696 | 175,672 | 4,781 |
| 71 ..... | 64,375 | 1,752 | 48,134 | 1,310 | 21,789 | 593 | 18,298 | 498 | 20,870 | 568 | 91,888 | 2,501 | 196,909 | 5,359 |
| ..... | 65,551 | 1,784 | 54,491 | 1,482 | 23,920 | 651 | 15,763 | 429 | 20,356 | 554 | 95,203 | 2,591 | 140,692 | 3,829 |
| ..... | 63,788 | 1,736 | 75,288 | 2,049 | 23,516 | 640 | 14,845 | 404 | 1,102 | 30 | 111,701 | 3,040 | 166,634 | 4,535 |
| ..... | 59,782 | 1,627 | 56,071 | 1,526 | 19,254 | 524 | 13,632 | 371 | 25,610 | 697 | 117,213 | 3,190 | 114,421 | 3,114 |
| 752..... | 63,677 | 1,733 | 37,552 | 1,022 | 18,923 | 515 | 12,162 | 331 | 37,111 | 1,010 | 124,709 | 3,394 | 193,347 | 5,262 |

e-July crop year.
ject to revision.
es: 1960-61 to 1973-74 International Wheat Council — World Wheat Statistics
w of the World Wheat Situation, International Wheat Council, 1974-75.

# TABLE XXI

## SCHEDULE OF CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD PAYMENTS FOR NO. 1 NORTHERN WHEAT AND NO. 1 CANADA WESTERN RED SPRING WHEAT. BASIS IN STORE THUNDER BAY OR VANCOUVER. POOL ACCOUNT YEARS 1952-53 TO 1975-76.

| | Initial Payment | | Adjustment Payment | | Interim Payment | | Final Payment[1] | | Total Realized Pr | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ per bus. | $ per tonne | $ per bus. | $ per tonne | $ per bus. | $ per tonne | $ per bus. | $ per tonne | $ per bus. | $ per m.t |
| [illegible] | 1.40 | 51.44 | .20 | 7.35 | .12 | 4.41 | .099 | 3.64 | 1.819 | 66.84 |
| [illegible] | 1.40 | 51.44 | — | — | .10 | 3.67 | .064 | 2.35 | 1.564 | 57.46 |
| [illegible] | 1.40 | 51.44 | — | — | .10 | 3.67 | .151 | 5.55 | 1.651 | 60.66 |
| [illegible] | 1.40 | 51.44 | — | — | .10 | 3.67 | .109 | 4.01 | 1.609 | 59.12 |
| [illegible] | 1.40 | 51.44 | — | — | .10 | 3.67 | .088 | 3.23 | 1.588 | 58.34 |
| [illegible] | 1.40 | 51.44 | — | — | .10 | 3.67 | .121 | 4.45 | 1.621 | 59.56 |
| [illegible] | 1.40 | 51.44 | — | — | .10 | 3.67 | .096 | 3.53 | 1.596 | 58.64 |
| [illegible] | 1.40 | 51.44 | — | — | .10 | 3.67 | .090 | 3.31 | 1.590 | 58.42 |
| [illegible] | 1.40 | 51.44 | — | — | .10 | 3.67 | .295 | 10.84 | 1.795 | 65.95 |
| [illegible] | 1.40 | 51.44 | .10 | 3.67 | — | — | .410 | 15.07 | 1.910 | 70.18 |
| [illegible] | 1.50 | 55.12 | — | — | — | — | .374 | 13.74 | 1.874 | 68.86 |
| [illegible] | 1.50 | 55.12 | — | — | — | — | .474 | 17.42 | 1.974 | 72.54 |
| [illegible] | 1.50 | 55.12 | — | — | — | — | .387 | 14.22 | 1.887 | 69.33 |
| [illegible] | 1.50 | 55.12 | — | — | — | — | .497 | 18.26 | 1.997 | 73.38 |
| [illegible] | 1.50 | 55.12 | — | — | — | — | .487 | 17.89 | 1.987 | 73.01 |
| [illegible] | 1.70 | 62.46 | — | — | — | — | .114 | 4.19 | 1.814 | 66.65 |
| [illegible] | 1.70 | 62.46 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1.700 | 62.46 |
| [illegible] | 1.50 | 55.12 | — | — | .073[2] | 2.68 | .107[3] | 3.93 | 1.680 | 61.73 |
| [illegible] | 1.50 | 55.12 | — | — | — | — | .171 | 6.28 | 1.671 | 61.40 |
| [illegible] | 1.46 | 53.65 | — | — | — | — | .136 | 4.99 | 1.596 | 58.64 |
| [illegible] | 1.46 | 53.65 | .30 | 11.02 | — | — | .394 | 14.47 | 2.154 | 79.14 |
| [illegible] | 2.25 | 82.67 | 1.50 | 55.12 | — | — | .828 | 30.42 | 4.578 | 168.21 |
| [illegible] | 2.25 | 82.67 | 1.50 | 55.12 | — | — | .724 | 26.60 | 4.474 | 164.39 |
| [illegible] | 2.25 | 82.67 | 1.50 | 55.12 | — | — | | | | |

[1] Final payment and final realized price after deduction of Board Operation costs, but prior to deduction of P.F.A.A. Levy for years 1951-52 through 1969-70.

[2] Payment from Pool Account prior to payment from Temporary Wheat Reserves Act.

[3] Payment from Temporary Wheat Reserves Act.

* Price represents 1 CWRS.

# ABLE XXII



HEDULE OF CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD PAYMENTS FOR NO. 2 CANADA WESTERN OATS
SIS IN STORE THUNDER BAY
OL ACCOUNT YEARS 1962-63 TO 1974-75

| Account | Initial Payment ¢ per bushel | Initial Payment $ per tonne | Adjustment Payment ¢ per bushel | Adjustment Payment $ per tonne | Final Payment[1] ¢ per bushel | Final Payment[1] $ per tonne | Final Realized Price ¢ per bushel | Final Realized Price $ per tonne |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2-63 | 60 | 38.90 | — | — | 11.8 | 7.65 | 71.8 | 46.55 |
| 3-64 | 60 | 38.90 | — | — | 9.2 | 5.97 | 69.2 | 44.87 |
| [illegible] | 60 | 38.90 | — | — | 17.2 | 11.15 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 5-66 | 60 | 38.90 | — | — | 24.5 | 15.89 | 84.5 | 54.79 |
| 6-67 | 60 | 38.90 | — | — | 23.4 | 15.17 | 83.4 | 54.07 |
| 7-68 | 65 | 42.15 | — | — | 17.5 | 11.35 | 82.5 | 53.50 |
| 8-69 | 65 | 42.15 | — | — | — | — | 65.0 | 42.15 |
| 9-70 | 60 | 38.90 | — | — | 9.9 | 6.42 | 69.9 | 45.32 |
| 0-71 | 60 | 38.90 | — | — | 8.1 | 5.25 | 68.1 | 44.15 |
| -72 | 60 | 38.90 | — | — | 7.8 | 5.06 | 67.8 | 43.96 |
| 2-73 | 60 | 38.90 | 10 | 6.48 | 40.1 | 26.00 | 110.1 | 71.38 |
| 3-74 | 110 | 71.33 | — | — | 72.5 | 47.01 | 182.5 | 118.34 |
| 4-75 | 110 | 71.33 | 10 | 6.48 | 56.7 | 36.76 | 176.7 | 114.57 |
| 5-76 | 110 | 71.33 | 10 | 6.48 | | | | |

Final payment and final realized price after deduction of Board operating costs, but prior to deduction of P.F.A.A. Levy for years -63 through 1969-70.

# ABLE XXIII

CIEDULE OF CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD PAYMENTS FOR NO. 2 CANADA WESTERN 6-ROW
RLEY. BASIS IN STORE THUNDER BAY
OL ACCOUNT YEARS 1962-63 TO 1974-75

| Account | Initial Payment ¢ per bushel | Initial Payment $ per tonne | Adjustment Payment ¢ per bushel | Adjustment Payment $ per tonne | Final Payment[1] ¢ per bushel | Final Payment[1] $ per tonne | Final Realized Price ¢ per bushel | Final Realized Price $ per tonne |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| -63 | 96 | 44.09 | — | — | 17.2 | 7.90 | 113.2 | [illegible] |
| -64 | 96 | 44.09 | — | — | 21.8 | 10.01 | 117.8 | [illegible] |
| 65 | 96 | 44.09 | — | — | 30.0 | 13.78 | 126.0 | [illegible] |
| 66 | 96 | 44.09 | — | — | 32.6 | 14.97 | 128.6 | [illegible] |
| 67 | 96 | 44.09 | — | — | 33.4 | 15.34 | 129.4 | [illegible] |
| 68 | 106 | 48.68 | — | — | 4.2 | 1.93 | 110.2 | [illegible] |
| 69 | 106 | 48.68 | — | — | — | — | 106.0 | [illegible] |
| 70 | 91 | 41.80 | — | — | 2.5 | 1.15 | 93.5 | [illegible] |
| 71 | 91 | 41.80 | 10 | 4.59 | — | — | 101.0 | [illegible] |
| 72 | 91 | 41.80 | — | — | — | — | 91.0 | [illegible] |
| 73 | 96 | 44.09 | 09 | 4.13 | 49.9 | 22.92 | 154.9 | [illegible] |
| 74 | 150 | 68.89 | 75 | 34.45 | 84.5 | 38.81 | 309.5 | [illegible] |
| 75 | 165 | 75.78 | 60 | 27.56 | 99.3 | 45.61 | 324.3 | [illegible] |
| 76 | 165 | 75.78 | 60 | 27.56 | | | | |

l payment and final realized price after deduction of Board operating costs, but prior to deduction of P.F.A.A. Levy for years 1962-63 gh 1969-70.

# TABLE XXIV

## ANNUAL AVERAGES OF CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD SELLING QUOTATIONS
## BASIS IN STORE THUNDER BAY
## CROP YEARS 1964-65 TO 1974-75

| | WHEAT | | | | | | | | | | OATS | | BARL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 NOR. | | 2 NOR. | | 3 NOR. | | 4 NOR. | | 2 C.W. DUR. | | 2 C.W. | | 3 C.W. 6 |
| | $ per bus. | $ per tonne | $ per bus. | $ per tonne | $ per bus. | $ per tonne | $ per bus. | $ per tonne | $ per bus. | $ per tonne | $ per bus. | $ per tonne | $ per bus. |
| | 1.98 3/8 | 72.89 | 1.95 3/8 | 71.79 | 1.90 5/8 | 70.04 | 1.84 5/8 | 67.84 | 1.94 1/2 | 71.47 | .83 | 53.82 | 1.33 1/4 |
| | 1.99 3/4 | 73.40 | 1.96 3/4 | 72.29 | 1.88 1/4 | 69.17 | 1.83 1/4 | 67.33 | 1.97 5/8 | 72.62 | .89 3/4 | 58.20 | 1.38 1/2 |
| | 2.11 3/4 | 77.81 | 2.08 3/4 | 76.70 | 2.05 3/8 | 75.46 | 2.00 1/2 | 73.67 | 2.23 | 81.94 | .92 5/8 | 60.06 | 1.37 1/8 |
| | 1.94 1/2 | 71.47 | 1.92 7/8 | 70.87 | 1.91 5/8 | 70.41 | 1.87 3/4 | 68.99 | 2.11 7/8 | 77.85 | .95 1/4 | 61.76 | 1.30 5/8 |
| | 1.94 7/8 | 71.60 | 1.90 | 69.81 | 1.87 1/4 | 68.80 | 1.80 3/8 | 66.28 | 2.13 | 78.26 | .85 1/2 | 55.44 | 1.19 3/4 |
| | 1.80 3/4 | 66.41 | 1.77 5/8 | 65.27 | 1.67 1/4 | 61.45 | 1.52 | 55.85 | 1.88 1/2 | 69.26 | .73 3/8 | 47.58 | 1.12 1/4 |
| | 1.79 1/4 | 65.86 | 1.77 1/8 | 65.08 | 1.72 | 63.20 | 1.67 3/8 | 61.50 | 1.75 | 64.30 | .83 1/4 | 53.98 | 1.30 7/8 |
| | 1.68 1/2[1] | 61.91 | 1.68 1/2[1] | 61.91 | 1.63 1/2[1] | 60.08 | 1.60 1/2 | 58.97 | 1.62 5/8 | 59.75 | .67 1/4 | 43.61 | 1.13 |
| | 2.62 1/2[1] | 96.45 | 2.58 1/2[1] | 94.98 | 2.46 7/8[1] | 90.71 | | | 2.82 7/8 | 103.94 | 1.09 1/4 | 70.84 | 1.76 3/4[1] |
| | 5.49 3/8[2] | 201.86 | 5.44 1/4[2] | 199.98 | 5.38 1/4[1] | 197.77 | | | 8.24 1/8 | 302.82 | 1.74 1/2 | 113.15 | 3.07 1/2[1] |
| | 5.26 3/8[2] | 193.41 | 5.12 7/8[2] | 188.45 | 4.91 5/8[2] | 180.64 | | | 7.10 3/4 | 261.16 | 1.88 | 121.90 | 3.54 1/2[2] |

[1] Prices represented by 1 CW 14% 2 CW 14% 3 CWRS[a] 4[o] No longer quoted 2 CW 6 Row
[2] Prices represented by 1 CW 13½% 2 CW 13½% 3 CWRS[a] 4[o] No longer quoted 2 CW 6 Row

| | 1 CW 13½% | | 2 CW 13½% | | 3 CW R.S. | | 2 CWAD[b] | | 3 CWAD[b] | | 2 CW OATS | | 2 CW 6 R |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ per bus. | $ per tonne | $ per bus. | $ per tonne | $ per bus. | $ per tonne | $ per bus. | $ per tonne | $ per bus. | $ per tonne | $ per bus. | $ per tonne | $ per bus. |
| | 5.19 | 190.70 | 5.05 | 185.56 | 4.99 | 183.35 | 6.86 5/8 | 252.29 | 6.80 5/8 | 250.09 | 1.96 3/8 | 127.33 | 3.48 5/8 |
| | 5.22 3/8 | 191.94 | 5.08 3/8 | 186.80 | 5.02 3/8 | 184.59 | 6.92 3/8 | 254.41 | 6.86 3/8 | 252.20 | 2.00 3/4 | 130.17 | 3.31 3/4 |
| | 5.77 7/8 | 212.33 | 5.63 7/8 | 207.19 | 5.49 1/4 | 201.82 | 7.48 3/4 | 275.12 | 7.42 3/4 | 272.92 | 2.08 5/8 | 135.28 | 3.49 7/8 |
| | 6.07 1/8 | 223.08 | 5.93 1/8 | 217.94 | 5.68 1/8 | 208.75 | 7.63 1/8 | 280.40 | 7.57 1/8 | 278.20 | 2.02 1/2 | 131.31 | 4.04 5/8 |
| | 6.07 5/8 | 223.27 | 5.93 5/8 | 218.12 | 5.68 5/8 | 208.94 | 7.63 5/8 | 280.59 | 7.57 5/8 | 278.38 | 2.00 1/4 | 129.85 | 3.97 1/2 |
| | 5.66 1/8 | 208.02 | 5.52 1/8 | 202.87 | 5.27 1/8 | 193.69 | 7.56 3/4 | 278.06 | 7.50 3/4 | 275.86 | 2.01 3/8 | 130.58 | 3.93 7/8 |
| | 5.14 3/4 | 189.14 | 5.00 3/4 | 184.00 | 4.75 3/4 | 174.81 | 7.10 3/4 | 261.16 | 7.04 3/4 | 258.95 | 1.82 3/4 | 118.50 | 3.59 |
| | 5.14 1/2 | 189.05 | 5.00 1/2 | 183.90 | 4.75 1/2 | 174.72 | 7.10 1/2 | 261.07 | 7.04 1/2 | 258.86 | 1.70 1/4 | 110.39 | 3.32 3/4 |
| | 5.19 1/8 | 190.75 | 5.05 1/8 | 185.60 | 4.80 1/2 | 176.55 | 7.15 1/8 | 262.77 | 7.09 1/8 | 260.56 | 1.77 1/8 | 114.85 | 3.33 1/2 |
| | 4.60 1/2 | 169.21 | 4.46 1/2 | 164.06 | 4.21 1/2 | 154.88 | 7.16 1/8 | 263.13 | 7.10 1/8 | 260.93 | 1.73 1/4 | 112.34 | 3.29 |
| | 4.37 5/8 | 160.80 | 4.25 3/4 | 156.44 | 4.00 3/4 | 147.25 | 6.51 3/4 | 239.48 | 6.45 3/4 | 237.27 | 1.69 5/8 | 109.99 | 3.32 1/4 |
| | 4.70 1/4 | 172.79 | 4.59 1/4 | 168.75 | 4.31 1/4 | 158.46 | 6.13 3/4 | 225.52 | 6.07 3/4 | 223.31 | 1.72 1/2 | 111.85 | 3.41 3/4 |

# TABLE XXV

## CHEDULE OF TOTAL NUMBER OF CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD DELIVERY PERMITS SSUED TO PRODUCERS ROP YEARS 1950-51 TO 1974-75

| rop Year | Manitoba | Saskatchewan | Alberta and British Columbia | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 950-51 | 42,606 | 116,820 | 75,303 | 234,729 |
| 951-52 | 43,227 | 114,459 | 73,342 | 231,028 |
| 952-53 | 44,450 | 117,335 | 78,806 | 240,591 |
| 953-54 | 44,701 | 117,240 | 79,312 | 241,253 |
| 954-55 | 42,781 | 112,964 | 74,563 | 230,308 |
| 955-56 | 39,964 | 111,665 | 76,541 | 228,170 |
| 956-57 | 43,120 | 110,872 | 76,862 | 230,854 |
| 957-58 | 42,414 | 108,902 | 75,000 | 226,316 |
| 958-59 | 43,242 | 107,128 | 79,474 | 229,844 |
| 959-60 | 41,960 | 105,621 | 77,713 | 225,294 |
| | 42,124 | 104,384 | 77,917 | |
| 61-62 | 41,888 | 103,795 | 77,991 | 223,674 |
| 962-63 | 41,352 | 102,420 | 77,366 | 221,138 |
| 963-64 | 39,471 | 100,202 | 75,206 | 214,879 |
| 964-65 | 39,027 | 98,028 | 73,888 | 210,943 |
| 965-66 | 38,013 | 95,541 | 71,632 | 205,186 |
| 966-67 | 36,258 | 92,302 | 69,494 | 198,054 |
| 967-68 | 35,107 | 89,761 | 67,189 | 192,057 |
| 968-69 | 35,332 | 88,304 | 66,970 | 190,606 |
| 969-70 | 35,203 | 88,378 | 66,423 | 190,004 |
| 970-71 | 33,602 | 85,453 | 63,654 | 182,709 |
| 971-72 | 33,124 | 82,876 | 60,886 | 176,886 |
| 972-73 | 31,963 | 80,706 | 58,943 | 171,612 |
| 973-74 | 31,042 | 78,775 | 56,654 | 166,471 |
| 974-75 | 29,348 | 77,098 | 53,262 | 159,709 |



# The Canadian Wheat Board

# ANNUAL REPORT 1975/76

A1 WB
-A56



## BREAD AROUND THE WORLD

The cover of this report displays breads and grain products from around the world. The chart below gives you the names of all the products involved and the countries they originate from; Pieta bread from Lebanon; chapati from India; Kaiser rolls from Austria; dark rye bread from Russia; Japanese noodles and a variety of Italian-type macaroni products. Tempting as the display is, it would be even more so if pictures could convey the aromas that filled the studio when this photograph was taken. Even so, the cover gives you a good idea why bread is one of the best and most universal foods that man has ever invented.




1. Russian White Bread, 2. Kaiser Rolls (Austria), 3. Small Twist (Europe), 4. Arabic Bread, 5. Russian Rye Bread, 6. French Bread or Italian Bread (also common in North and South America), 7. Japanese Noodles, 8. Crescent Rolls (Europe and North America), 9. North American Rye Bread, 10. Italian Bread, 11. Pumpernickel Bread, 12. Chapati (India), 13. Traditional Ukranian Bread, 14. Irish Bread, 15. Plate or Twist Bread (common in many countries), 16. Rye Bread (Japanese and North European), 17. Bloomer Bread or House Bread (common in many countries), 18. Spaghetti, 19. Japanese Noodles, 20. Kranz Bread (Europe, Northern Japanese; a specialty bread for festive occasions), 21. Lebanese Pieta Bread, 22. Macaroni products.

## CREDITS:

The cover photograph was taken by Rawsthorne and Charter of Winnipeg; the bread was baked by W. Blaschuk and the noodles and macaroni products were provided by Dr. Robert Matsuo; both are with the Grain Research Laboratory of the Canadian Grain Commission.

Government Publications

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The Honourable Otto E. Lang,
Minister Responsible for the
Canadian Wheat Board,
Ottawa, Canada

Winnipeg, Canada
January 31, 1977

Sir:

We beg to submit herewith the Annual Report of the Canadian Wheat Board for the crop year ending July 31, 1976, as required by the Canadian Wheat Board Act.

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# PART I
# THE INTERNATIONAL GRAIN MARKET

## INTRODUCTION

At the start of the 1975-76 crop year, it appeared that events governing the sale of Western Canadian grain would once again follow the pattern that had been established a few years earlier. That pattern started with the massive Soviet purchases in the summer of 1972. Soviet buying that summer, totalling some 25 million tonnes of all grains, cut into North American grain surpluses and evoked fears of serious global food shortages.

The pattern was repeated in 1973-74. Because the world produced a record grain crop that year, the reasons behind the price increases early in the crop year and again later in December and January were not as clear-cut as they had been the year before. Economic factors, the continued growth of the livestock industry in Europe, North America and the Soviet Union and on-going concern over world grain supplies contributed to the uneasiness of the market and the upward movement of grain prices.

The major price increases in the 1974-75 crop year came a little later than in the two previous years. This time, the reasons were quite clear. The Soviet wheat crop was down about 24 per cent. Canada's crop was down 18 per cent and the quality was low. India's crop fell nearly 11 per cent and Argentina's 22 per cent. However, the major factor behind the sharp price increases was the size of the U.S. corn crop. Originally forecast at over 6 billion bushels, the actual harvest was only 6 billion bushels (116.8 million tonnes), nearly a billion bushels below the year before.

Actions by the U.S. government played an important role in shaping these annual price cycles. Reacting to strong domestic pressures, the U.S. Administration would intervene directly to dampen demand each time prices climbed too fast. In 1972-73, it placed a ceiling on further sales to the Soviet Union and imposed a temporary embargo on soybean exports. In 1973-74, it required exporting companies to report their export sales to the Administration and imposed limits on the quantities that could be sold in specified periods. In 1974-75, it stopped a major sale to the Soviet Union and exporters were required to obtain government approval before completing a sale to another country.

These measures were usually effective. The sharp rise in grain prices that tended to characterize the early months of the crop year was curtailed and gradually levelled off. Then prices set into a long slow decline through the winter and spring.

The 1975-76 crop year began in much the same vein. Increased sowings in many countries gave rise to expectations that world grain production would reach record levels. As a result, prices had been dropping steadily during the first six months of the calendar year. Then, adverse weather conditions in some of the world's major producing countries created uncertainty as to the final outcome of the world crop. Grain prices rose sharply during July and August, and appeared to be heading for the high levels set in the previous three years.

However, prices weakened in late autumn before reaching the levels of recent years, and continued to decline. The downward trend was maintained over the balance of the crop year, despite periodic upsurges. By the end of June, wheat prices had returned to the levels prevailing at the outset of the crop year.

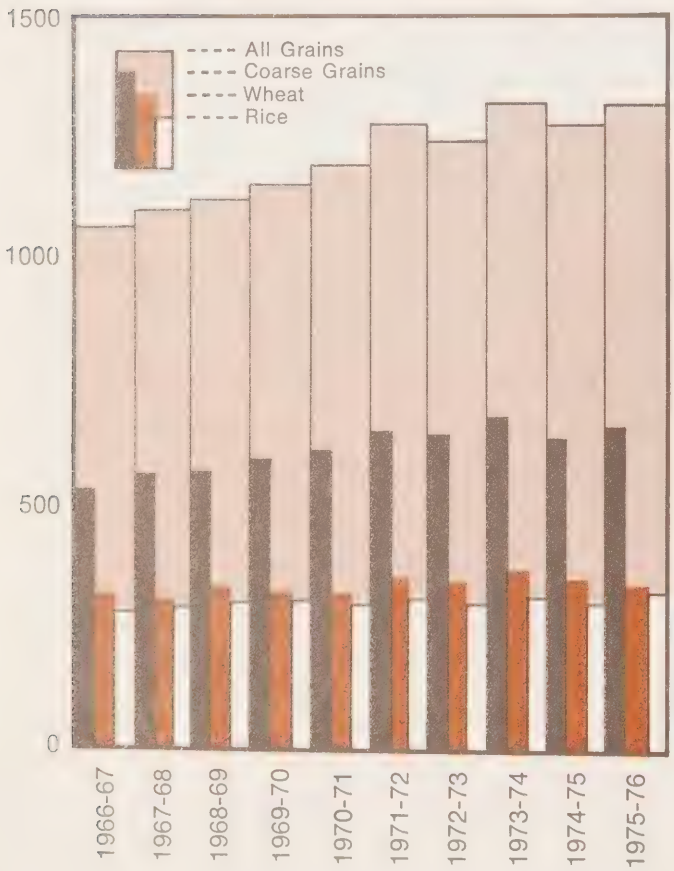
A number of factors contributed to the decline in grain prices. Despite a major production shortfall in the Soviet Union and lesser crop failures in Europe, world grain production in 1975 was the second highest on record. The flurry of Soviet buying early in the crop year was counteracted once again by U.S. government intervention. The fears of global food shortages and concern over declining grain stocks, which had lent an unstable undercurrent to world price movements since 1972, seemed to abate. Largely due to the record wheat and corn crops harvested in the United States, it appeared that year-end stocks in that dominant market would rise for the second year in a row, though remaining well below pre-1972 levels. The recovery in world coarse grains production eased livestock-feed price ratios in the United States and other major market areas such as Japan and the European Economic Community. A record rice crop and excellent harvests of other grains in the Far East reduced the need for imports of other grains by that area and initiated a further decline in rice prices from the very high levels of 1974. Finally, buyers and sellers alike tended to take a cooler, more forward-looking assessment of the international grain situation. There was little evidence of the "panic buying" that had occurred in similar circumstances two years earlier.

As shown in Chart 1, world grain production

in 1975-76 was just slightly under the record level of 1973-74. Wheat production, at 352.4 million tonnes, was marginally below that of the previous year, and about 15 million tonnes under 1973. Production of coarse grains climbed to 631 million tonnes, 2 per cent higher than in 1974 and only about 27.5 million tonnes under the 1973 record. The increase in world coarse grains production was primarily due to a record corn crop of 324 million tonnes.

During most of the crop year, the trends in world wheat and coarse grain prices were largely determined by developments in the United States and the Soviet Union.

**CHART 1**
**WORLD GRAIN PRODUCTION**
(million metric tonnes)




Deteriorating crop prospects in the U.S.S.R., and anticipation of increased grain imports by that country, sparked the price rally that occurred early in the crop year. Over a period of about 4 weeks in July and August, the Canadian Wheat Board announced sales to the Soviet Union amounting to 3.75 million long tons of wheat and 50,000 long tons of feed oats. Three international grain companies also made sales to the Soviet Union of 4.2 million tons of wheat and 5.5 million tons of feed grains. Most of these supplies were expected to come from the U.S. Australia and the E.E.C. sold the Soviet Union 750,000 tons of wheat and 300,000 tons of barley, respectively, during this period.

As concern rose in the United States over the inflationary impact of continued sales to the Soviet Union, the U.S. government intervened in mid-July by placing a temporary moratorium on further sales to that country. The ban was later extended several times, and broadened to include Poland. It was finally lifted in late October, with the signing of a five-year grains agreement between the U.S. and the Soviet Union. The agreement, providing for the shipment of 6 to 8 million tonnes annually, was to take effect October 1, 1976. The conclusion of the agreement enabled the Soviet Union to buy a total of 17 million tons of U.S. grain and oilseeds for shipment from July, 1975 to September, 1976. These developments had a calming influence on world prices, and in early November increased competition between the major wheat-producing countries caused prices to decline steadily.

For the balance of the crop year, bouts of Soviet purchasing and early reports of near-drought conditions in the Hard Red Winter wheat areas of the U.S. served to rally prices from time to time. But, on the whole, these developments were offset by the anticipation of large 1976 crops in most of the world's major producing regions.

### Rice Production and Consumption

This report deals primarily with wheat and coarse grains, but the situation with rice cannot be overlooked. Rice is one of the two principal food grains in the world and, as has been demonstrated since 1972, any change in rice production can have a material effect on market conditions for other grains.

World rice production in 1975-76 rose to about 345 million tonnes, a 7 per cent increase over the previous year and the largest rice crop on record. The recovery from the drought-affected level of 1974 was particularly marked in Bangladesh and



India, where crops were at record levels. Record crops were also harvested by Pakistan, Thailand and China. The Burmese and Japanese crops were above target. Outside the Far East, rice production increased in the United States, the leading exporter, and in a number of Latin American countries such as Brazil. Brazil is the largest producer and consumer of rice outside the Far East.

The harvest of a record rice crop and good production of other grains, including wheat, affected the volume of cereal grain imports required by Far East Asia in 1975-76. As an example, wheat imports to Far East Asia fell 17.2 per cent below 1974-75 levels. This was in sharp contrast to the previous year, when high rice prices and a tighter supply-demand situation drove some Far Eastern countries to purchase cereal grains as substitutes for high-priced rice. In addition, countries like Colombia and the Republic of Korea, which normally do not export, offered supplies on the market in 1974-75 to take advantage of the high prices.

Production in rice exporting countries as a whole is estimated to have increased by four per cent, and in rice importing countries by 11 per cent. As a result, export availabilities were expected to exceed demand and import requirements declined. Reflecting this situation, export prices for rice eased further in 1976. For the 1975 calendar year, the price of Thai white rice 5% averaged U.S. $364 per ton (F.O.B. Bangkok). This was 33 per cent less than the high 1974 average. During the first 10 months of 1976, export prices eased to an average of U.S. $254 per ton, 32 per cent below the corresponding period in 1975.

World trade in rice during 1976 is estimated at about 7.1 million tonnes, on a par with 1975 but below 1974 levels. World carryover stocks of rice were expected to increase to 16 million tonnes in 1976, excluding China and the U.S.S.R., compared to 13 million tonnes the year before. The increase reflects substantial stock build-ups in India, in particular, as well as the increase in U.S. carryover stocks from 230,000 tonnes in 1975 to over 1 million tonnes in 1976.

## WHEAT PRODUCTION AND TRADE

### Production

World wheat production in 1975 amounted to 352.4 million tonnes, very close to 1974 levels. There were other similarities between the two years. In both cases, the area seeded to wheat increased, but this expansion was outweighed by a drop in the world average yield due to unfavorable weather conditions in the major producing areas. Another development common to both years was the major decline in production in the Soviet Union, which more than offset larger harvests elsewhere.

On a regional basis, production declines in 1975 were confined to the Soviet Union, Western Europe and Eastern Europe. All other regions recorded larger harvests. Canada's wheat crop increased 24 per cent from the low level of the previous year. The United States harvested 58.1 million tonnes of wheat, setting a new record for the second year in a row. Wheat production in Asia rose 16.7 per cent, mainly due to the larger crop harvested in China. Argentina's harvest was the largest since 1964, while wheat production in Australia was slightly higher than in the previous year.

However, the magnitude of the production decline in the Soviet Union outweighed all these increases. Low moisture levels resulting from a dry fall and winter combined with a hot summer to reduce the Soviet wheat crop 21.2 per cent to 66.1 million tonnes, the lowest level since 1965. Unfavorable weather also affected wheat production in much of Europe. In Western Europe as a whole, wheat production fell 15.6 per cent to 53.1 million tonnes, following an unusually wet autumn and a very dry summer. In Eastern Europe, flooding in Hungary and Romania and adverse weather conditions in most other countries reduced the total wheat crop 13.7 per cent to 24 million tonnes.

In the final outcome, world wheat production in 1975 fell 2.3 million tonnes, or less than one per cent, below 1974 levels. Yet durum wheat production, which is included in these figures, reached a new record of 21.2 million tonnes. A description of durum wheat production and trade is provided in PART II.

### Trade

World trade in wheat and wheat flour in 1975-76 is estimated at 66.5 million tonnes. This was 3.1 million tonnes higher than in the previous year, and second only to the record 68.3 million tonnes in 1972-73. Much of the increase in volume reflected higher purchases by the Soviet Union to compensate for its poor 1975 harvest. U.S.S.R. wheat imports during the year climbed to 10.2 million

tonnes from 2.8 million tonnes in 1974-75.

Faced with reduced domestic supplies and the short crop in the Soviet Union, some Eastern European countries increased wheat imports from other sources, mainly Canada and the United States. Exports to Western Europe, where crops also suffered from adverse weather conditions, rose 1.4 million tonnes to 7.8 million tonnes. Exports to South America climbed 44.7 per cent to 6.8 million tonnes, largely because of the poor crop harvested in Brazil. The volume of exports to Africa continued its upward trend, reaching 9.5 million tonnes, an increase of .5 million tonnes.

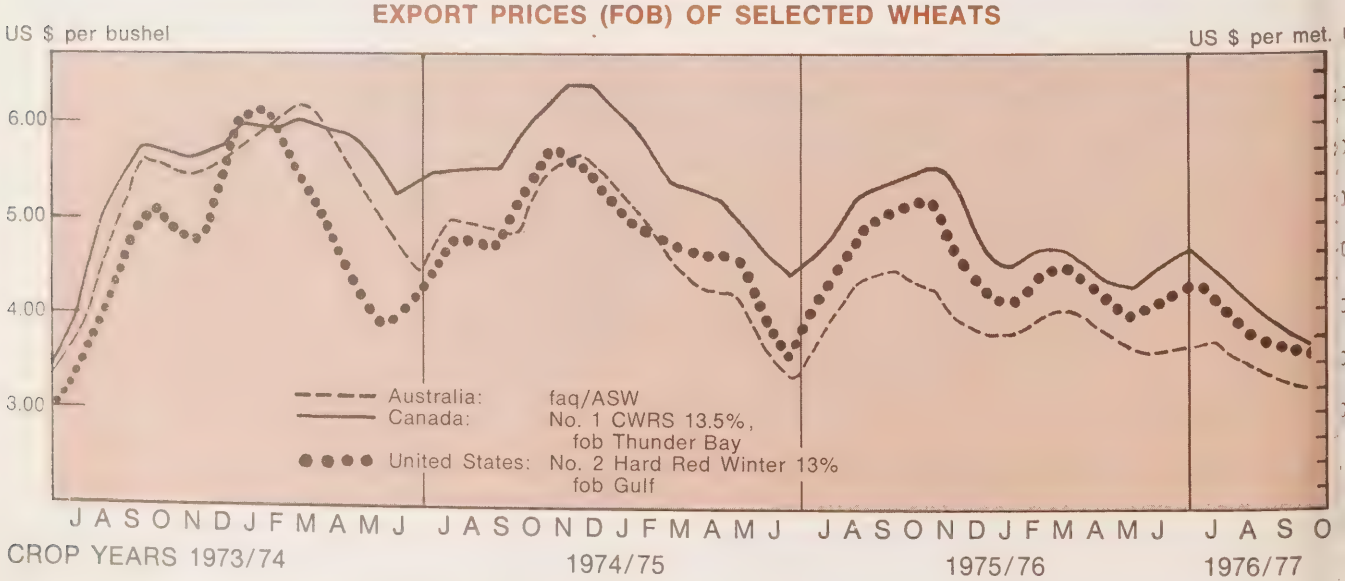
However, a record rice crop and good harvests of other grains in Far East Asia led to a reduction in wheat import requirements in that area, which partly offset increased imports elsewhere in the world. Wheat imports by Far East Asia dropped 4.7 million tonnes to 22.7 million tonnes during the year. Imports to China alone, where 1975 grain crops were excellent, fell 58.2 per cent to 2.3 million tonnes. Japan, on the other hand, increased its wheat imports from 5.3 million tonnes in 1974-75 to 6 million tonnes. A sigificant drop in wheat imports also occurred in Near East Asia, which took 3.3 million tonnes in 1975-76 compared to 6.1 million tonnes the year before.

During most of the 1975-76 crop year, the course of world wheat prices was largely determined by developments in the United States and the Soviet Union. As shown in Chart 2, prices rose steadily in July, 1975, mainly in response to deteriorating crop prospects in the U.S.S.R. Producers in the United States reacted to continued reports of poor Soviet crops by withholding their wheat from the market. In effect, this initiated a pattern of restrained marketing which remained a prominent feature of the crop year. Meanwhile, concern that Soviet buying could cause an escalation in prices, similar to that of 1973, caused United States longshoremen to refuse to load grain under any new contracts with the U.S.S.R. By the end of August, the longshoremen had returned to work under a court order and the U.S. government had already imposed a moratorium on further wheat and coarse grain sales to the Soviet Union. These measures tended to curb the rise in prices.

With the harvest of record U.S. wheat and corn crops, and increased production in many of the major producing areas, prices stabilized in late September and then began to decline. The announcement that the U.S. moratorium would also cover sales to Poland and would remain in effect until mid-October also affected prices at this time. The embargo was eventually lifted October 20th following the conclusion of a five-year grains agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union. By late October, the U.S.S.R. seemed

**CHART 2**

**EXPORT PRICES (FOB) OF SELECTED WHEATS**




SOURCE: INTERNATIONAL WHEAT COUNCIL

:o have covered its immediate import requirements 'rom other sources. These developments had a :alming influence on world prices.

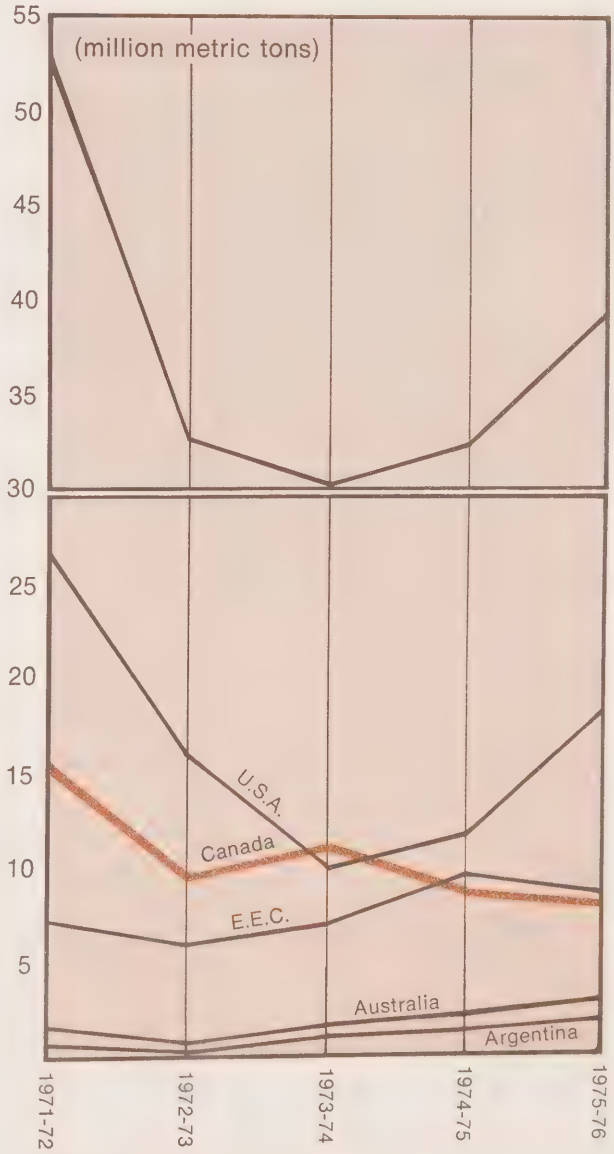
During the period from mid-August until late )ctober, 1975, the Canadian Wheat Board was 'orced to withdraw from active participation in the narket until an accurate assessment could be nade of the quality and quantity of the 1975 crop. )uring this period, sales were limited to traditional )uyers with whom the Board had long-term com-nitments for specific quantities. Harvesting in Western Canada was seriously delayed by cool, vet weather and some crop damage had occurred as well due to extremely hot July weather and a :old, damp August. Because of the poor crop har-'ested in 1974, supplies of some grains, particu-arly high-quality wheat, were extremely limited. )nce harvest had progressed to the point where eliable estimates could be made, the Wheat Board e-entered the market. Competition between the najor wheat-exporting countries at this time caused )rices to decline steadily.

During the balance of the crop year, from early Jovember to the end of July, prices rallied from ime to time but, overall, continued to drift down-vard. One price rally occurred in early January, nainly in response to the continuation of near-rought conditions in the Hard Red Winter wheat reas in the U.S. This type of wheat accounts for bout half of total U.S. wheat production, and nore than half of its wheat exports. However, the ublication of two reports by the United States De-artment of Agriculture in mid-April reversed the pward trend in prices. The first report showed nat damage to the winter wheat crop in the south-'estern states was not as severe as anticipated; ne second report indicated that farmers' plant-ng intentions for spring wheat were considerably )ove expectations. Prices rallied again in mid-ay, after the Soviet Union re-entered the world arket, but moved downward once more when the ew wheat sales to that country proved to be low-than anticipated, and in response to prospects large wheat crops in most of the world's major heat growing regions. Renewed purchasing ac-vity by the U.S.S.R. sparked a modest recovery prices in June, but by the end of the month rices of most wheats had returned to the levels evailing a year earlier.

CHART 3 shows closing wheat stocks in each of the five major exporting countries. Stock levels in Canada and the European Economic Community were down marginally at the close of the 1975-76 crop year from the very low levels of the previous year. Stocks in Australia and Argentina increased somewhat. However, as a reflection of the record crop harvested in the United States, closing wheat

**CHART 3**

**CLOSING WHEAT STOCKS IN THE FIVE MAJOR EXPORTING COUNTRIES* 1971-72 TO 1975-76**




*Crop year of each exporting country

stocks in the U.S. were substantially above the previous year's level, and in fact, the highest since 1971-72. Because of this, total wheat stocks in the five major exporting countries as a whole climbed 17.2 per cent to 38.1 million tonnes.

The United States accounted for roughly 47 per cent of the total volume of wheat traded during the crop year, with the U.S.S.R. and India the largest recipients. Canadian wheat exports totalled 12.1 million tonnes, .9 million tonnes more than in the previous year. The Soviet Union was the largest single destination of Canadian wheat, importing about 3.2 million tonnes from Canada compared to .3 million tonnes in 1974-75. Other major destinations of Canadian wheat were the European Economic Community and Japan.

## THE WHEAT SITUATION BY AREA AND COUNTRY

World wheat production in 1975-76 was 2.3 million tonnes below the 1974 crop of 354.7 million tonnes. The decline was a result of factors similar to those that caused the decrease in 1974-75, i.e. an overall decline in the global yield due to adverse weather, which was only partially offset by a continued increase in the world-wide area seeded to wheat . Unlike the 1974-75 crop year when the fall in production was more widely dispersed, in 1975-76 major reductions occurred in only a few countries: the U.S.S.R. in particular. World trade in wheat followed a similar pattern, again with the U.S.S.R. the major market factor.

## UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

| | 1968-69 to 1972-73 | 1973-74 | 1974-75 | 1975-76 | Percent Change | Percent of World Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (millions of metric tonnes) | | | | | |
| **Wheat Production** | | | | | | |
| Winter Wheat | 36.2 | 49.4 | 44.7 | 36.6 | | |
| Spring Wheat | 55.3 | 60.4 | 39.2 | 29.5 | | |
| TOTAL | 91.5 | 109.8 | 83.9 | 66.1 | — 21% | 19% |
| **Wheat Trade** | | | | | | |
| Imports | 3.9 | 2.8 | 4.4 | 10.2 | + 131% | 15% |
| Exports | 5.0 | 5.0 | 4.0 | 1.0 | — 75% | 1% |

Source: I.W.C. REVIEW OF WORLD WHEAT SITUATION 1975-76 Appendix Tables 1 & 2 WHEAT STATISTICS 1975 & 1976 — U.S.S.R. 75-76 Prod. U.S.D.A.

### Wheat Production

The Soviet Union, although still remaining the world's largest wheat producer, harvested a very poor crop, its lowest in a decade. This was largely the result of extensive dryness in both the winter and spring wheat areas. Both crops were sown under reasonably good conditions, but a mild, dry winter left soil moisture reserves at low levels so that damage was extraordinarily severe when the hot, dry summer weather occurred. Despite a four per cent increase in wheat area, lower yields resulted in a crop of 66 million tonnes, 21 per cent below the 1974-75 output. The total wheat crop of 66.1 million tonnes represented the smallest harvest since 1965.

### Trade

The Soviet Union, as the world's largest producer and user of wheat, has a profound impact on the world wheat market. The extraordinary variability in its domestic production levels of wheat and other grains manifests itself in fluctuating import volumes. Its crop shortfall in 1975-76 led to huge purchases from all the major exporters. Accounting for 15 per cent of world import trade in wheat, including purchases of more than a quarter of Canada's exportable supplies, the Soviet Union played a key role in keeping wheat prices buoyant during the 1975-76 crop year. Its large purchases injected fundamental underlying strength into the market which offset the otherwise strong potential for weakness that would have resulted from reduced purchases by China and the developing countries.

Logistical constraints may have put a limit on Soviet grain imports. Soviet livestock numbers particularly in the shorter-cycled hog and poultry sectors, were reduced as was overall grain (including wheat) consumption and stocks for the second year in a row.

The Soviet Union's production shortfall also affected the world wheat market indirectly. Because of its reduced supply, the Soviet Union cut back on its traditional export commitments to other centrally-planned countries, forcing some of these countries to buy directly from the United States and Canada to satisfy their needs. Soviet exports to these countries amounted to one million tonnes, a quarter of its 1974-75 total.

## ASIA

### Wheat Production

With a few exceptions the countries of Asia are individually small wheat producers but together they do make up a sigificant and growing wheat-producing bloc. The wider use of high yielding varieties, improved farming methods, ger

erally favorable weather conditions, and slightly increased seeded area resulted in a wheat crop of 98 million tonnes in this region, 16.7 per cent more than its poor crop of 1974-75. These countries accounted for 28 per cent of the world's wheat production in 1975-76, or four percentage points more than in 1974-75. A 25 per cent increase in China's wheat production accounted for most of this rise. While this was partly due to an eight per cent increase in its wheat-growing area, the main factor was its more intensive agricultural practices. India and Iran experienced their largest output increases in this area in 1975-76. In India the expanded use of high-yielding varieties, adequate rainfall and more plentiful fertilizer and pesticide supplies resulted in an 11 per cent increase in wheat production despite a 3½ per cent decline in wheat area. Although the area sown to wheat in Pakistan declined four per cent and sparse winter snowfall limited moisture reserves, improved weather later in the growing season allowed a recovery in the crop to 7.6 million tonnes, the same as in 1974-75. Amoung the Near East Asian countries, abundant rainfall resulted in a record crop of 5.5 million tonnes in Iran, and in a 34 per cent increase to 14.8 million tonnes in Turkey. Drought conditions in Iraq, Syria and Jordan partially offset this.

**ASIA — WHEAT PRODUCTION & IMPORTS**

| | 1968-69 to 1972-73 | 1973-74 | 1974-75 | 1975-76 | Percent Change | Percent of World Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (millions of metric tonnes) | | | | | |
| **Wheat Production** | | | | | | |
| Total Asia | 73.5 | 79.8 | 83.9 | 94.3 | + 12% | 27% |
| China | 23.6 | 27.0 | 31.2 | 35.0 | | |
| India | 21.1 | 24.7 | 21.8 | 24.2 | | |
| Turkey | 11.1 | 10.0 | 11.0 | 14.8 | | |
| Pakistan | 6.7 | 7.4 | 7.6 | 7.5 | | |
| Others | 11.0 | 10.7 | 12.3 | 12.8 | | |
| **Wheat Imports (including flour)** | | | | | | |
| Total Asia | 21.9 | 28.4 | 32.3 | 26.0 | — 19% | 39% |
| India | 2.3 | 3.6 | 5.4 | 5.9 | | |
| China | 3.4 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 2.3 | | |
| Japan | 4.0 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 6.0 | | |
| Bangladesh | 0.6 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 1.0 | | |
| Iran | 0.5 | 0.6 | 2.0 | 0.3 | | |
| Pakistan | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 1.2 | | |
| Rep. of Korea | 2.2 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.5 | | |
| Turkey | 0.4 | 0.7 | 1.0 | — | | |
| Indonesia | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.9 | | |
| Lebanon | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | | |
| Sri Lanka | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | | |
| Dem. Rep.of Vietnam | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.9 | | |
| Saudi Arabia | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.6 | | |
| Philippines | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.6 | | |
| Others | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.2 | 3.8 | | |

Source: I.W.C. REVIEW OF WORLD WHEAT SITUATION 1975-76, Tables 2 & 3 & WORLD WHEAT STATISTICS 1975 & 1976.

### Wheat Imports

Asia's improved 1975 wheat crop resulted in a 22 per cent drop in wheat imports in the 1975-76 crop year. As the accompanying table shows, receipts by most of the large importers in Asia declined. The major exception was Japan, traditionally the largest wheat importer in Asia. Its imports increased 14 per cent to 6 million tonnes. About 27 per cent came from Canada, making Japan Canada's third largest customer in 1975-76.

The largest reduction in import volume in Asia in 1975-76 occurred in the People's Republic of China, which took only 2.3 million tonnes under its long-term agreements with Canada and Australia, compared to 5.5 million tonnes in 1974-75. The drop in import volume reflects China's excellent 1975 grain crops. About 52 per cent or 1.2 million tonnes of China's 1975-76 wheat imports came from Canada.

Despite its record wheat crop, India imported 5.9 milion tonnes of wheat, only .3 milion tonnes less than in 1974-75 when it suffered a poor wheat crop. The high level of imports in both years reflects the government's commitment to expanding food grain reserves. These reserves amounted to an estimated 17 million tonnes by mid-September, 1976. Bangladesh took 1 million tonnes of wheat, less than half its imports of 1974-75; food aid shipments accounted for two-thirds of total imports in 1975-76. Imports by Pakistan and the Republic of Korea declined somewhat from 1974-75 levels. In the Near East, wheat imports declined from 6.1 million tonnes in 1974-75 to 3.3 million tonnes in 1975-76. The decline in shipments to Iran, which harvested a record 1975 wheat crop, accounted for most of the overall drop in imports by this area. Shipments to Iran fell to .3 million tonnes from 2.2 million in the previous year.

## NORTH AMERICA

### Production

Full details of Canada's wheat production in 1975-76 are provided in later sections of this report. In summary, spring seeding was delayed by wet weather but the crop developed well until hot, dry conditions in July and wet, cold weather in August, coupled with some frost, caused deterioration. Rain delayed the harvest and lowered the quality of the crop for the second year in a row. However, the overall quality was better than in

1974-75 and production, excluding durum wheat, amounted to 14.5 million tonnes, nearly 24 per cent more than the disappointing 1974 crop. Durum production rose sharply by 63 per cent to a record 2.5 milion tonnes.

Although adverse weather also plagued wheat crops in some of its wheat areas, the United States still produced another record crop, totalling 58.1 million tonnes. This was almost 19 per cent more than the previous record set in 1974 and reflected a 5.2 per cent increase in seeded area and a sharp increase of 12 per cent in average yield. Production of all types of wheat increased substantially over 1974 levels. The Hard Red Winter wheat crop climbed 21 per cent to 28.8 million tonnes. However, protein levels were below normal and the proportion of discolored grain was exceptionally high due to wet weather in the maturing stages. The area sown to Soft Red Winter wheat increased by over 8 per cent and production climbed 18 per cent to 9.3 milion tonnes. Dry conditions at seeding time, coupled with uncertainties about prospective price levels for spring wheats, resulted in a 4.8 per cent reduction in the Hard Red Spring wheat area. However, a 19 per cent increase in yield more than offset this, resulting in a crop of 8.9 million tonnes, 11 per cent more than in 1974. Attractive durum prices led to a 15 per cent increase in the area sown to that wheat.

## NORTH AMERICA

| | 1968-69 to 1972-73 | 1973-74 | 1974-75 | 1975-76 | Percent Change | Percent of World Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (millions of metric tonnes) | | | | | |
| **Wheat Production** | | | | | | |
| Canada Total | 14.7 | 16.2 | 13.3 | 17.0 | + 28% | 5% |
| Spring Wheat | 12.5 | 14.4 | 11.2 | 13.9 | + 24% | |
| Winter Wheat | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | + 20% | |
| Durum Wheat | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 2.5 | + 56% | |
| U.S. Total | 41.3 | 46.4 | 48.9 | 58.0 | + 19% | 16% |
| Winter Wheat | 32.1 | 35.3 | 38.7 | 45.8 | + 18% | |
| Spring Wheat | 6.8 | 8.9 | 8.0 | 8.9 | + 11% | |
| Durum Wheat | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 3.3 | + 50% | |
| Mexico | | | | | | |
| Total Wheat | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.7 | 2.6 | — 4% | 1% |
| **Wheat Trade** | | | | | | |
| Cdn. Exports | 11.7 | 11.4 | 10.7 | 12.2 | + 14% | 18% |
| Spring Wheat | 10.6 | 10.1 | 9.3 | 10.6 | | |
| Durum Wheat | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.6 | | |
| U.S. Exports | 20.1 | 33.1 | 27.7 | 31.9 | + 15% | 48% |
| Winter Wheat | 15.8 | 25.2 | 22.9 | 26.2 | | |
| Spring Wheat | 3.1 | 6.7 | 3.5 | 4.3 | | |
| Durum | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.4 | | |
| Mexico Imports | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.8 | — | —100% | |

Source: I.W.C. REVIEW OF WORLD WHEAT SITUATION Appendix Tables 1 & 2 and WORLD WHEAT STATISTICS 1976, STATISTICS CANADA and US.D.A. WHEAT SITUATION November Issue.

Yields climbed 33 per cent, resulting in a durum crop of 3.4 million tonnes, 55 per cent more than in 1974-75. White wheat production climbed to 7.7 million tonnes, from 6.9 million in 1974, itself an increase of 38 per cent over the previous year. The 1975 increase was due to higher yields; the area sown was less than in 1974-75.

In Mexico, an increase in the guaranteed price encouraged more wheat sowing; despite lower yields, the outturn was 2.7 million tonnes, unchanged from 1974-75.

### Trade

Details of Canada's wheat and flour sales for the 1975-76 crop year are contained in Part II and factors affecting export shipments are explained in Part III of this report. In brief, wheat and flour shipments totalled 12.1 million tonnes, an eight per cent increase over 1974-75. Canada's share of world wheat and flour trade was about 18 per cent.

In the United States, wheat exports climbed to 31.5 million tonnes, an 11 per cent increase over 1974-75 and just under the record level of 32 million tonnes in 1972-73. The U.S. accounted for 47 per cent of total wheat and wheat flour exports in the world in 1975-76.

Like the other major exporters, the United States began its crop year on a slower note than in 1974-75, with a reduced volume of forward wheat sales as buyers continued their "wait-and-see" approach to purchasing. Early in June, however, the Soviet Union bought 9.8 million tonnes of U.S. grains including 4.2 million of wheat. These purchases, reports of further deterioration in Soviet crop prospects and still uncertain crop prospects and perhaps limited supplies in the U.S., led the American government in late July to impose a moratorium on further U.S. grain sales to the U.S.S.R. This moratorium was later extended to Poland also. It lasted until the end of October, 1975, when the U.S. and Soviet governments reached an understanding limiting Soviet purchases of 1975 crop U.S. grains. They also signed a five year grains agreement effective October 1st, 1976, for the purchase and sale each year of 6 to 8 million tonnes of U.S. wheat and corn in approximately equal quantities. More details on this agreement are provided elsewhere in this section.

United States wheat and flour exports increased 12 per cent to nearly 32 million tonnes in 1975-76.

Increased imports by the Soviet Union accounted for four-fifths of this increase. Her purchases of U.S. wheat for 1975-76 shipment were nearly 4 million tonnes, compared to less than one million in 1974-75. Brazilian purchases of U.S. wheat experienced better than a fourfold increase to over 2½ million tonnes. Exports to Western and Eastern Europe recovered from the decline experienced in 1974-75. Countries incurring significant increases there included West Germany, the Netherlands and Poland. Shipments to Africa, particularly Egypt, were higher as well. These increases were partially offset by lower U.S. exports to the Middle and Far East and to Central America, where domestic crops were higher than in 1974-75.

U.S. export shipments of wheat and flour as aid and on concessional terms under P.L. 480 amounted to 3.2 million tonnes during July/75 - June/76, compared to 3.5 million during 1974-75. However, both levels were well above those of the two previous crop years.

Mexico's wheat imports were negligible in 1975-76, despite having produced no more wheat than in 1974-75 when it imported 832,000 tonnes from the United States.

## TABLE 1
## U.S. WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR EXPORTS CROP YEARS 1974-75 AND 1975-76 BY AREA AND SELECTED COUNTRIES

| Areas and Countries | 1974-75 | | 1975-76 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (000 metric tonnes) | (000 bus.) | (000 metric tonnes) | (000 bus.) |
| Asia | 17 168 | 630,816 | 13 382 | 491,704 |
| Korea, Republic of | | | | |
| India | 4 300 | 157,998 | 4 178 | 153,515 |
| Japan | 3 079 | 113,134 | 3 344 | 122,871 |
| Korea, Republic of | 1 734 | 63,714 | 1 476 | 54,234 |
| Pakistan | 884 | 32,481 | 678 | 24,912 |
| Philippines | 323 | 11,868 | 564 | 20,723 |
| Bangladesh | 791 | 29,064 | 533 | 19,584 |
| China, Republic of (Taiwan) | 368 | 13,522 | 497 | 18,262 |
| Israel | 337 | 12,383 | 469 | 17,233 |
| Saudi Arabia | 287 | 10,545 | 307 | 11,280 |
| Iran | 1 735 | 63,750 | 150 | 5,512 |
| Others | 3 330 | 122,357 | 1 186 | 43,578 |
| Africa | 2 635 | 96,819 | 3 444 | 126,545 |
| Egypt | 750 | 27,558 | 1 225 | 45,011 |
| Algeria | 717 | 26,345 | 849 | 31,195 |
| Nigeria | 268 | 9,847 | 460 | 16,902 |
| Morocco | 456 | 16,755 | 439 | 16,131 |
| Others | 444 | 16,314 | 471 | 17,306 |
| North and Central America | 1 549 | 56,916 | 806 | 29,616 |
| Dominican Repub. | 102 | 3,748 | 152 | 5,585 |
| Mexico | 831 | 30,534 | 1 | 37 |
| Others | 616 | 22,634 | 653 | 23,994 |
| South America | 2 987 | 109,753 | 4 902 | 180,118 |
| Brazil | 596 | 21,899 | 2 584 | 94,946 |
| Venezuela | 654 | 24,030 | 641 | 23,553 |
| Peru | 628 | 23,075 | 541 | 19,878 |
| Chile | 516 | 18,960 | 444 | 16 314 |
| Colombia | 332 | 12,199 | 351 | 12,897 |
| Ecuador | 129 | 4,740 | 247 | 9,076 |
| Others | 132 | 4,850 | 94 | 3,454 |
| Western Europe | 2 577 | 94,689 | 4 124 | 151,531 |
| Netherlands | 847 | 31,122 | 1 342 | 49,310 |
| Fed. Republic of Germany | 206 | 7,569 | 1 217 | 44,717 |
| Italy | 436 | 16,020 | 510 | 18,739 |
| United Kingdom | 285 | 10,472 | 419 | 15,396 |
| Portugal | 318 | 11,685 | 174 | 6,393 |
| France | 230 | 8 451 | 117 | 4,299 |
| Others | 255 | 9,370 | 345 | 12,677 |
| Eastern Europe | 123 | 4,520 | 895 | 32,885 |
| Poland | 52 | 1,911 | 717 | 26,345 |
| Romania | — | — | 112 | 4.115 |
| Germany, Peoples' Republic of | — | — | 66 | 2,425 |
| Yugoslavia | 71 | 2,609 | — | — |
| U.S.S.R. | 978 | 35,935 | 3 966 | 145,726 |
| Oceania | 17 | 625 | 3 | 110 |
| TOTAL | 28 034 | 1,030,073 | 31 522 | 1,158,235 |

Source: U.S.D.A. WHEAT SITUATION, November 1976, P. 27.

## WESTERN EUROPE

| | 1968-69 to 1972-73 | 1973-74 | 1974-75 | 1975-76 | Percent Change | Percent of World Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (millions of metric tonnes) | | | | | |
| **Wheat Production** | | | | | | |
| Total W. Europe | 47.7 | 50.7 | 56.6 | 48.7 | — 14% | 14% |
| E.E.C. | 37.7 | 41.4 | 45.4 | 38.2 | — 16% | 11% |
| France | 15.2 | 17,8 | 19.1 | 15.1 | | |
| Italy | 9.7 | 8.9 | 9.7 | 9.6 | | |
| W. Germany | 6.3 | 7.1 | 7.8 | 7.0 | | |
| U.K. | 4.1 | 5.0 | 6.1 | 4.5 | | |
| Other | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.0 | | |
| Other W. Europe | 10.0 | 9.3 | 11.2 | 10.5 | — 6% | 03% |
| Spain | 4.8 | 4.0 | 4.5 | 4.3 | | |
| Greece | 1.8 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 2.1 | | |
| Sweden | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 1.5 | | |
| Others | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 2.6 | | |
| **Wheat Trade** | | | | | | |
| **Imports** | | | | | | |
| Total W. Europe | 5.9 | 7.2 | 6.5 | 7.7 | + 18% | 11% |
| E.E.C. | 4.6 | 5.7 | 5.3 | 6.7 | + 26% | 10% |
| U.K. | 4.6 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 1.7 | | |
| Italy | 1.4 | 3.1 | 1.6 | 1.6 | | |
| Netherlands | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.5 | | |
| W. Germany | 2.5 | 2.3 | 1.4 | 1.4 | | |
| E.E.C. Others | 1.7 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 0.5 | | |
| Others W. Europe | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.0 | — 17% | 01% |
| Total Exports | | | | | | |
| W. Europe | 6.1 | 6.1 | 8.3 | 8.4 | + 1% | 13% |
| E.E.C. | 5.3 | 5.5 | 7.1 | 7.7 | + 8% | 11% |
| Non E.E.C. | 0.8 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 07 | — 41% | 01% |

Source: I.W.C. WORLD WHEAT STATISTICS 1975 AND 1976; I.W.C. REVIEW OF THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION 1975-76 Appendix Tables 1 & 2.

## WESTERN EUROPE

### Production

Adverse weather conditions plagued much of Western Europe during the 1975-76 crop year. As a result, both the area seeded to wheat and the average yield fell 8 percent below the level of the previous year. Production, at 53.1 million tonnes, was 15.6 percent lower than the 1974 record.

All four of the major wheat-producing countries in the nine-member European Economic Community (E.E.C.) suffered production declines in 1975-76. France, the largest wheat producer and exporter in the E.E.C., harvested 15.1 million tonnes, 21 percent below its record crop of 1974-75. In Italy, increased yields offset a decline in seeded area, resulting in a crop of 9.6 million tonnes, only slightly less than in the previous year. Heavy rains reduced seeded area of both winter and spring wheat in the United Kingdom, and drought during the summer months reduced yields by nearly 26 per cent. As a result, production in the U.K. fell to 4.5 million tonnes, 26 percent below the record level of 1974. In West Germany, production fell 10.3 percent to 7 million tonnes.

Among non-E.E.C. countries of Western Europe, production fell 4 percent in Spain to 4.3 million tonnes and 4.5 per cent in Greece to 2.1 million tonnes while Sweden harvested 1.5 million tonnes compared to 1.8 million in 1974-75.

### Trade

As a result of the poor crops experienced throughout Europe, imports increased to 7.7 million tonnes, 18 percent higher than in 1974-75. Imports by the E.E.C. increased by 1.4 million tonnes, to 6.7 million tonnes, reflecting the Community's overall drop in production of nearly 16 percent. The major importers in Western Europe were all E.E.C. countries — including the United Kingdom, Italy, the Netherlands and West Germany.

Canada supplied 2.1 million tonnes, or 31 percent of all E.E.C. imports, with over half going to the United Kingdom. The United States furnished 3.7 million tonnes, with the major destinations the United Kingdom (1.3 million tonnes) and West Germany (1.2 million tonnes).

Exports of wheat and wheat flour by the E.E.C. to third countries reached 7.7 million tonnes, .5 million tonnes more than in 1974-75. The exports stemmed largely from a high initial carryover from the previous crop year. Exports to the Near East and Far East Asia were lower, but those to Eastern Europe and Africa were somewhat higher. The major destinations of E.E.C. wheat and flour were Egypt (at 1.5 million tonnes), India (.9 million tonnes) and Morocco (.8 million tonnnes).

## EASTERN EUROPE

| | 1968-69 to 1972-73 | 1973-74 | 1974-75 | 1975-76 | Percent Change | Percent of World Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Wheat Production** | | | | | | |
| Total E. Europe | 26.8 | 31.5 | 34.0 | 28.3 | — 17% | 8% |
| Albania | .2 | .2 | .2 | .2 | | |
| Bulgaria | 3.0 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 2.7 | | |
| Czechoslovakia | 3.5 | 4.6 | 5.1 | 4.2 | | |
| German Dem. Rep. | 2.3 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 2.7 | | |
| Hungary | 3.4 | 4.5 | 5.0 | 4.0 | | |
| Poland | 4.9 | 5.8 | 6.4 | 5.2 | | |
| Romania | 4.8 | 5.5 | 5.0 | 4.9 | | |
| Yugoslavia | 4.7 | 4.7 | 6.3 | 4.4 | | |
| **Imports** | | | | | | |
| Total E. Europe | 4.8 | 5.5 | 3.9 | 4.1 | + 5% | 6% |
| Poland | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.9 | | |
| German Dem. Rep. | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 0.9 | | |
| Czechoslovakia | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.3 | | |
| Others | 0.7 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 1.0 | | |

Source: I.W.C. REVIEW OF WORLD WHEAT SITUATION 1975-76 Appendix Tables 2 & 3, WORLD WHEAT STATISTICS 1975 & 1976.

## EASTERN EUROPE

### Production

Unfavourable weather conditions in 1975-76 throughout Eastern Europe caused a drop in the wheat area and yield. This resulted in a 14 percent decrease in production (to 23.9 million tonnes) from the year before. The area sown to wheat in Bulgaria and Romania was cut back due to dry soil conditions at seeding time. In Czechoslovakia, Poland, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary and Yugoslavia, heavy rains and flooding delayed seeding. Yugoslavia experienced a 30 percent drop in production to 4.4 million tonnes. Romania's prospects for an increase in yield were destroyed by the flooding of the Danube River in July, resulting in a 4.9 million tonne crop compared to 5 million tonnes in 1974-75.

### Imports

1975-76 wheat imports by Eastern European countries were up by 5 percent from the year before due to the lower domestic grain production. The reduced crop in the U.S.S.R., which is usually the source of a major portion of the wheat import-

d, caused some countries in Eastern Europe to ncrease their purchases from other sources, main- Canada and the United States. Canada sold 50,000 tonnes to Poland and another 475,000 onnes to Romania. Canada's total exports to East- rn Europe climbed 88 percent over those of the revious year, and accounted for 70 percent of astern Europe's total imports.

## FRICA

| | 1968-69 to 1972-73 | 1973-74 | 1974-75 | 1975-76 | Percent Change | Percent of World Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (millions of metric tonnes) | | | | | |
| **heat Production** | | | | | | |
| otal Africa | 8.5 | 8.9 | 8.5 | 8.7 | + 2% | 2% |
| Egypt | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.9 | | |
| Morocco | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.6 | | |
| S. Africa | 1.5 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.8 | | |
| Algeria | 1.5 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 1.0 | | |
| Ethiopia | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | | |
| Tunisia | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 1.0 | | |
| Others | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.6 | | |
| **nports** | | | | | | |
| otal Africa | 5.9 | 8.3 | 8.7 | 9.5 | + 9% | 14% |
| Egypt | 2.5 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 3.8 | | |
| Algeria | 0.6 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.5 | | |
| Morocco | 0.4 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.4 | | |
| Libyan Arab Rep. | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | | |
| Others | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.4 | | |

ource: International Wheat Council REVIEW OF THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION 1975-76, Appendix Tables 2 and 3, WORLD WHEAT STATISTICS I.W.C. 1975 and 1976.

### roduction

The area seeded to wheat in Africa declined in 975-76 for the second year in a row. Yet, despite rought conditions in some northern countries, the verage yield increased by nearly 10 per cent, and roduction rose by 2.8 per cent to 8.7 million nnes. Egypt harvested 1.9 million tonnes, about e same as in 1974-75, while South Africa's crop se 11.5 per cent to 1.8 million tonnes. Severe ought in Algeria was relieved by rain in spring d early summer, and production was better than pected at 1.0 million tonnes, compared to .8 mil- n tonnes in 1974-75. Production in Tunisia rose nearly 1.0 million tonnes, 16 per cent above the w level of 1974-75. Among countries suffering oduction declines were Morocco, whose crop fell per cent to 1.6 million tonnes, and Libya, whose op was 38 per cent lower at .8 million tonnes.

### ports

The volume of exports to Africa continued its ward trend in 1975-76, reaching 9.5 million nnes. This represented 14 per cent of total world trade in wheat and wheat flour. Imports by Egypt and Morocco both increased by .4 million tonnes, to 3.8 million tonnes and 1.4 million tonnes, respectively. Algeria imported 1.5 million tonnes, compared to 1.8 million in 1974-75.

## SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA

| | 1968-69 to 1972-73 | 1973-74 | 1974-75 | 1975-76 | Percent Change | Percent of World Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (millions of metric tonnes) | | | | | |
| **Wheat Production** | | | | | | |
| Total S. & C. America | 9.4 | 10.0 | 10.9 | 11.9 | + 9% | 3% |
| Argentina | 6.3 | 6.6 | 6.0 | 8.6 | + 43% | 2% |
| Brazil | 1.2 | 1.8 | 2.8 | 1.5 | | |
| Chile | 1.1 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 1.0 | | |
| Others | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.8 | | |
| Imports | | | | | | |
| **Wheat Trade** | | | | | | |
| Total S. & C. America | 6.5 | 8.2 | 6.6 | 8.8 | + 33% | 13% |
| Brazil | 2.2 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 3.7 | | |
| Chile | 0.5 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.7 | | |
| Peru | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.7 | | |
| Venezuela | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | | |
| Cuba | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 | | |
| Others | 1.7 | 2.5 | 1.7 | 2.1 | | |
| Exports | | | | | | |
| Argentina | 2.3 | 1.1 | 2.2 | 3.1 | + 41% | 5% |

Source: I.W.C. REVIEW OF WORLD WHEAT SITUATION 1975-76, Appendix Tables 2 & 3 WORLD WHEAT STATISTICS I.W.C. 1975-76.

### Production

Total wheat production in South and Central America increased by 9 per cent over the 1974 level. This was entirely due to an increase in Argentina's production, which accounts for 72 per cent of all wheat production in South America. Argentina's crop climbed 43 per cent over the level of the previous year to 8.6 million tonnes, the highest since 1964. This was largely a result of the increased area sown to wheat (6.8 million hectares compared to 5.2 million hectares in the previous year) due to favourable weather, strong market prices, higher government price support levels, and some movement from livestock farming to grain production which promised to be more profitable. In Brazil, the second largest wheat producer in South America, the area sown to wheat in 1975 was increased by 51 per cent over the previous year to 2.9 million hectares. This resulted from higher prices for wheat and a subsidy on fertilizers. However, adverse weather conditions reduced yields by nearly two-thirds; as a result, Brazil's production fell 46 per cent below 1974-75.

Production in Chile decreased by 16 per cent from the previous year because of adverse weath-

er conditions which tended to counteract the effect of increased Government support to producers. In Uruguay, production was 456,000 tonnes, 13 per cent less than in 1974.

### Trade

Argentina, whose wheat exports increased by 41 per cent to 3.1 million tonnes, accounted for 5 per cent of world trade in 1975-76. However, due to its substantially larger crop and a slight decrease in domestic use, Argentina's wheat reserves increased by 0.6 million tonnes from the previous year's closing figure to 1.4 million tonnes. Argentina's main wheat markets in the 1975-76 crop year were the Soviet Union (1.2 million tonnes), Brazil (571,000 tonnes), Italy (357,000 tonnes), Chile (293,000 tonnes), Peru, and Libya.

Imports by other South and Central American countries increased 33 per cent over the year before, largely because of a substantial rise in the import requirements of Brazil resulting from its poor crop. Brazil imported most of its wheat from the U.S.A. (2.6 million tonnes), Argentina (571,000 tonnes) and Canada (523,000 tonnes). Among Central American countries, Cuban imports, at .9 million tonnes, were on a par with the previous year, although its imports from Canada increased from 748,000 tonnes in 1974-75 to 831,000 tonnes in 1975-76.

## OCEANIA

| | 1968-69 to 1972-73 | 1973-74 | 1974-75 | 1975-76 | Percent Change | Percent of World Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (millions of metric tonnes) | | | | | |
| **Wheat Production** | | | | | | |
| Australia | 9.6 | 12.1 | 11.4 | 12.0 | + 5% | 3% |
| New Zealand | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.4 | + 100% | — |
| **Wheat Trade** | | | | | | |
| Australian Exports | 7.3 | 5.0 | 8.0 | 8.1 | + 1% | 12% |
| N.Z. Imports | 0.035 | 0.066 | 0.134 | 0.096 | — | — |

### Production

Australia's wheat production in 1975 increased by 5 per cent over the previous year as a direct result of the 4 per cent increase in the area sown in wheat. Earlier intentions had been to increase the area by 14.5 per cent, to 9.5 million hectares. However, dry weather delayed seeding and prevented this total from being realized.

Encouraged by increased support to producers, New Zealand's wheat area was increased by 78 per cent to 105,000 hectares. This, combined with a yield increase, resulted in a crop of 360,000 tonnes, double that of 1974-75.

### Trade

Australia's wheat exports in 1975-76 rose .1 million tonnes to 8.1 million. The most important destinations were the U.S.S.R. (1.3 million tonnes), China (1.1 million tonnes), Japan (1.1 million tonnes) and Egypt (1.0 million tonnes). This compares with 0.7 million tonnes, 1.2 million tonnes, 1.0 million tonnes and 0.8 million tonnes respectively in 1974-75. Despite the increase in exports, Australia's wheat stocks at the end of the 1975-76 crop year were 2.3 million tonnes, 600,000 tonnes higher than at the end of the 1974-75 crop year. This was due to the 5 per cent increase in production and a decrease in domestic use.

Due to New Zealand's 100 per cent increase in production, imports dropped to 96,000 tonnes. These imports came entirely from Australia.

## FEED GRAIN PRODUCTION

The 1975-76 global feed grain crop recovered somewhat from the poor one of the previous year. A major setback in the Soviet crop was offset by a record U.S. crop. But, spurred on primarily by improved economic prospects in the developed Western countries, feed grain consumption recovered also to a level that exceeded production. Thus, world feed grain stocks declined slightly during 1975-76 and remained near pipeline levels.

### Production

The 1975-76 feed grain situation was dominated by crop developments in the two most important producing countries, which largely offset each other. As shown in TABLE 2, the United States, while not attaining the output levels envisaged early in the season, was able to increase feed grain production by 34 million tons over its drought-affected crop of 1974-75. Higher 1975 corn yields on about the same area as in 1974 resulted in a record corn crop and accounted for most of the rise in the overall U.S. feed grain crop. Production of the other U.S. feed grains rose also.

Offsetting this, however, was the major setback in feed grain production incurred by the Soviet Union in 1975-76. Dry conditions which started in the autumn of 1974 and persisted through win-



er and summer resulted in a Soviet feed grain crop 34 million tonnes below that of 1974-75 and he lowest since 1967-68.

Countries other than these two experienced an overall increase in their feed grain output relative o 1974-75, so that global production rose by about 2½ million tons, to 631 million in 1975-76. Canada participated in this increase, producing 18 million tonnes of feed grains, nearly 2½ million onnes above the poor crop of 1974-75.

## CONSUMPTION

World consumption of feed grains in 1975-76 was also dominated by changes in the United States and the Soviet Union. On a world-wide basis, consumption rose by 8 million tonnes, to 634 million, but still remained well below the peak of 1973-74. The U.S. livestock industry, which bore the brunt of the steep downward adjustment in world feed use of grain in 1974-75, also accounted for most of the increase recorded in 1975-76. Improved general economic prospects and better livestock feed price ratios there, and in the other major market economies as well, were the main contributing factors. Globally, the increase in feed

### TABLE 2
### FEED GRAIN PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION[1] IN THE MAJOR EXPORTING COUNTRIES[2] 1971-72 TO 1975-76 (JULY-JUNE)

| | 1971-72 | 1972-73 | 1973-74 | 1974-75 | 1975-76[3] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | (million tonnes) | | |
| anada | | | | | |
| Barley | 13.1 | 11.3 | 10.2 | 8.8 | 9.5 |
| Oats | 5.6 | 4.6 | 5.0 | 3.9 | 4.5 |
| Corn | 2.9 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 3.6 |
| Rye | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Total: | 22.2 | 18.7 | 18.4 | 15.8 | 18.1 |
| nited States | 189.7 | 182.1 | 186.6 | 150.5 | 184.6 |
| ustralia | 5.8 | 3.7 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 5.5 |
| rgentina | 9.5 | 16.0 | 17.9 | 13.8 | 12.4 |
| outh Africa | 10.1 | 4.5 | 11.9 | 9.7 | 7.9 |
| hailand | 2.4 | 1.4 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 3.3 |
| razil | 15.0 | 14.3 | 15.6 | 16.7 | 17.9 |
| estern Europe | 80.4 | 81.9 | 84.3 | 85.1 | 81.5 |
| astern Europe | 50.4 | 56.7 | 55.7 | 57.3 | 59.8 |
| S.S.R. | 70.6 | 72.5 | 101.0 | 99.7 | 65.7 |
| thers | 113.0 | 148.8 | 159.9 | 163.0 | 174.4 |
| orld Total: | 569.1 | 600.6 | 658.5 | 618.8 | 631.1 |
| onsumption | | | | | |
| Canada | 16.8 | 16.1 | 16.8 | 14.4 | 14.8 |
| United States | 151.0 | 158.0 | 155.6 | 121.4 | 132.9 |
| U.S.S.R. | 72.0 | 80.0 | 104.1 | 101.4 | 83.3 |
| China (P.R.C.) | 57.3 | 53.8 | 59.6 | 61.4 | 62.1 |
| Others | 305.0 | 313.7 | 326.2 | 327.4 | 341.0 |
| orld Total | 602.1 | 621.6 | 662.3 | 626.0 | 634.1 |

cludes corn, barley, oats, sorghum and rye, but not products.
ly / June crop years for all countries' data, except Canadian exports for which August / July is issued.
stimated.

urce: United States Department of Agriculture, FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR, FG29-76, Dec. 15, 1976; U.S.D.A., FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR: GRAINS, FG9-76, May, 1976; U.S.D.A., WORLD GRAIN TRADE STATISTICS, 1950-51 / 1972-73, FASM-258, September, 1974; Statistics Canada, FIELD CROP REPORTING SERIES No. 20, December 3, 1976.

grain consumption in 1975-76 would have been much larger had not the Soviet Union experienced a severe setback in grain output. Despite very large imports of both feed grains and wheat (which the U.S.S.R. feeds heavily), there were sharp cutbacks of livestock numbers, particularly hogs, and poultry. Thus, feed grain consumption in the Soviet Union fell 18 million tonnes from the 1974-75

## TABLE 3
## WORLD FEED GRAIN EXPORTS[1] 1971-72 TO 1975-76 (JULY-JUNE)[2]

| | 1971-72 | 1972-73 | 1973-74 | 1974-75 | 1975-76[3] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (million tonnes) | | | | |
| Canada | | | | | |
| Barley | 4.42 | 3.41 | 2.58 | 2.83 | 4.15 |
| Oats | 0.18 | 0.11 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.03 |
| Total: | 4.60 | 3.52 | 2.59 | 2.85 | 4.18 |
| United States | 20.7 | 35.6 | 44.5 | 34.3 | 46.5 |
| Argentina | 6.2 | 4.2 | 8.4 | 8.5 | 5.3 |
| European Economic Community | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 2.3 | 3.7 |
| Other Western Europe | 0.7 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| Australia | 3.2 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 2.9 | 3.2 |
| S. Africa | 3.1 | 3.3 | 0.5 | 3.5 | 3.3 |
| Thailand | 2.3 | 1.1 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.6 |
| Brazil | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 1.5 | 1.4 |
| U.S.S.R. | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.0 |
| Others | 1.6 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 2.4 | 4.9 |
| World Total | 47.5 | 59.0 | 69.4 | 62.1 | 75.8 |

[1] Includes corn, barley, oats, sorghum and rye, but not products.
[2] July - June crop years for all countries' data, except Canadian exports for which August / July is used.
[3] Estimated.

Source: United States Department of Agriculture, FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR, FG29-76, Dec. 15, 1976; U.S.D.A., FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL CIRCULAR, GRAINS, FG9-76, May, 1976; U.S.D.A., WORLD GRAIN TRADE STATISTICS, 1950-51 - 1972-73, FASM-258, September, 1974; Canadian Grain Commission, CANADIAN GRAIN EXPORTS 1975-76.

## TABLE 4
## WORLD IMPORTS OF FEED GRAINS[1] 1971-72 TO 1975-76 (JULY-JUNE)[2]

| | 1971-72 | 1972-73 | 1973-74 | 1974-75 | 1975-76[3] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (million tonnes) | | | | |
| European Economic Community | 14.9 | 15.5 | 16.6 | 16.8 | 16.5 |
| Other Western Europe | 5.0 | 6.2 | 8.5 | 8.4 | 7.4 |
| Eastern Europe | 4.6 | 5.1 | 3.7 | 6.4 | 6.9 |
| U.S.S.R. | 4.3 | 6.9 | 7.1 | 2.7 | 15.5 |
| Japan | 10.3 | 12.0 | 14.1 | 13.1 | 13.5 |
| Others | 8.4 | 13.3 | 19.4 | 14.7 | 16.0 |
| World Total: | 47.5 | 59.0 | 69.4 | 62.1 | 75.8 |

[1] Includes corn, barley, oats, sorghum and rye, but not products.
[2] July - June crop years for all countries' data, except Canadian exports for which August / July is used.
[3] Estimated.

Source: United States Department of Agriculture, FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR, FG29-76, Dec. 15, 1976; U.S.D.A., FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR, GRAINS, FG9-76, May, 1976; U.S.D.A., WORLD GRAIN TRADE STATISTICS, 1950-51 - 1972-73, FASM-258, September, 1974; Canadian Grain Commission, CANADIAN GRAIN EXPORTS 1975-76; Statistics Canada, FIELD CROP REPORTING SERIES — No. 20, December 3, 1976.

evel, and represented the largest of two consumption cutbacks in the U.S.S.R. in the past decade.

### rade

Deteriorating crop prospects in the U.S.S.R. and ears of a setback in the United States corn and orghum crops caused a temporary rise in feed rain prices early in the 1975-76 crop year. In the arly autumn, however, prices eased as a result of moratorium imposed by the United States government on American grain sales to the U.S.S.R. nd Poland and, later, confirmation of improved lorth American crops. By December export feed rain prices were at their lowest level in the 1975 alendar year and about 20 per cent below a year arlier. A slight recovery in those levels early in 976 and a further strengthening of prices towards ıe end of the crop year reflected improved genral economic and livestock outlooks in the Westrn world as well as unfavorable crop prospects ır winter wheat in the U.S., for feed grains in the outhern Hemisphere ,and later for the 1976 feed rain crop in the United States also. New Soviet rain purchasing, a prospective European drought nd forecasts of a tight soybean situation in 1976/ 7 added impetus to this trend.

As shown in Table 3, world trade in feed grains ıcreased 22 per cent in 1975-76, to a record 76 illion tonnes. This is nearly three times as high as ıe levels of the early 1960s. Huge imports by the oviet Union, quintupling the 2½ million ton level 1974-75, accounted for nearly all of the increase ee Table 4). The Soviet Union's desire to minize livestock cutbacks in the face of a disastrous op resulted in heavy imports of feed and other ains. This, in combination with better feeding ospects in the U.S., Japan, and the European conomic Community, resulted in an excess of ed grain consumption over production, a very gh level of trade, and a slight reduction in feed ain carryover stocks at the end of 1975-76.

## HE INTERNATIONAL WHEAT AGREEMENT

The International Wheat Agreement of 1971 as extended a third time by protocol, and reains in effect until June 30, 1978. The agreeent consists of two legal instruments, the Wheat rade Convention and the Food Aid Convention. ıe research and advisory work necessitated unır these Conventions is administered by the ternational Wheat Council of which Canada is an Executive Committee member. Both Conventions are described in the 1971-72 Annual Report.

The Preparatory Group, set up in February, 1975, to "examine the possible basis for a new international arrangement to replace the 1971 I.W.A." continued its work and after several meetings during the year reported its progress to the Council's Seventy-Eighth Session in June, 1976. In turn, the Council reported to the Fourth UNCTAD Conference on Trade and Development in May, 1976, that "the technical work in progress was patiently and surely laying a solid foundation for the eventual negotiation of a new agreement."

The Council's Advisory Sub-Committee on Market Conditions continued publication of monthly world wheat market reports and forecasts of world supply and demand for the upcoming crop year. These forecasts are used widely to assess the world wheat outlook. The Advisory Sub-Committee also presented a report to the Council on procedures used by the four major flour exporting members (Australia, Canada, the E.E.C. and the United States) to trade that product. In addition, it approved a revised schedule of vessel sizes, related to loading and discharging terms, which in July, 1976, became the basis upon which ocean freight rates were calculated.

As a follow-up to its participation in the 1974 World Food Conference, the Council sent a representative to the Second Session of the United Nation's World Food Council held in June, 1976. The Wheat Council worked both with the U.N. Secretariat and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the U.N. to supply information for the Global Information and Early Warning System on food supplies and to monitor the cereal requirements and purchases of developing countries most seriously affected by agronomic or economic conditions.

The Food Aid Convention involved the eight countries and the E.E.C. which pledged the equivalent of 3.1 million tonnes of wheat in 1975-76. As in 1974-75, Canada's contribution, which was 607,927 tonnes, exceeded the minimum level of 495,000 tonnes set out under the terms of the Food Aid Convention. Table 5 lists each member country's performance and minimum level of obligation for the 1975-76 crop year. Commodities shipped under the Food Aid Convention include wheat, wheat flour, bulgar, rolled wheat, corn, corn meal,

sorghum, rolled oats, rice, the grain components of various fortified foods and grain products, and agricultural materials. The Convention also allows for cash contributions, which are used to buy grain or offset transportation costs.

## TABLE 5
## FOOD AID CONVENTION MEMBERS AND OBLIGATIONS

| Donor Country | Obligations | Performance[2] |
|---|---|---|
| | (metric tonnes) | |
| United States | $1,890,000 | $1,912,518 |
| E.E.C. | 1,287,000 | 278,047 |
| Canada | 495,000 | 607,927 |
| Australia | 225,000 | 224,000 |
| Sweden | 35,000 | 32,159 |
| Switzerland | 32,000 | 14,464[3] |
| Argentina | 23,000 | —— |
| Finland | 14,000 | 14,000 |
| TOTAL | $4,001,000 | $3,083,115 |
| Japan | 14,302,489[1] | 3,739,048 |
| | (U.S. Dollars) | |

[1] Cash Contribution equals 225,000 tons wheat equivalent at the rate of $1.73 per bushel.
[2] Shipments notified to November 15, 1976.
[3] Includes cash donation converted into wheat equivalent at the rate of U.S. $1.73 per bushel.
SOURCE: Food Aid Committee, Draft Report of the Performance of Member Countries in relation to their 1975-76 Obligations (London FA 27/6, November 15, 1976)

# PART II
# SALES AND PRICING OF CANADIAN GRAIN

Prospects for the sale of grain that Prairie farmers would be delivering in the 1975-76 crop year looked very hopeful in August, 1975. Grain prices rose very quickly following the splurge of Soviet buying in July and August and, once again it appeared that prices were heading for the high levels reached in the previous two or three years.

The rise in prices, however, was short-lived. The continuing dry spell in the U.S. corn belt raised concern over the outcome of the 1975 corn crop. There were fears, too, that any further sales to the Soviet Union would again have a strong inflationary impact on U.S. food prices. As in similar situations in previous years, the result was that the U.S. government intervened once again and placed a temporary moratorium on further sales to the Soviet Union. The export ban was to be a short one; just until the government could be sure that further sales to the Soviet Union would not jeopardize supplies within the U.S. itself and bring on another price spiral. But the ban was extended several times — in fact broadened to include sales to Poland — and was not finally lifted until late October.

Meanwhile, prices had already begun to slide. Even the conclusion of a five-year sales agreement between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. didn't change the way prices were going. As described in Part I, the agreement scheduled to take effect on October 1st, 1976, provided for the shipment of 6 to 8 million tons of grain annually. The conclusion of the agreement also cleared the way for the Soviet Union to buy a total of 17 million tons of U.S. grain and oilseeds for shipment from July,1975 to September, 1976. It had been expected that this extra business with the Soviet Union would bolster prices once again. Instead, prices began sliding even faster. The reason seemed to be that the Soviet Union anticipated the outcome of the negotiations and had quietly covered its needs before the actual signing took place. With this business out of the way, there were then not enough buyers waiting in the wings to hold the line on prices.

The period of higher prices unfortunately came at a time when Prairie farmers were experiencing very unfavourable harvesting conditions. As described in detail in Part III of this report, the heat wave in July was followed by a cold and drizzly August. Recorded temperatures at mid-August dropped close to freezing point in the more northern areas of Saskatchewan and Alberta and there were signs that some frost damage had in fact occurred. Although farmers were able to get some harvesting done in the latter part of August, the cold wet weather continued through September and until late October. Frost damage was reported in some areas again in mid-September. The first snow came in mid-October.

The quality of the crop still lying in the fields was obviously deteriorating very rapidly. Sprouting was extensive and the grain being harvested was badly weathered. Farmers took advantage of every break in the weather to get their crop off, but it wasn't until late October before harvesting in the main Prairie area was actually completed. Harvesting in the Peace River district was even later. In fact, there were many farmers in the area who never did get all of their crop off that fall.

This situation posed some major marketing problems for the Wheat Board. Sales are made on a grade basis and most contracts are very specific in stating how much of each grade can be shipped. Furthermore, if the sale involves No. 1 or No. 2 C.W.R.S. then the protein level is guaranteed as well. However, carryover stocks from the 1974 crop had virtually all been committed by this time and any new sales from this point onward would have to be supplied with grain from the 1975 crop. But with the tough harvesting conditions that farmers were experiencing, the results of the 1975 crop remained a big question mark for a long time. It wasn't until late October when harvesting had been completed to the point where reliable estimates of the grade breakdown could be obtained.

In this situation, the Wheat Board was forced to be cautious in its marketing efforts and, as was announced, limit any sales at this point to customers with long-term agreements or to such traditional markets as the U.K. and Japan. The temporary hold-back on sales lasted for 2½ months, from mid-August to the end of October. As it turned out, this came at the time when prices were at the high point in the crop year. By the time the results of the 1975 crop were known and the Board was again able to go all-out in its sales efforts, prices had already started to decline.

## WHEAT EXPORTS

Canada's 1975-76 wheat exports, including flour in wheat equivalent, totalled 450 million bushels. This was an increase of nearly 56 million bushels

and represented a rise of 14 per cent.from1974-75.

Major changes occurred in exports to individual countries. These changes are not fully reflected in a comparison of export totals between the two crop years since the increases in shipments to the U.S.S.R. in particular, and such countries as Romania, Japan, and Poland were somewhat offset by lower exports to countries such as China (P.R.C.), Algeria, the United Kingdom, Brazil and many of the developing countries.

This is shown in Chart 4, comparing 1975-76 and 1974-75 exports by geographic areas, and in Table 6, showing exports to individual countries during the two crop years under review. The countries showing the largest changes in their purchases of Canadian wheat and flour during the 1975-76 crop year are shown in the table below.

**Increased Purchases**

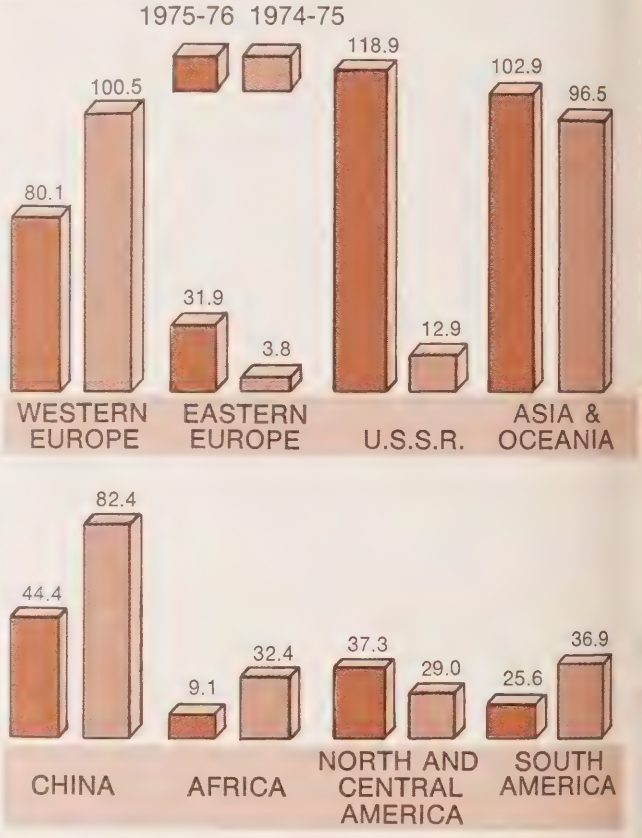
| | Changes in Purchases 1974-75 to 1975-76 in million bushels |
|---|---|
| Soviet Union | + 106.0 |
| Romania | 17.4 |
| Japan | 14.1 |
| Poland | 11.3 |
| Cuba | 6.9 |
| India | 6.3 |
| Pakistan | 2.8 |
| Korea South | 1.4 |
| Ghana | 1.4 |
| Sri Lanka | 1.0 |
| Yemen | 1.0 |

**Reduced Purchases**

| | |
|---|---|
| People's Republic of China | —38.1 |
| Algeria | 17.7 |
| United Kingdom | 13.8 |
| Brazil | 9.6 |
| Bangladesh | 6.5 |
| Philippines | 5.6 |
| Iraq | 3.5 |
| Netherlands | 3.5 |
| Lebanon | 3.1 |
| Zambia | 2.7 |
| Belgium-Luxembourg | 1.9 |
| Venezuela | 1.8 |
| Indonesia | 1.5 |
| Italy | 1.1 |

**CHART 4**
**CANADIAN WHEAT AND FLOUR EXPORTS BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA 1975-76 AND 1974-75**

(IN MILLIONS OF BUSHELS)




The reasons for the changes in imports of Canadian wheat varied with the countries involved. In a large number of cases, the Soviet Union in particular, it was a direct result of changes in the level of their own domestic grain crop, whether up or down. Foreign exchange limitations played an important role in determining the import levels for some countries as did other countries' desire to improve their national diet in spite of the cost. Importers as a whole followed a more disciplined approach in purchasing their requirements in 1975-76.

## EXPORTS OF WHEAT FLOUR

Canada exported 22.6 million bushels of flour (wheat equivalent) in 1975-76, 21 per cent more than in the previous year. Cuba was again the

## TABLE 6

## CANADIAN WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR EXPORTS BY AREAS AND COUNTRIES (CROP YEARS 1975-76 AND 1974-75)

| Geographic Areas and Countries | Crop Year 1975-76 | | | Crop Year 1974-75 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wheat | Flour (Wheat Equivalent) | Total | Total |
| **EUROPE** | | | | |
| United Kingdom | 43,707,978 | 172,992 | 43,880,970 | 57,725,817 |
| Italy | 23,114,794 | — | 23,114,794 | 24,194,479 |
| Germany, Federal Republic of | 3,159,024 | 2,198 | 3,161,222 | 3,432,987 |
| Netherlands | 2,261,602 | — | 2,261,602 | 5,744,074 |
| France | 1,066,835 | — | 1,066,835 | 1,857,246 |
| Belgium-Luxembourg | 149,334 | — | 149,334 | 2,095,045 |
| TOTAL E. E. C. | 73,459,567 | 175,190 | 73,634,757 | 95,049,648 |
| **OTHER WESTERN EUROPE** | | | | |
| Norway | 4,110,686 | 460 | 4,111,146 | 3,062,914 |
| Switzerland | 2,204,005 | — | 2,204,005 | 1,303,615 |
| Malta | — | — | — | 821,334 |
| Iceland | — | 77,735 | 77,735 | 50,991 |
| Greece | — | 32,964 | 32,964 | 30,049 |
| Portugal | — | 20,288 | 20,288 | 167,399 |
| Gibraltar | — | 3,715 | 3,715 | 32,793 |
| TOTAL OTHER WESTERN EUROPE | 6,314,691 | 135,162 | 6,449,853 | 5,469,095 |
| **EASTERN EUROPE** | | | | |
| U.S.S.R. | 118,917,228 | — | 118,917,228 | 12,916,599 |
| Rumania | 17,375,924 | 64,768 | 17,440,692 | — |
| Poland | 13,552,655 | — | 13,552,655 | 2,233,676 |
| Albania | 864,304 | — | 864,304 | 1,571,883 |
| TOTAL EASTERN EUROPE | 150,710,111 | 64,768 | 150,774,879 | 16,722,158 |
| TOTAL EUROPE | 230,484,369 | 375,120 | 230,859,489 | 117,240,901 |



TABLE 6 (Cont'd)

| Geographic Areas and Countries | Crop Year 1975-76 Wheat | Flour (Wheat Equivalent) | Total | Crop Year 1974-75 Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **AFRICA** | | | | |
| Algeria | 3,041,650 | — | 3,041,650 | 20,764,882 |
| Ghana | 2,917,643 | — | 2,917,643 | 1,549,949 |
| Zambia | — | — | — | 2,738,400 |
| Morocco | 1,243,531 | — | 1,243,531 | 2,073,533 |
| Tanzania | 758,060 | — | 758,060 | 1,539,339 |
| Nigeria | — | — | — | 726,744 |
| Egyptian Arab Republic | — | 488,329 | 488,329 | 6,854 |
| Tunisia | — | — | — | 405,427 |
| Somalia | — | 237,070 | 237,070 | 52,792 |
| Niger | 184,383 | — | 184,383 | — |
| Ethiopia | 183,717 | — | 183,717 | 950,693 |
| Mauritania | — | — | — | 153,038 |
| Senegal | — | — | — | 126,173 |
| Togo | — | — | — | 73,487 |
| Portuguese Africa,nes | — | 22,855 | 22,855 | 98,459 |
| Ivory Coast | — | 22,246 | 22,246 | 18,630 |
| Zaire | — | 19,559 | 19,559 | 16,990 |
| Malagasy | — | — | — | 16,227 |
| Benin (Dahomey) | — | 14,260 | 14,260 | 26,512 |
| Angola | — | — | — | 12,724 |
| French Africa,nes | — | 3,036 | 3,036 | 1,010,070 |
| Kenya | — | 2,530 | 2,530 | 67 |
| Gambia | — | 2,387 | 2,387 | — |
| Mozambique | — | 2,266 | 2,266 | 7,592 |
| Sierra Leone | — | 1,578 | 1,578 | 4,420 |
| South Africa | — | 685 | 685 | 8,096 |
| Malawi | — | 407 | 407 | 2,231 |
| TOTAL AFRICA | 8,328,984 | 817,208 | 9,146,192 | 32,383,329 |

## TABLE 6 (Cont'd)

| Geographic Areas and Countries | Crop Year 1975-76 Wheat | Flour (Wheat Equivalent) | Total | Crop Year 1974-75 Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ASIA** | | | | |
| Japan | 57,832,206 | 7,774 | 57,839,980 | 43,767,845 |
| China, Peoples Rep. of | 44,356,116 | — | 44,356,116 | 82,442,921 |
| India | 19,834,963 | — | 19,834,963 | 13,531,596 |
| Pakistan | 5,903,870 | — | 5,903,870 | 3,090,750 |
| Bangladesh | 5,675,385 | — | 5,675,385 | 12,209,546 |
| Iraq | 4,083,290 | — | 4,083,290 | 7,595,488 |
| Lebanon | 3,013,063 | 129,665 | 3,142,728 | 6,227,362 |
| Korea South | — | 1,445,479 | 1,445,479 | — |
| Yemen | 990,361 | 165,734 | 1,156,095 | 145,462 |
| Sri Lanka | — | 1,095,046 | 1,095,046 | 93,605 |
| Indonesia | 723,476 | 47,452 | 770,928 | 2,226,933 |
| Hong Kong | 479,920 | 117,466 | 597,386 | 436,454 |
| Viet Nam | — | 469,013 | 469,013 | — |
| Saudi Arabia | — | 362,636 | 362,636 | 564,513 |
| Philippines | 276,640 | — | 276,640 | 5,860,003 |
| Burma | — | — | — | 196,323 |
| Kuwait | — | 112,721 | 112,721 | — |
| Afghanistan | — | — | — | 110,230 |
| United Arab Emirates | — | 53,135 | 53,135 | 9,775 |
| Iran | — | 3,733 | 3,733 | 1,445 |
| Israel | — | — | — | 36,736 |
| Thailand | — | 27,313 | 27,313 | 36,179 |
| Syria | — | 20,286 | 20,286 | — |
| Jordan | — | 19,314 | 19,314 | 2,866 |
| Qatar | — | 1,350 | 1,350 | 350,634 |
| Cyprus | — | — | — | 166 |
| TOTAL ASIA | 143,169,290 | 4,078,117 | 147,247,407 | 178,936,832 |
| **OCEANIA** | | | | |
| United States Oceania | — | 2,335 | 2,335 | — |
| British Oceania | — | 1,536 | 1,536 | 345 |
| TOTAL OCEANIA | — | 3,871 | 3,871 | 345 |

TABLE 6 (Cont'd)

| Geographic Areas and Countries | Wheat | Flour (Wheat Equivalent) | Total | Crop Year 1974-75 Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **WESTERN HEMISPHERE** | | | | |
| Cuba | 17,259,407 | 15,663,729 | 32,923,136 | 25,996,498 |
| Brazil | 21,955,292 | — | 21,955,212 | 31,550,697 |
| Peru | 3,551,520 | — | 3,551,520 | 3,440,763 |
| Haiti | 1,170,591 | 153,201 | 1,323,792 | 929,068 |
| United States | 794,106 | 80,307 | 874,413 | 364,324 |
| Leeward & Windward Is. | — | 643,280 | 643,280 | 685,770 |
| Trinidad & Tobago | 405,500 | 32,499 | 437,999 | 153,893 |
| Jamaica | 285,004 | 121,063 | 406,067 | 189,138 |
| Barbados | 60 | 246,944 | 247,004 | 251,390 |
| Bahamas | — | 206,818 | 206,818 | 195,997 |
| Bermuda | — | 108,566 | 108,566 | 114,731 |
| Venezuela | 105,520 | — | 105,520 | 1,914,099 |
| Netherland Antilles | — | 32,046 | 32,046 | 38,838 |
| Dominican Republic | — | 23,699 | 23,699 | 6,711 |
| Puerto Rico | — | 22,770 | 22,770 | — |
| St. Pierre & Miquelon | — | 21,219 | 21,219 | 21,698 |
| Guyana | — | 11,571 | 11,571 | 24,679 |
| Belize | — | 3,756 | 3,756 | 26,135 |
| Honduras | — | 1,028 | 1,028 | 943 |
| Surinam | — | 853 | 853 | 1,396 |
| Greenland | — | — | — | 230 |
| French West Indies | — | — | — | 69 |
| TOTAL WESTERN HEMISPHERE | 45,527,000 | 17,373,349 | 62,900,349 | 65,907,067 |
| TOTAL BULK WHEAT AND FLOUR | 427,509,643 | 22,647,665 | 450,157,308 | 394,468,474 |
| BAGGED SEED WHEAT | 72,633 | — | 72,633 | 125,129 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 427,582,276 | 22,647,665 | 450,229,941 | 394,593,603 |

SOURCE: 1975-76 CANADIAN GRAIN EXPORTS — CANADIAN GRAIN COMMISSION
1974-75 GRAIN TRADE OF CANADA — STATISTICS CANADA

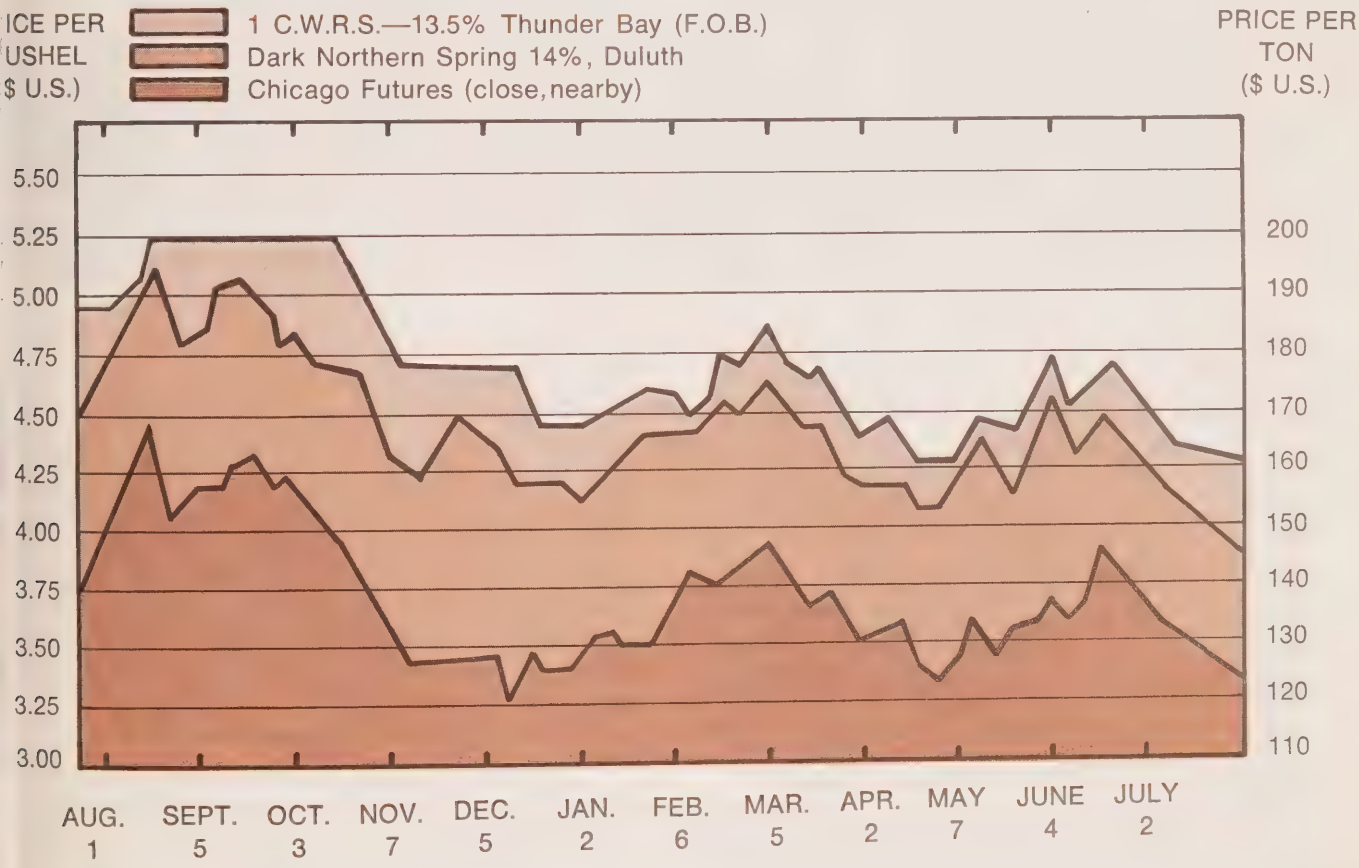
main outlet, receiving 69 per cent of all flour shipments. All the Canadian flour shipped to Cuba in 1975-76 was purchased by the U.S.S.R.

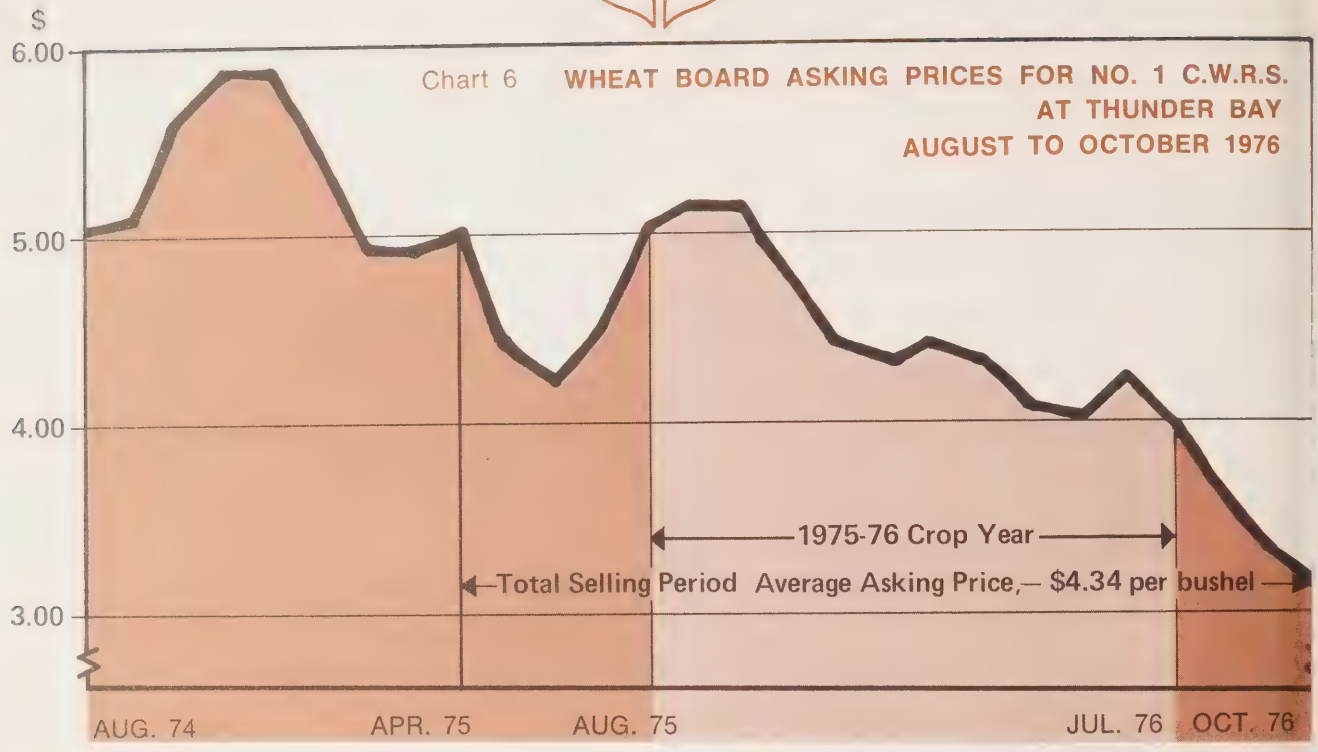
## WHEAT PRICES

The main factors that determined the price of wheat during the 1975-76 crop year are outlined in more detail in Part I. As shown in Chart 5, 1975-76 price movements were again marked by sudden and wide swings, and in some respects, price trends for 1975-76 were similar to those in 1974-75. During both years the course of world wheat prices was largely determined by developments in the United States and the U.S.S.R. Prices rose to their peaks in the autumn of both years and then gradually tapered off, with the exception of a few significant rallies in the latter half of 1975-76.

However, the factors that motivated the wide price swings during these years were quite different. The rapid price rises in the 1974-75 crop year were brought about by a strong reaction to the unexpected drop in cereal production, particularly that of U.S. corn, and indications that the Soviet Union intended to enter the market as a purchaser in a major way. The rapid price rises in the 1975-76 crop year started earlier in the fall and were less in both steepness and duration. They were induced initially by continued deterioration in the prospects for the 1975 grain harvest in the U.S.S.R., subsequent Soviet purchases and a feared setback in the U.S. corn harvest. Their potential for increase was inhibited first by a temporary moratorium imposed in August by the U.S. government on sales of American grain to the U.S.S.R. and later Poland, and secondly by logistical constraints that limited the amount of grain the Soviet Union could actually import during the crop year. By late October, when the moratorium was repealed and the U.S./U.S.S.R. five-year grain agreement was signed, prices had already begun to ease. They continued to do so as increased wheat exporter competition met a more restrained, "wait-and-see"

Chart 5 — **EXPORT WHEAT PRICES 1975-76**






buying attitude on the part of many importers. By January markets were responding positively to adverse weather developments in the main winter wheat areas of the United States and to improved prospects in the livestock-feed complex in developed countries. The so-called "weather market" lasted a few months until improvement in the U.S. crop became apparent. The re-entry of the U.S.S.R. into the import market in May and later in June, together with concern over potential drought in Europe caused rallies that quickly dissipated later in the shadow of improved prospects for large 1976 wheat crops in the world's major wheat growing regions.

The relationship between Wheat Board asking prices and the amount that farmers receive has been the subject of considerable public discussion since the 1975-76 final payments were announced. Many of the comments made in this time suggest that there are still a lot of misconceptions over price pooling itself. One point that does not appear to be understood is that sales start before the beginning of a particular crop year and often continue after the end of the crop year. The length of the selling period varies from one year to another according to the supplies that are available, market demand and the times when buyers sta shopping around for grain. In 1975-76, the actu selling period started four months before the cro year began and continued for three months afte it was over. Chart 6 shows what happened to Ca nadian wheat prices during the nineteen-mont period when the sales for the wheat delivered b farmers in the 1975-76 crop year were being mad

A second point to note in Chart 6 is that th graph is based on the Wheat Board's asking price for the No. 1 grade as a whole. In fact No. 1 Ca nada Western Red Spring wheat is sold at thre different protein levels, 13.5, 12.5 and 11.5 per cer and each protein level is priced separately. Th prices used in the graph are the average askin prices for the three different protein categorie that make up this grade.

Farmers themselves receive one price for th grade as there are no discounts or premiums fo protein content on the producer side. Using an a erage price of the three protein categories for thi grade thus makes it possible to make a more rea istic comparison between the Board's asking price and the realized price that farmers received. I fact, the asking price for No. 1 C.W.R.S., 13.5 pe cent protein, that is most often used to make suc

a comparison actually represented the smallest part of this grade in the 1975-76 crop year.

The monthly average asking prices for the full No. 1 C.W.R.S. grade for the nineteen-month selling period are listed in Table 7. These prices are plotted on the graph in Chart 6. As shown in the chart, the asking price for No. 1 C.W.R.S. at Thunder Bay averaged $4.34 per bushel for the full nineteen-month period. In checking the financial section of this report, you will see that this compares with the actual sales value of $4.18 per bushel that was received for the grade as a whole. The $4.18 is the total of the $3.98 realized price for this grade plus 19.96 cents per bushel operating costs.

The difference between the average asking price and the sales value, amounting to 16 cents per bushel, was largely because of the limited sales made when high prices prevailed in the three months from August to October, 1975. Asking prices in this time averaged over $5.00 per bushel. This was the time when the Wheat Board had to limit sales because of the extended harvest delays and the extreme uncertainties that existed over the quality of the 1975 crop. Indeed, if the prices for this period were to be removed from the calculations, the average asking price for those periods when the bulk of the sales were made comes down to $4.19 per bushel.

That's a broad outline of some of the things that affected the financial results of 1975-76 pool account for wheat. Many other factors are involved. The price premiums the Board is able to get on sales made through West Coast ports is one such factor. These premiums are included in the final result that farmers get.

**TABLE 7**

**MONTHLY AVERAGE ASKING PRICE, BASIS THUNDER BAY FOR NO. 1 C.W.R.S. (11.5%, 12.5%, 13.5% PROTEIN COMBINED) IN THE 1975-76 SELLING PERIOD**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| April, 1975 | $4.99¾ | January, 1976 | $4.33¼ |
| May | $4.41¼ | February | $4.43⅜ |
| June | $4.21⅜ | March | $4.34⅜ |
| July | $4.54 | April | $4.10¾ |
| August | $5.06 | May | $4.06⅜ |
| September | $5.16⅜ | June | $4.26⅞ |
| October | $5.15½ | July | $4.00⅞ |
| November | $4.75¼ | August | $3.65⅜ |
| December | $4.42 | September | $3.32½ |
| | | October | $3.14¾ |

A final point should be made in regard to sales of lower quality wheat. Sales of lower quality are not always made at the asking price on any given day. This is done when we have large quantities of lower quality wheat that must compete with cheaper wheats being offered by other exporting countries. Sales like this are not made lightly. It is done only when in the Wheat Board's judgment, it is in the best interest of Western farmers to do so.

### Food Aid Programs

Canadian grain exports made as aid, including those used to fulfill Canadian obligations under the Food Aid Convention, totalled 40.2 million bushels for the 1975-76 crop year. This represented a 51 per cent increase over the previous year. The bulk of Canadian food aid was in the form of wheat and wheat flour, and was shipped under the Canadian International Food Aid Program. This program involves bilateral aid shipments directly initiated by Canada, usually through the Canadian International Development Agency, as opposed to those commitments made indirectly through multilateral aid agreements and organizations. India and Bangladesh were the largest recipients of wheat and wheat flour. This is shown in Table 8. A total of 740,000 bushels of rapeseed was included in the 1975-76 shipments under this program.

Contributions to the U.N. F.A.O. World Food Program, a multilateral aid program, totalled just over 12.7 million bushels, more than twice the contribution made in the 1974-75 crop year. Aid shipments to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency totalled 330,000 bushels of wheat, slightly less than in 1974-75.

### Credit Sales

Canadian wheat and wheat flour exports under medium and long-term credit arrangements totalled 75.5 million bushels in 1975-76, compared to 128.1 million bushels in the previous crop year.

### Medium Term Credit

Medium-term credit involves credit sales under which the buyer has up to three years to pay for the grain purchase. Since 1970, the Canadian Wheat board has been responsible for administering the financing of all new sales of this type; however, the federal government continues to guarantee the loans.

## TABLE 8

## CANADIAN GRAIN DONATIONS IN 1975-76 BY TYPE OF GRAIN RECIPIENT COUNTRY AND PROGRAM

| Country or Agency | Canadian International Food Aid Program[1] | | World Food Program[2] | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wheat and Wheat Flour | Rapeseed | Wheat and Wheat Flour | |
| | — thousand bushels — | | | |
| India | 15,682 | — | 4,153 | 19,835 |
| Bangladesh | 4,802 | 740 | 873 | 6,415 |
| Pakistan | 3,777 | — | 2,127 | 5,904 |
| Korea, South | — | — | 1,522 | 1,522 |
| Ghana | 851 | — | — | 851 |
| Indonesia | — | — | 813 | 813 |
| Sri Lanka | 468 | — | 305 | 773 |
| Tanzania | 538 | — | 220 | 758 |
| Egypt | — | — | 705 | 705 |
| Yemen, Dem. People's Rep. of | — | — | 451 | 451 |
| Somalia | — | — | 375 | 375 |
| Lebanon | — | — | 235 | 235 |
| Romania | — | — | 208 | 208 |
| Ethiopia | — | — | 184 | 184 |
| Niger | 184 | — | — | 184 |
| Haiti | 110 | — | 45 | 155 |
| Syria | — | — | 110 | 110 |
| St. Kitts-Nevis | — | — | 79 | 79 |
| Jordan | — | — | 75 | 75 |
| Cape Verde Isl. | — | — | 59 | 59 |
| Yemen, Arab Rep. of | — | — | 55 | 55 |
| Iraq | — | — | 37 | 37 |
| Lesotho | — | — | 26 | 26 |
| Madagascar | — | — | 22 | 22 |
| Portugal | — | — | 12 | 12 |
| Guinea | — | — | 11 | 11 |
| Burundi | — | — | 8 | 8 |
| Liberia | — | — | 8 | 8 |
| El Salvador | — | — | 5 | 5 |
| Central African Rep. | — | — | 4 | 4 |
| Samoa, Western | — | — | 2 | 2 |
| Benin | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| | 26,412 | 740 | 12,730 | 39,882 |
| United Nations Relief and Works Agency | | | | 330 |
| TOTAL | | | | 40,212 |

[1] A bilateral aid program
[2] A multilateral aid program

Exports of wheat and wheat flour under Canadian Wheat Board medium-term credit arrangements in 1975-76 amounted to 71.8 million bushels. The largest shipment involved 46.2 million bushels destined for the People's Republic of China. The second largest shipment involved 16.7 million bushels destined for Brazil. Other shipments included 3.5 million bushels to Peru, 3.9 million bushels to Poland, 1.2 million bushels to Haiti and .3 million bushels to Jamaica. In addition, 5.9 million bushels of barley was shipped to Poland under medium-term credit.

### Long-Term Credit

Long-term credit sales, involving repayment periods in excess of three years, are insured by the Government of Canada through the Export Development Corporation. Shipments in the 1975-76 crop year under long-term credit arrangements amounted to 3.7 million bushels, compared to 14.5 million bushels in the 1974-75 crop year. The entire quantity shipped in 1975-76 went to Brazil.

Table 9 shows the quantities of wheat and wheat flour shipped under the various credit programs over the last six crop years.

**TABLE 9**

**CANADIAN EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND FLOUR UNDER MEDIUM AND LONG TERM CREDIT ARRANGEMENTS CROP YEARS (1970-71 TO 1975-76)**

| | Export Development Act | Canadian Wheat Board | Total Medium-Term Credit | Long-Term Credit | Credit Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | (million bushels) | | | |
| 1970-71 | 38.1 | 94.9 | 133.0 | 16.4 | 149.4 |
| 1971-72 | 12.1 | 134.2 | 146.3 | 13.1 | 159.4 |
| 1972-73 | 1.7 | 186.0 | 187.7 | 12.5 | 200.2 |
| 1973-74 | 1.7 | 103.5 | 105.2 | 11.8 | 117.0 |
| 1974-75 | — | 113.6 | 113.6 | 14.5 | 128.1 |
| 1975-76 | — | 71.8 | 71.8 | 3.7 | 75.5 |

### Production of Durum Wheat

The pattern of durum wheat prices over the last three years demonstrates the unique position this wheat has in the world market. The characteristics of durum wheat and its end uses are quite different from those of normal bread wheats. Its production, which is highly localized, can vary widely from year to year.

This is illustrated in Table 10 which shows durum production by country over a six-year period. Total production of all countries shown varied from a low of 15.4 million tonnes in 1973 to a high of 21.2 million tonnes in 1975. The Soviet Union is not included in the table, since little information is available on durum production in that country. Yet there are indications that the Soviet Union is perhaps the biggest durum producer in the world and in a good year will account for as much as a third of total world production.

Some of the largest variations in durum production have occurred in Canada and the United States, the two principal durum exporting countries in the world. Although part of this is because of yield fluctuations, durum acreage in the two countries historically varies in accordance to farmer assessment of market conditions the previous year. Acreage seeded to durum in the two countries will rise if prices have been running at a significant premium to those of other spring wheats, and will begin to drop when the premium narrows or when durum prices fall below those for other wheats.

This happened during the period covered in Table 10. Durum acreage in Canada and the U.S. dropped to a low point from 1970 to 1972, when durums were frequently trading at a discount to spring wheats. In contrast, durum acreage rose sharply in 1974 and 1975, when durums commanded a high premium over other wheats. Durum acreage in Canada, for example, climbed from 2.3 million acres in 1973 to 3.6 million acres in 1975.

World durum production in 1975 climbed to a record level of 21.2 million tonnes, 13.4 per cent higher than the previous record of 1972, and 25.4 per cent higher than in 1974. In Canada, durum production rose 56 per cent over 1974 levels to a record 2.5 million tonnes. This was partly due to a 28 per cent increase in seeded area, but the average yield also rose dramatically. In the United States, durum production rose 54.5 per cent to 3.4 million tonnes. Large increases were also recorded by Argentina, France, Italy and Turkey.

## TABLE 10

## PRODUCTION OF DURUM BY COUNTRY

| Region | 1970 | | 1971 | | 1972 | | 1973 | | 1974 | | 1975 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | mill. bus. | mill. m.t. | mill. bus. | mill. m.t. | mill. bus. | mill. m.t. | mill. bus. | mill. m.t. | mill. bus. | mill. m.t. | mill. bus. | mill. m.t. |
| France | 16.7 | 0.5 | 18.4 | 0.5 | 16.5 | 0.5 | 16.3 | 0.4 | 20.1 | 0.5 | 29.8 | 0.8 |
| Italy | 98.3 | 2.7 | 120.9 | 3.3 | 113.1 | 3.1 | 97.2 | 2.6 | 105.9 | 2.9 | 127.1 | 3.5 |
| Syrian Arab Republic | 23.0 | 0.6 | 24.3 | 0.7 | 66.4 | 1.8 | 22.0 | 0.6 | 58.8 | 1.6 | 55.1 | 1.5 |
| Turkey | 113.9 | 3.1 | 136.7 | 3.7 | 137.8 | 3.8 | 110.2 | 3.0 | 121.3 | 3.3 | 162.6 | 4.4 |
| Algeria | 33.8 | 0.9 | 26.8 | 0.7 | 39.8 | 1.1 | 25.7 | 0.7 | 22.0 | 0.6 | 25.7 | 0.7 |
| Morocco | 54.8 | 1.5 | 58.6 | 1.6 | 59.9 | 1.6 | 47.9 | 1.3 | 50.7 | 1.4 | 44.2 | 1.2 |
| Canada | 80.9 | 2.2 | 56.0 | 1.5 | 73.5 | 2.0 | 51.8 | 1.4 | 57.4 | 1.6 | 93.3 | 2.5 |
| United States | 52.8 | 1.4 | 91.8 | 2.5 | 73.0 | 2.0 | 79.0 | 2.1 | 80.9 | 2.2 | 124.9 | 3.4 |
| Argentina | 24.0 | 0.7 | 15.1 | 0.4 | 21.9 | 0.6 | 22.4 | 0.6 | 14.7 | 0.4 | 20.2 | 0.6 |
| Others | 87.4 | 2.3 | 80.9 | 2.2 | 86.0 | 2.2 | 94.3 | 2.7 | 89.0 | 2.4 | 95.5 | 2.6 |
| TOTAL | 585.6 | 15.9 | 629.5 | 17.1 | 687.9 | 18.7 | 566.8 | 15.4 | 620.8 | 16.9 | 778.4 | 21.2 |

Source: I.W.C. World Wheat Statistics 1976 and Draft Review of the World Wheat Situation 1975 / 1976

### Durum Trade and Prices

International trade in durum wheat is very low compared to that of other types of wheat. As shown in Table 11, world trade in durums has varied from as low as 2.8 million tonnes to as high as 3.8 million tonnes over the past six years.

In 1975-76, world trade in durum amounted to about 3.3 million tonnes, .2 million tonnes higher than in the previous year. Canada was the largest durum exporter in 1975-76, at 1.67 million tonnes. The main customers of Canadian durum exports, by country, are shown in Table 12. Exports from the two other major durum exporters, the United States and Argentina, amounted to 1.54 million tonnes and .16 million tonnes, respectively. The increase in total durum trade stemmed largely from increased imports by the Soviet Union, which took .8 million tonnes compared to 1974-75, when it imported only .05 million tonnes. The increase in imports by the U.S.S.R. was partly offset by a lower volume of exports to the Mediterranean countries of Africa, particularly Algeria.

In line with the general pattern for other cereals, durum prices had risen to a peak in December 1974 and then undergone a gradual decline until the end of that crop year. During the 1975-76 crop year, prices declined still further, and the margin between world prices of durum and those of other wheats narrowed steadily. The monthly average export asking price (instore Thunder Bay) for No. 1 Canada Western Amber Durum fell from $6.14¾ per bushel in July, 1975 to $4.48¼ in May and $4.45⅜ in June, 1976. The premium durum wheat had been commanding over other wheats fell to 28⅝ cents per bushel by mid-April, 1976, and disappeared entirely in late October, 1976.

### Exports of Barley

As outlined in Part 1 of this report, the 1975-76 world feed grains situation was dominated by offsetting changes in the quantity of feed grains produced in the United States and the Soviet Union. Prices of feed grains rose temporarily in the late summer of 1975, reflecting deteriorating crop prospects in U.S.S.R. and uncertainty over the U.S. corn and sorghum crops at a time when the global feed grain situation appeared to be tight. As was the case early in the 1974-75 crop year, however, U.S. government intervention, this time involving a moratorium on sales of American grain to the U.S.S.R. and Poland, helped check this rise. This, together with an improvement in North American crop prospects later on, led to a decline in prices. In the latter half of the crop year several factors mentioned in Part 1 led to a recovery from early winter lows so that at the end of 1975-76 prices of the various feed grains were not much below their

## TABLE 11

## TRADE IN DURUM WHEAT AND FLOUR[a]
### (July - June Crop Year)

| Crop Year (July-June) | 1970-1971 | | 1971-19072 | | 1972-1973 | | 1973-1974 | | 1974-1975 | | 1975-1976 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | mill. bus. | thous. m.t. | mill. bus. | thous. m.t. | mill. bus. | thous. m.t. | mill. bus. | thous. m.t. | mill. bus. | thous. m.t. | mill. bus. | thous. m.t. |
| **A. IMPORTS BY AREAS AND SELECTED COUNTRIES** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Destination:** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Western Europe | 58.1 | 1,580 | 49.0 | 1,335 | 54.0 | 1,470 | 52.0 | 1,414 | 57.3 | 1,561 | 46.9 | 1,276 |
| E.E.C. | 50.9 | 1,384 | 37.1 | 1,009 | 42.8 | 1,165 | 44.5 | 1,212 | 53.1 | 1,447 | 42.5 | 1,158 |
| Eastern Europe | 1.8 | 50 | 2.1 | 56 | 3.2 | 87 | 3.8 | 104 | 1.6 | 43 | 4.4 | 121 |
| Poland | 1.8 | 50 | 0.9 | 24 | 2.9 | 79 | 3.8 | 103 | 0.8 | 22 | 2.6 | 72 |
| U.S.S.R. | 1.9 | 52 | 17.2 | 467 | 33.6 | 916 | 9.6 | 261 | 2.0 | 54 | 26.2 | 713 |
| North & Central America | 1.7 | 45 | 2.1 | 58 | 1.3 | 35 | 0.5 | 13 | 0.3 | 7 | 2.5 | 69 |
| South America | 3.8 | 104 | 4.7 | 127 | 5.1 | 139 | 2.2 | 61 | 0.9 | 25 | 2.1 | 57 |
| Asia | 16.8 | 458 | 20.4 | 555 | 21.8 | 593 | 4.4 | 120 | 2.2 | 61 | 4.2 | 113 |
| China | 6.5 | 178 | 10.0 | 345 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Africa | 18.9 | 514 | 25.7 | 700 | 21.7 | 591 | 38.5 | 1,048 | 47.2 | 1,284 | 33.9 | 921 |
| Algeria | 13.7 | 374 | 20.3 | 553 | 19.3 | 526 | 37.2 | 1,012 | 45.0 | 1,224 | 31.1 | 846 |
| Tunisia | 3.0 | 81 | 4.0 | 109 | 1.4 | 39 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| WORLD TOTAL (incl. unspecified) | 103.0 | 2,803 | 121.2 | 3,298 | 140.7 | 3,831 | 111.0 | 3,021 | 112.2 | 3,055 | 120.3 | 3,274 |
| **B. EXPORTS BY COUNTRY** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Argentina | 22.2 | 604 | 13.5 | 368 | 13.3 | 363 | 17.1 | 465 | 5.8 | 158 | 6.0 | 165 |
| Canada | 42.9 | 1,168 | 62.5 | 1,701 | 63.2 | 1,721 | 47.9 | 1,303 | 53.9 | 1,467 | 56.2 | 1,529 |
| E.E.C. | — | — | 1.2 | 33 | 0.5 | 14 | 0.5 | 14 | 0.2 | 4 | 1.0 | 26 |
| Spain | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1.5 | 41 | 0.5 | 14 | — | — |
| Syrian Arab Rep. | — | — | | — | 2.4 | 64 | 0.2 | 6 | — | — | — | — |
| U.S.A. | 37.3 | 1,014 | 43.9 | 1,194 | 61.1 | 1,663 | 43.8 | 1,191 | 50.7 | 1,381 | 56.5 | 1,539 |
| U.S.S.R. | 0.5 | 15 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Others | 0.1 | 2 | 0.1 | 2 | 0.2 | 6 | — | 1 | 1.1 | 30 | 0.6 | 15 |
| WORLD TOTAL | 103.0 | 2,803 | 121.2 | 3,298 | 140.7 | 3,831 | 111.0 | 3,021 | 112.2 | 3,055 | 120.3 | 3,274 |

[a] Based on I.W.C. records. Does not include trade between non-members of the Council. Review of the World Wheat Situation 1974/75 and Record of Operations — 1975-76 CL 79/10.

levels at the beginning of the year.

The Canadian Wheat Board continued to sell barley competitively on the international market during the 1975-76 crop year. Exports, which increased by 61 million bushels, were 44 per cent above those of the year before when extended shipping delays occurred in the early part of the crop year. As shown in Table 13, shipments to the Soviet Union in 1975-76 accounted for most of the increase in Canadian barley exports. Other countries which took delivery of significantly more Canadian barley than in 1974-75 included Japan, Israel, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, the Federal Republic of Germany, Democratic Republic of Germany, and Columbia. However, these increases were in part offset by lower shipments to Spain, Algeria, Iran, the United States, Italy and Poland. Several other countries which bought Canadian barley in 1974-75 did not do so in 1975-76.

The Board's pricing policies for export sales of barley in 1975-76 were similar to those for wheat. As a general rule the Board was active as a seller only when prices appeared reasonable in terms of the overall supply/demand situation. While feed

## TABLE 12

## CANADIAN DURUM WHEAT EXPORTS TO MAJOR DESTINATIONS 1973-74 AND 1974-75 (August - July Crop Year)

| Destination | 1974-75 | 1974-75 | 1975-76 | 1975-76 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | (million bushels) | (thou. m.t.) | |
| U.S.S.R. | — | — | 30.8 | 838.1 |
| Italy | 19.7 | 536.2 | 14.2 | 386.3 |
| Algeria | 20.7 | 564.1 | 3.0 | 82.8 |
| Bangladesh | — | — | 2.8 | 75.8 |
| Germany, Fed. Rep. of | 2.9 | 77.6 | 2.8 | 75.2 |
| Switzerland | .5 | 13.3 | 1.8 | 49.2 |
| Netherlands | .3 | 8.1 | 1.2 | 33.8 |
| France | 1.7 | 47.0 | 1.0 | 27.8 |
| Poland | 2.2 | 60.8 | .9 | 25.1 |
| Cuba | .7 | 19.6 | .8 | 22.3 |
| Norway | — | — | .8 | 21.3 |
| United Kingdom | .9 | 24.0 | .4 | 9.7 |
| Morocco | 1.4 | 39.4 | .3 | 8.6 |
| Niger | — | — | .2 | 5.0 |
| Venezuela | .1 | 2.6 | .1 | 2.6 |
| Belgium & Luxembourg | .5 | 13.3 | .1 | 2.0 |
| Japan | .5 | 12.7 | — | — |
| Portugal | .1 | 4.0 | — | — |
| TOTAL | 52.2 | 1422.7 | 61.2 | 1665.6 |

Source: Canadian Grain Commission — "Canadian Grain Exports" 1975-76. Statistics Canada — Grain Trade of Canada 1974-75.

SOURCE CANADIAN GRAIN COMMISSION — "CANADIAN GRAIN EXPORTS" 1975-76. STATISTICS CANADA — GRAIN TRADE O CANADA 1974-75.

barley prices are normally somewhat lower on a pound-for-pound basis than those of corn, during most of 1975-76 the Board was able to sell barley at a premium over U.S. corn. A 10 per cent decline in the 1975 world barley crop, primarily in the Soviet Union and Western Europe, lead to higher barley sales to those areas, particularly as the former attempted to minimize cutbacks in livestock production and hence feed grain consumption. Global barley consumption, while falling from its 1974-75 level, still exceeded production and world barley stocks decreased nearly 20 per cent during the 1975-76 crop year. Carryover stocks in Canada, the world's largest barley supplier, fell by one-third during 1975-76 to the lowest level in a decade. In the spring of 1976 barley-corn price assumed a more traditional state but this was only temporary with barley again realizing a premium over corn late in the crop year as conditions of the 1976 crop in major barley-producing areas such a the United States, Western Europe and Australi deteriorated.

### Malting Barley

The malting barley market for the 1975-76 cro year began on a relatively strong note mainly be cause of the low carryover stocks from the 197 75 crop year. In fact, there was so little barley good malting quality still left from the 1974 cro that small quantities of Wheat Board stocks country elevators had to be used to fill sales co tracts. This rarely happens. Country elevator stoc are sold for malting by the Wheat Board only whe it is clear that farmers themselves don't ha enough selected barley left to meet urgent mark demand. The money the Board receives from the sales, together with the 15-cent per bushel pr

## TABLE 13

## CANADIAN BARLEY EXPORTS BY AREAS AND COUNTRIES CROP YEARS 1975-76 AND 1973-74

| Geographic Areas and Countries | Crop Year 1975-1976 | | | Crop Year 1974-75 Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Barley | Malt | Total | |
| | (bushels) | | | |
| **EUROPE** | | | | |
| U.S.S.R. | 53,965,639 | — | 53,965,639 | — |
| Italy | 27,260,725 | — | 27,260,725 | 30,239,304 |
| Poland | 14,602,011 | — | 14,602,011 | 16,245,613 |
| Germany, Fed. Rep. of | 10,799,793 | — | 10,799,793 | 1,848,757 |
| United Kingdom | 2,649,352 | 160,433 | 2,809,785 | 1,615,444 |
| Netherlands | 2,149,458 | — | 2,149,458 | 1,078,194 |
| Switzerland | 1,361,500 | — | 1,361,500 | 1,751,705 |
| Germany Dem. Rep. of | 1,258,607 | — | 1,258,607 | — |
| Belgium & Luxembourg | 612,500 | — | 612,500 | 760,138 |
| Malta | 91,840 | — | 91,840 | 206,694 |
| Spain | — | — | — | 2,571,056 |
| Bulgaria | — | — | — | 1,293,180 |
| Iceland | — | — | — | 51,200 |
| TOTAL EUROPE | 114,751,425 | 160,433 | 114,911,858 | 57,661,285 |
| **ASIA** | | | | |
| Japan | 47,361,112 | 4,310,438 | 51,671,550 | 39,838,874 |
| Israel | 10,407,370 | — | 10,407,370 | 8,211,796 |
| Iran | 1,218,000 | — | 1,218,000 | 9,222,890 |
| Cyprus | 912,873 | — | 912,873 | — |
| Lebanon | 307,743 | — | 307,743 | 459,317 |
| TOTAL ASIA | 60,207,098 | 4,310,438 | 64,517,536 | 57,732,877 |
| **AFRICA** | | | | |
| Algeria | — | — | — | 1,501,325 |
| Morocco | — | — | — | 137,645 |
| TOTAL AFRICA | — | — | — | 1,638,970 |

( Cont'd on next page )

um applied to selected barley in the 1975-76 op year, was included in the regular barley pool, :her than the new pool for designated barley ıce there is obviously no way of tracing such rley back to the original producers.

Malting barley prices continued to strengthen the first four months of the crop year, reaching ıigh of $3.75 basis instore Thunder Bay by the d of November, 1975. But then, as more surplus oplies from the 1975 crop became available, ces began a slow decline, reaching a low of ıund $2.80 by late spring of 1976. However, with the build-up of demand at that point, prices started to rise again, reaching $3.00 a bushel by the end of the crop year and $3.30 a bushel in the fall of 1976.

Over half of the barley selected for malting purposes is consumed on the domestic market. And most of the export business is with the United States. This pattern continued during the 1975-76 crop year, with 12.9 million bushels going to the United States, 1.6 million bushels going to Columbia, 1.3 million bushels being exported to Japan and 370,000 bushels going to Peru.

TABLE 13 — Cont'd

| Geographic Areas and Countries | Crop Year 1975-1976 Barley | Malt | Total | Crop Year 1974-75 Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | (bushels) | | |
| **WESTERN HEMISPHERE** | | | | |
| United States | 12,933,172 | 2,631,700 | 15,564,872 | 17,709,046 |
| Columbia | 1,621,309 | — | 1,621,309 | — |
| Cuba | 947,384 | — | 947,384 | 510,048 |
| Peru | 370,050 | 122,223 | 492,273 | 917,424 |
| Jamaica | — | 379,141 | 379,141 | 393,407 |
| Puerto Rico | — | 334,247 | 334,247 | 168,303 |
| Venezuela | — | 199,622 | 199,622 | 524,087 |
| Dominican Republic | — | 188,526 | 188,526 | 240,610 |
| Costa Rica | — | 82,214 | 82,214 | 111,568 |
| El Salvador | — | 43,355 | 43,355 | 116,839 |
| Honduras Republic | — | 38,164 | 38,164 | — |
| Barbados | — | 19,934 | 19,934 | 17,423 |
| Panama | — | 17,861 | 17,861 | 51,964 |
| Netherland Antilles | — | 13,576 | 13,576 | — |
| Guatemala | — | 4,592 | 4,592 | 6,117 |
| Brazil | — | — | — | 370,362 |
| Nicaragua | — | — | — | 183,562 |
| Belize | — | — | — | 38,836 |
| TOTAL WESTERN HEMISPHERE | 15,871,915 | 4,075,155 | 19,947,070 | 21,359,596 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 190,830,438 | 8,546,026 | 199,376,464 | 138,392,728 |

SOURCE: 1975-76 CANADIAN GRAIN EXPORTS — CANADIAN GRAIN COMMISSION
1974-75 GRAIN TRADE OF CANADA — STATISTICS CANADA

## Sales of Oats

The 1975-76 Canadian oats crop totalled 290 million bushels, 14 per cent above that of 1974-75; of this total, 233.2 million bushels were grown in Western Canada. As in the past, most of the crop was consumed on farms. Producer deliveries of Western oats totalled 51.5 million bushels during the 1975-76 crop year. Of this total, 30.5 million bushels were delivered to the Wheat Board and 21 million were delivered to the open market. Canadian exports of oats increased substantially in 1975-76 as a result of a large available supply. Shipments amounted to 18.2 million bushels (including oats products), the highest volume in thirteen years. The destinations of 1975-76 oats exports are shown in Table 14.

## Domestic Wheat Prices

The federal government's two-price system for wheat used for human consumption in Canada was introduced in September, 1973. Under this policy, the return to producers for domestic wheat sales is set at a maximum of $5.00 per bushel and a minimum of $3.25 per bushel for No. 1 Canada Western Red Spring wheat 13½ per cent protein, basis Thunder Bay. The return on durum is set at a maximum of $7.50 a bushel for No. 1 Amber Durum basis Thunder Bay, while the minimum is $3.25 per bushel. Prices paid by Canadian mills under this policy are fixed at $3.25 per bushel for Red Spring wheat and range from a minimum of $3.25 to a ceiling of $5.75 per bushel for the top grade of durum wheat. The difference between the mill price and the maximum return to producers, amounting to a maximum of $1.75 per bushel in both cases is payable to the Wheat Board by the federal government and becomes a part of the Board's pool accounts. The government's payment of $1.75 declines or disappears when market prices fall below the maximum.

## TABLE 14

## CANADIAN OATS EXPORTS BY AREAS AND COUNTRIES

## CROP YEARS 1975-76 AND 1974-75

| | Crop Year 1975-1976 (bushels) | Crop Year 1974-1975 (bushels) |
|---|---|---|
| **JROPE** | | |
| S.S.R. | 16,290,724 | —— |
| nited Kingdom | 549,308 | 210,000 |
| d. Rep. of Germany | —— | 135,327 |
| TAL EUROPE | 16,840,032 | 345,327 |
| **SIA** | | |
| men | 243,157 | —— |
| TAL ASIA | 243,157 | —— |
| **ESTERN HEMISPHERE** | | |
| ba | 733,275 | 210,736 |
| nezuela | 280,210 | 556,284 |
| ited States | 56,470 | 264,704 |
| TAL WESTERN HEMISPHERE | 1,069,955 | 1,031,724 |
| TAL ALL COUNTRIES | 18,153,144 | 1,377,051 |
| lled Oats and Oatmeal (Bushel equivalent) | 18,792 | 30,820 |
| ed Oats | 24,432 | 7,554 |
| AND TOTAL | 18,196,368 | 1,415,425 |

### Domestic Feed Grain Policy

The Canadian government's policy for the sale of western feed grains for use as animal feed within Canada remained relatively unchanged in the 1975-76 crop year. Under the terms of this policy, implemented at the start of the 1974-75 crop year, the sale of western feed grains for domestic use had been removed from the jurisdiction of the Wheat Board and placed on the open market.

The Wheat Board, however, still allowed country elevator companies to switch their country stocks of non-Board feed grains with supplies the Board was holding in terminal positions. This was done to avoid congestion in terminal elevators and eliminate unnecessary shipments of feed grain imum of $7.50 a bushel for No. 1 Amber Durum, supplies. Extensive use was made of this provision. Farmers delivered 55.4 million bushels of barley, 20.9 million bushels of oats and 5.6 million bushels of feed wheat to the non-Board market in the 1975-76 crop year. Of these totals, 38 per cent of the barley, around 54 per cent of the oats and 55 per cent of the wheat were transferred to forward positions under the stock-switching policy.

This is the way the policy worked in the 1975-76 crop year. Further changes have been implemented since then and, as outlined in the Aug.'76 issue of "GRAIN MATTERS", the Wheat Board is again actively involved in the domestic feed grain market.

# PART III

# THE SUPPLY AND TRANSPORTATION OF CANADIAN GRAIN

Prairie grain production rose to 1,351 million bushels in 1975, 20 per cent above the 1974 level, when adverse weather plagued the Prairies through much of the growing season. However, weather also took its toll on the 1975 grain crop, particularly in terms of wheat quality. Roughly 65 per cent of spring wheat deliveries during the crop year qualified for the top two grades, No. 1 and 2 Canada Western Red Spring wheat. This was a substantial improvement over 1974-75, when only 38 per cent of the spring wheat delivered qualified for the top two grades, but was still well below the normal level of 75 to 80 per cent. In addition, the average protein content of the spring wheat crop was only 13 per cent, compared to 13.5 per cent in the previous year.

The movement of Western Canadian grain in the 1975-76 crop year proceeded quite smoothly, especially in comparison to the previous crop year, when grain shipments were crippled much of the time by disruptions in nearly all facets of the grain handling and transportation system.

Farmers responded well to the Board's appeal for extra-large deliveries before Christmas. In a single week in September, farmers delivered a record 51.7 million bushels of grain to country elevators across the Prairies. By December 31, 1975, grain deliveries had surpassed the target level of 400 million bushels set for that date, and represented a substantial increase over the 249.4 million bushels delivered by the same date in 1974.

The grain brought forward during this period enabled the Board to meet its heavy export commitments during the latter months of 1975, and to build up stocks at Thunder Bay and along the St. Lawrence in preparation for the opening of navigation in the spring of 1976. During the April-to-June period in 1976 exports from the St. Lawrence, in particular, reached exceptionally high levels.

By the end of the crop year, both grain deliveries to country elevators and grain exports from Canadian ports had exceeded 1974-75 levels by a good margin. This was due in part to the larger crop harvested in 1975 and the absence of serious disruptions in the grain handling and transportation system. By July 31,1976, farmers had delivered 880 million bushels of grain, compared to 734 million bushels in 1974-75.

Export grain shipments amounted to about 671 million bushels from all ports, exceeding the previous crop year's level by some 138 million bushels.

Exports from West Coast ports during the cro year reached 260.1 million bushels, 24 per cer higher than in 1974-75 but still well below the re cord level of 349 million bushels in 1972-73.

A series of disruptions affected grain ship ments to the West Coast during the crop year, bu none to a significant degree. On October 3, 197 Burrard Terminal at Vancouver was destroyed b fire, reducing the port's overall capacity by 1. million bushels. Other Vancouver terminals wer able to compensate for the loss of Burrard to large extent by increasing their throughput for th balance of the crop year. The CNR mainline wa closed from December 3rd to 15th following a ma jor rock slide on the Yale subdivision in B.C. O December 26th, the bridge over the Fraser Rive connecting New Westminster and Vancouver co lapsed after being struck by a barge during storm, knocking out the C.N. mainline until Ma 1976. However, the effect on grain shipments wa minimized by diverting cars over CP Rail trackag at Mission, B.C., and interchanging cars at Princ George for movement to Vancouver via the Britis Columbia Railway. Finally, a series of strikes c the British Columbia Railway in the last half of th crop year had a minor effect on grain shipmen from the B.C. section of the Peace River area.

Grain exports through Thunder Bay and the S Lawrence River ports in 1975-76 amounted to 354 million bushels, 84 million bushels more than the previous crop year. Aside from a three-d work stoppage by grain inspectors at Thunder B in mid-October, shipments through these por during the crop year were unaffected by labou management disputes.

Export shipments from the Atlantic ports tot led 32.8 million bushels during 1975-76, 10 p cent higher than in the previous crop year, wh shipments through Churchill in the 1975 shippi season totalled 22.7 million bushels, the same in 1974. An additional 1.1 million bushels were e ported from Churchill in July, 1976, as a result f the early opening of the seaport.

Additional detail on the supply and transpor tion of western Canadian grain is provided in t following sections.

## TABLE 15

## OVERSEAS EXPORTS OF CANADIAN GRAIN BY PORT AREA 1975-76 AND 1974-75
## 1974-75 EXPORTS SHOWN IN BOLD TYPE

| | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | March | April | May | June | July | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| est Coast | 16,458 | 19,083 | 23,891 | 22,016 | 23,270 | 24,037 | 25,483 | 14,204 | 17,046 | 20,232 | 28,072 | 26,316 | 260,108 |
| | **14,397** | **3,449** | **14,777** | **18,823** | **22,287** | **24,744** | **11,319** | **3,754** | **32,736** | **28,060** | **17,078** | **18,348** | **209,772** |
| urchill | 5,637 | 10,834 | 6,239 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,061 | 23,771 |
| | **6,135** | **9,013** | **7,589** | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | **22,737** |
| under Bay & Lawrence | 23,391 | 44,969 | 55,422 | 51,126 | 29,946 | 2,376 | 951 | 1,556 | 26,853 | 48,109 | 43,911 | 25,661 | 354,271 |
| | **31,608** | **16,840** | **35,061** | **25,282** | **29,212** | **3,236** | **180** | **900** | **16,299** | **48,850** | **32,630** | **30,332** | **270,430** |
| antic | — | — | 1,358 | 926 | 821 | 7,845 | 7,554 | 9,071 | 5,171 | — | 11 | 78 | 32,835 |
| | **289** | — | **752** | — | **722** | **5,026** | **10,906** | **5,989** | **4,817** | **1,171** | — | — | **29,672** |
| TAL | 45,486 | 74,886 | 86,910 | 74,068 | 54,037 | 34,258 | 33,988 | 24,831 | 49,070 | 68,341 | 71,994 | 53,116 | 670,985 |
| | **52,429** | **29,302** | **58,179** | **44,105** | **52,221** | **33,006** | **22,405** | **10,643** | **53,852** | **78,081** | **49,708** | **48,680** | **532,611** |

### e Crop: Development, Size and Quality

The 1975 Prairie grain crop suffered from adse weather conditions at various points during growing season; yet both the quality and the antity improved over the low levels of the preus year. Widespread heavy spring rains and ne late-season snow delayed seeding someat, but restored soil moisture levels which had en depleted over the winter when conditions e drier than normal. Cool weather following completion of seeding delayed germination l subsequent crop development. This was off- to some extent by heavy June rains which, vever, caused flooding in some areas.

A hot, dry July initially accelerated crop deopment, but then caused some deterioration ng shallow-rooted crops and resulted in some ning of grain stands. The damage was particu- acute in south-central and south eastern Sashewan where barley and stubble crops sufferconsiderably.

Then the weather turned. Rains began in late and continued intermittently in some areas t through the month of August. However, har- ing of the crop was underway by mid-August ost parts of Alberta and was general across Prairies later in the month. Then, intermittent rains in September delayed harvesting and some sprouting occurred in swathed grains. In addition, the frost which occurred as early as mid-August in some areas affected the overall quality of the crop. It was late October before harvesting in the main Prairie area was completed. Harvesting in some areas of the Peace River district was finished even later. Mild weather during October and into November, however, allowed ample time for fall field work to be completed.

The result was an increase in total Prairie grain production to 1,351 million bushels, 20 per cent above the 1974 level, although 10 per cent less than the record set in 1971. Wheat production increased by a substantial 135 million bushels to 600 million bushels. Barley rose to 409 million bushels from 379 million bushels in 1974, and oats production increased to 230 million bushels from 198 million bushels in the previous year. The increased crop size was partially a reflection of a slightly increased acreage in wheat, but was primarily due to a substantial increase in average yields for all crops.

The quality of the crop was also better than the 1974 crop, which had been afflicted by adverse weather through much of the growing season. Still,

the periods of poor weather during 1975 did reduce the crop quality somewhat. As illustrated in Table 16, approximately 65 per cent of the spring wheat deliveries qualified for the top two grades, No. 1 and 2 C.W.R.S.; normally, 75 to 80 per cent of the Prairie wheat crop qualifies for these two grades. Durum grades improved considerably from the previous year. Barley deliveries also showed a marked improvement in grade, with about 86 per cent grading as No. 1 Feed and better, compared to 67 per cent in the 1974-75 crop year. There was only a slight improvement in the grade pattern of oats.

### TABLE 16
### GRADE PATTERN OF PRODUCER DELIVERIES
### 1975-76 CROP YEAR
### (1974-75 CROP IN BRACKETS)

| WHEAT (excluding Durum) | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 C.W.R.S. | 24.6% | (18.8%) |
| 2 C.W.R.S. | 40.4% | (19.4%) |
| 3 C.W.R.S. | 22.8% | (26.5%) |
| 1 & 2 C.U. | 3.4% | ( 2.6%) |
| 3 C.U. | 6.3% | (30.8%) |
| Others | 2.5% | ( 1.9%) |
| TOTAL | 100.0% | (100.0%) |

| DURUM WHEAT | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 C.W.A.D. | 0.6% | ( 0.7%) |
| 2 C.W.A.D. | 23.9% | (16.4%) |
| 3 C.W.A.D. | 36.2% | (15.0%) |
| Ex. 4 & 4 C.W.A.D. | 34.7% | (40.8%) |
| 5 C.W.A.D. | 4.6% | (27.0%) |
| Others | —— | ( 0.1%) |
| TOTAL | 100.0% | (100.0%) |

| BARLEY (including Malting Barley) | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 & 2 C.W. Six Row | 8.0% | ( 6.5%) |
| 1 & 2 C.W. Two Row | 4.5% | ( 3.9%) |
| 1 Feed | 73.8% | (56.6%) |
| 2 Feed | 11.3% | (18.8%) |
| 3 Feed | 2.4% | (14.2%) |
| TOTAL | 100.0% | (100.0%) |

| OATS | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2 C.W. | 0.3% | ( 0.1%) |
| Extra 3 & 3 C.W. | 5.6% | ( 4.5%) |
| Extra 1 Feed | 3.2% | ( 2.1%) |
| 1 Feed | 85.3% | (79.2%) |
| 2 Feed | 4.4% | ( 9.3%) |
| 3 Feed | 1.2% | ( 4.5%) |
| Others | —— | ( 0.3%) |
| TOTAL | 100.0% | (100.0%) |

The combination of heavy June rains and hig temperatures during July had a significant impa on the protein content of the wheat crop. Occu ring during the critical period for that grain's pr tein development, these conditions were reflecte in the 13 per cent average protein content repor ed by the Canadian Grain Commission for the 19 Red Spring Wheat crop. In 1974, the average pr tein content was 13.5 per cent and the long-ter average for the twenty-year period 1955 to 19 was 13.6 per cent.

Most of the high moisture grain was whea and this was concentrated in the northern area Only a small amount of this grain was damp. Ove all, there was a much smaller volume of high-moi ture grain in 1975 than in 1974.

## Carryover

Estimated commercial and Prairie farm stoc at July 31, 1971 to 1976, for each of the major C nadian grains are shown in Tables 17 and 18. Tot wheat stocks in Canada (including farm stocks British Columbia and Eastern Canada) fell fro 295.3 million bushels at the start of the 1975- crop year to 293.2 million bushels at the clos This was the lowest wheat carryover in 24 yea Barley stocks fell to 126.9 million bushels fro 188.5 million bushels at the start of the crop yea while closing stocks of oats rose to 79.8 milli bushels from 73.4 million bushels at July 31, 197 Total grain stocks at the close of the 1975-76 cr

### TABLE 17
### STOCKS ON FARMS IN PRAIRIE PROVINCES, BY GRAIN
### AS AT JULY 31 FOR YEARS 1971-1976

| Grain | July 31 1971 | July 31 1972 | July 31 1973 | July 31 1974 | July 31 1975 | July 19 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (million bushels) | | | | | |
| Wheat | 392.0 | 308.0 | 110.0 | 75.0 | 55.0 | 5 |
| Oats | 75.0 | 78.0 | 52.0 | 45.0 | 35.0 | 4 |
| Barley | 55.0 | 76.0 | 82.0 | 60.0 | 45.0 | 4 |
| Rye | 5.4 | 5.5 | 1.6 | 2.5 | 3.5 | |
| Flaxseed | 9.2 | 6.0 | .6 | 1.5 | 2.5 | |
| Rapeseed | .2 | 16.3 | .4 | 1.5 | 4.0 | 1 |
| TOTAL | 536.8 | 489.8 | 246.6 | 185.5 | 145.0 | 15 |

## TABLE 18
## STOCKS IN CANADIAN COMMERCIAL POSITIONS BY GRAIN AS AT JULY 31 FOR YEARS 1971 TO 1976

| Grain | July 31 1971 | July 31 1972 | July 31 1973 | July 31 1974 | July 31 1975 | July 31 1976 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | (million bushels) | | | |
| Wheat | 339.3 | 272.3 | 250.4 | 289.7 | 235.3 | 235.2 |
| Oats | 34.2 | 22.3 | 14.7 | 19.4 | 25.4 | 27.8 |
| Barley | 82.6 | 89.8 | 105.0 | 142.4 | 137.5 | 76.9 |
| Rye | 7.5 | 10.3 | 8.7 | 8.0 | 9.9 | 8.8 |
| Flaxseed | 16.1 | 10.0 | 7.1 | 6.4 | 6.1 | 13.0 |
| Rapeseed | 10.8 | 26.8 | 20.3 | 10.9 | 13.6 | 30.4 |
| TOTAL | 490.5 | 431.5 | 406.2 | 476.8 | 427.8 | 392.1 |

ear were 26.7 million bushels lower than the 596.8 illion bushel carryover at the beginning of the op year, making the 1975-76 carryover of grain e lowest in 14 years.

### oducer Deliveries

Producer deliveries to country elevators during 75-76 totalled 880.6 million bushels, 20 per cent ore than in 1974-75. This increase was a direct flection of the larger grain crop of 1975 which ceeded 1974 production levels by 227.4 million shels. As well, there were fewer problems ob- ucting grain transportation in 1975-76 than in e previous crop year.

A four-year comparison of farm deliveries of grain to elevator facilities in Western Canada given in Chart 7. Wheat deliveries for 1975-76 re 24 per cent higher than in 1974-75.

The crop year opened with delivery quotas set the relatively high level of 5 bushels each for rd Red Spring wheat grading No. 3 CWRS and her, all grades of durum, and barley grading . 2 Feed and higher. The Wheat Board estab- ied these quotas to encourage a heavy inflow grain during the early months of the crop year. s was necessary to meet the heavy fall export gram and build up terminal stocks at Thunder , through the Great Lakes and along the St. rence for winter sales requirements and in paration for the opening of navigation in the ng. Table 19 shows the quota levels for these ins at selected dates through the crop year.

By the end of the crop year, the quotas for rye, flax and rapeseed were 45, 20 and 10 bushels per quota acre respectively. The domestic feed grain quotas were open throughout the crop year.

Under the pressure of pending sales contract deadlines, additional quotas for almost all wheats and durums were announced on September 9th. In response, producer deliveries of all grains reached a record level of 51.7 million bushels for the week ending October 1st. This was reflected in heavy rail movement. Toward the end of October, shipping orders both East and West were averaging at between 9,000 and 12,000 cars, involving 20 - 25 million bushels per week.

Producers responded well to the Board's request for extra large grain deliveries before Christmas. Coinciding with a period of mild weather, this appeal brought forward ample supplies of the grains needed to fill the heavy export commitments during that period. By December 31, 1975, producer deliveries had surpassed the 400 million bushels target level set for that date and represented a substantial increase over the 249.4 million bushels delivered by the same date in 1974. As well, export shipments had reached roughly 335 million bushels, some 100 million bushels ahead of the volume exported by that date in 1974.

Towards the end of November, however, many primary elevators, especially those in eastern Manitoba, had high stocks of No. 3 CWRS wheat, due to the unusually low quality of the 1975 crop. Many

sales contracts for this grain weren't for delivery until the spring and the Board had to give priority to moving forward high-grade wheat required for its winter shipping program.

In May, increased grain shipments to Thunder Bay and the West Coast, coinciding with the onset of spring field work across the Prairies, greatly reduced country elevator stocks in most areas. However, some congestion developed in country elevators on CNR lines in northern Saskatchewan, where the Board was holding roughly 29 million bushels of barley and No. 3 CWRS wheat in reserve for export through Churchill during the 1976 shipping season.

By mid-June, with spring seeding completed, producers took advantage of outstanding quotas and 54 per cent elevator space to make large deliveries. Rail shipments increased to approximately 22 million bushels per week through early July, and country elevator space opened up even more.

New quotas of 20 bushels each for Hard Red Spring wheat, oats and barley were announced by the Wheat Board on July 13th to promote maximum deliveries before the end of the crop year. Finally, on July 23rd, the durum quota was raised to 25 bushels per acre.

A new feature was added to the grain transportation co-ordination network in the 1975-76 crop year. This was a communications link between the railways and the Board allowing the Board's Grain Transportation Division to trace the location of all grain cars in the Prairie region.

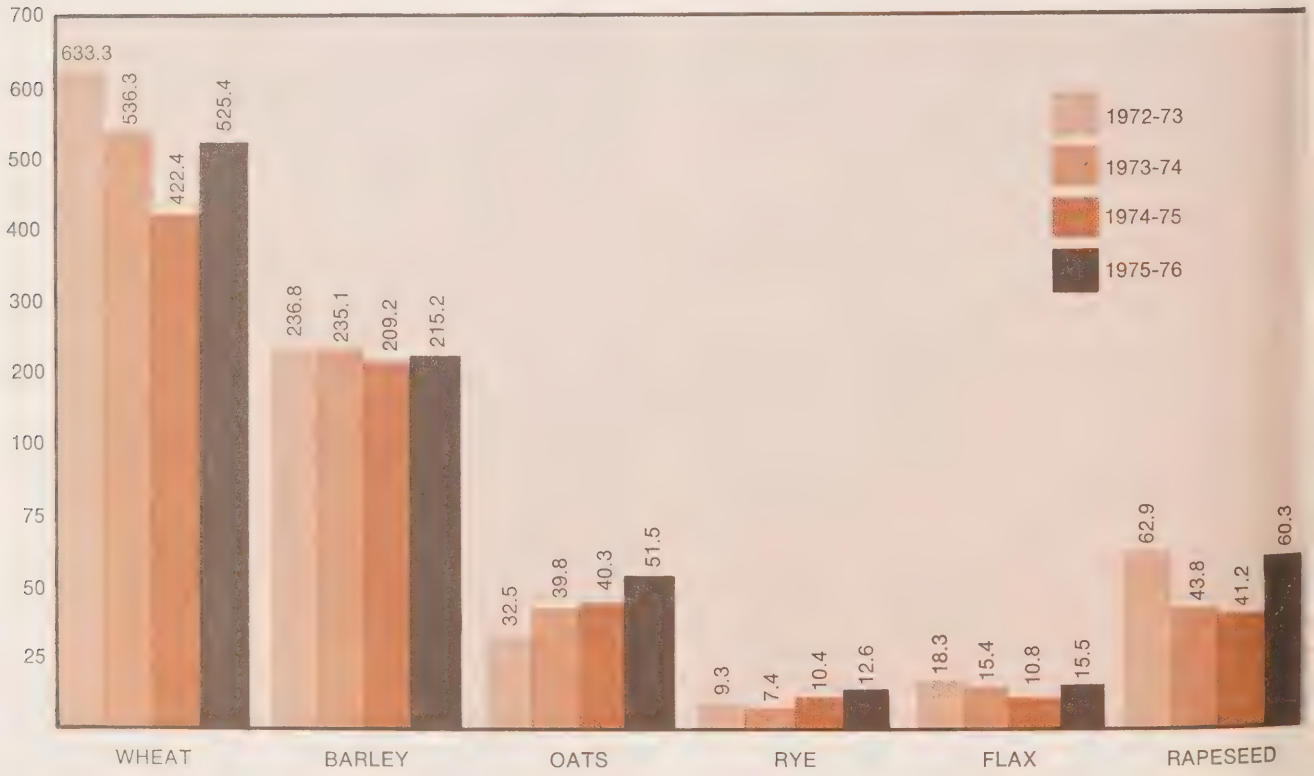
Under the new setup, the railways have designated 3,500 points across the Prairies as information-reporting stations. Once an elevator manager has loaded a grain car, he reports the car number, and load composition — grain, grade, etc. — to the local railway central. This data is relayed to the railway's head office computer and, through it, becomes available to the Board, usually within 24 hours.

**CHART 7**

**PRODUCER DELIVERIES BY GRAIN**

**1972-73, 1973-74, 1974-75, 1975-76**

(MILLIONS OF BUSHELS)



## TABLE 19

## DELIVERY QUOTAS AT SELECTED DATES IN THE 1975-76 CROP YEAR ALL QUOTAS ON A CUMULATIVE BASIS, BUSHELS PER ASSIGNED ACRE

| | Aug. 18, 1975 | Dec. 8, 1975 | April 12, 1976 | May 10, 1976 | July 31, 1976 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hard Red Spring Wht. | 3 CW & higher-5 | 3 CW & higher-10<br>3 CU-10 | 3 CW & higher-10<br>3 CU-10<br>1 & 2 CW-10 | 3 CW & higher-10<br>3 CU-10<br>1 & 2 CW-10<br>all grades-10 | 3 CW & higher-10<br>3 CU-10<br>1 & 2 CW-10<br>all grades-30 |
| Durum Wht. | 5 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 15 |
| Utility Types of Wht. | — | 10 | 10 | 20 | 30 |
| Alberta Red Winter Wht. | 5 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 30 |
| Soft White Spring Wht. | 5 | 10 | 25 | 25 | 30 |
| Barley | 2 Fd. & higher-5 | 2 Fd. & higher-20 | 20 | 30 | 50 |
| Oats | — | 20 | 20 | 20 | 50 |

*Note — Terminations throughout the year are not included.

## TABLE 20 PRIMARY ELEVATOR SHIPMENTS

| | 1975-1976 | | | | 1974-1975 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Man. | Sask. | Alta. | Pr. Prov. | Man. | Sask. | Alta. | Pr. Prov. |
| | (millions of bushels) | | | | | | | |
| Wheat | 59.2 | 286.4 | 108.7 | 454.3 | 54.5 | 257.5 | 98.5 | 410.5 |
| Durum | 2.8 | 58.9 | 7.4 | 69.1 | 2.0 | 48.5 | 7.4 | 57.9 |
| Oats | 17.3 | 16.4 | 17.8 | 51.5 | 10.0 | 11.4 | 12.9 | 34.3 |
| Barley | 32.9 | 86.9 | 129.6 | 249.4 | 38.5 | 88.8 | 94.9 | 222.2 |
| Rye | 2.4 | 5.4 | 4.6 | 12.4 | 1.5 | 2.8 | 4.0 | 8.3 |
| Flaxseed | 5.7 | 4.1 | 1.4 | 11.2 | 4.9 | 4.4 | 1.7 | 11.0 |
| Rapeseed | 6.0 | 14.6 | 12.1 | 32.7 | 4.0 | 13.0 | 12.9 | 29.9 |
| TOTAL | 126.3 | 472.7 | 281.6 | 880.6 | 115.4 | 426.4 | 232.3 | 774.1 |

SOURCE: Canadian Grain Commission 1975-76 Statistics Canada Grain Trade of Canada — 1974-75.

### Country Elevator Shipments

Country elevator shipments during the 1975-76 crop year totalled 880.6 million bushels. This was 14 per cent increase over the previous crop year, when the low level of production and a series of shipping delays combined to reduce shipments to 774.1 million bushels, as shown in Table 20.

As in 1974-75, 57 per cent of all shipments from country elevators were destined for Thunder Bay; however, in 1975-76 the volume involved, at 503.0 million bushels, was 62.3 million bushels higher than the volume shipped to Thunder Bay in the previous crop year. Country elevator shipments to the Pacific Coast accounted for 28 per cent (248.0 million bushels) of all grain shipments. A total of 18.8 million bushels were shipped from country elevators to the northern port of Churchill. The balance, 110.8 million bushels, moved to interior terminals, process elevators, local and Eastern Canadian points, and the U.S.A.

### West Coast Shipments

With few shipping disruptions occurring at the West Coast in 1975-76, overseas clearances of Canadian grain from the Pacific Coast totalled 260.1 million bushels. This was 24 per cent higher than in the previous crop year, although 25 per cent below the record level of 349.0 million bushels estab-

lished in 1972-73. As shown in Table 15, export grain movement was heaviest toward the end of the crop year due to heavy barley sales and Aid program shipments.

West Coast grain movement was hampered by a series of natural disasters during the 1975-76 crop year. On October 3rd, 1975, fire destroyed the Burrard Terminal at Vancouver, reducing the port's overall capacity by 1.5 million bushels. Other Vancouver terminals were able to compensate for the loss of Burrard to a large extent by increasing their throughput.

The Canadian National mainline to Vancouver was closed for 13 days in December after a major rock slide on the Yale sub-division east of New Westminster. On December 26th, the bridge over the Fraser River connecting New Westminster and Vancouver collapsed after being struck by a barge during a storm; however, delays in grain movement were minimized because cars were diverted over CP Rail trackage at Mission, B.C., and onto British Columbia Railway tracks at Prince George, B.C. Finally, a series of strikes on the B.C.R. in the last half of the crop year had a minor effect on grain shipments from the B.C. section of the Peace River area.

Of the 370 vessels that cleared Vancouver in 1975-76, 214 carried roughly 145 million bushels of wheat, and 80 carried 73 million bushels of barley. Other exports included rapeseed (roughly 25 million bushels), flax and rye.

Approximately 3.2 million bushels of rapeseed (8 vessels) and 8.2 million bushels of wheat (10 vessels) were shipped through Prince Rupert during the 1975-76 crop year.

In other developments, the Wheat Board launched an incentive program to encourage the construction of additional terminal capacity at the West Coast. Firm commitments were to be made to the Board by May 31, 1976; construction was to begin on or before May 31, 1977 and be completed within two years of that date. Under the main provisions of the incentive program, the Wheat Board agreed to guarantee a certain level of storage payments to companies building additional facilities on the West Coast. The payments would apply from the time the new facilities become operational and continue until July 31, 1985. The payments would apply on 90 to 100 per cent of the company's total licensed capacity, less the amount reserved for non-Board feed grains, that amount being not less than 10 per cent of the company's licensed storage capacity.

In response to the incentive program, the Board received commitments for the construction of 10.4 million bushels in additional licensed capacity at Vancouver. Companies taking part included Alberta Wheat Pool (2.8 million bushels), Saskatchewan Wheat Pool (3 million bushels), United Grain Growers (2 million bushels), and Pioneer Grain (2.6 million bushels).

The increased terminal capacity will provide additional storage and throughput capacity at Vancouver and will also provide the extra binning capacity needed for protein segregation of high grade wheat, for the export marketing of a wider range of grains and oilseeds, and for the growing trend toward larger ocean vessels.

Increased West Coast capacity is needed for Canada to remain a strong competitor in the Asian markets. This market's importance is shown in the fact that it imported 53 per cent of all wheat traded internationally in the 1975-76 crop year.

### Thunder Bay and the St. Lawrence

In 1975-76, exports from Thunder Bay and the St. Lawrence totalled 354.3 million bushels. This was about 31 per cent more than was exported in 1974-75 when labour-management disputes seriously disrupted grain movement through the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Seaway. Except for a brief three-day work stoppage by grain inspectors at Thunder Bay in mid-October, lake shipments were unaffected by labour disputes during the 1975-76 crop year. The Great Lakes - St. Lawrence waterway system handles between 55 and 65 per cent of the grain marketed by Prairie farmers each year.

Because of the winter closure of the St. Lawrence waterway system between late December and early April, Thunder Bay actually has two shipping seasons in a crop year. The main problem in the 1975 half of the 1975-76 crop year was congestion in the terminal elevators. This was largely a holdover of the congestion created around the end of the 1974-75 crop year due to high volumes of tough and damp grain.

The crop year began with a slow rate of ocean vessels arriving in the St. Lawrence. This in turn forced a delay in the unloading of lakers, with the

result that terminals at Thunder Bay were soon filled to capacity and, consequently, railway car unloading was slowed down. The shipping delays in August and September put increased pressure on shipping programs between October and the close of navigation in December. By then vessels were arriving at a faster pace. However, additional pressure was created at this time by shipments of U.S. grain, domestic feed grains, and Eastern Canadian grain which traditionally move forward in the fall, and through the same elevator facilities. A potential jam-up was averted by a heavy schedule of ocean vessels arriving at the end of October.

The 1975 St. Lawrence navigation season closed down according to the following schedule: the Canadian side of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal closed on December 12th; the Montreal-Lake Ontario section, December 18th; the Welland Canal, December 28th. The last shipment from Thunder Bay was on January 4th.

The season ended on a high note. In December a record 65 million bushels of grain were cleared by water and rail through Thunder Bay. A major share of this consisted of 36 million bushels in the winter vessel storage program (loaded lakers tied up for the winter alongside terminals in the lower Great Lakes and the upper St. Lawrence), plus stocks for domestic milling requirements over the winter, located at intermediate points in the Great Lakes Waterway.

Although the opening of navigation wasn't officially declared until April 13th, shipments started on April 7th, 1976. From this date until July, lake shipments from Thunder Bay maintained a high level. Lakers and ocean-going vessels arrived in good time, keeping stocks moving through Thunder Bay facilities at a good pace. With the heavy shipments out of the country, stocks started to build up in the St. Lawrence terminal facilities during July. Space became increasingly limited in the St. Lawrence ports, in transfer elevators at Kingston and Prescott and, to a lesser extent, at Georgian Bay elevators. The Wheat Board had two objectives in ordering heavy country elevator shipments at that time. It wanted to move as much grain as possible into export position before the crop year ended and harvesting began; also, it wanted to create space in the country elevators for the promising 1976 crop. Clearances from the opening of navigation to July 31st totalled 220.0 million bushels, compared to the 209.1 million bushels cleared during the same period in 1975 even though the 1975 shipping season started earlier.

### Atlantic Seaboard

Export shipments through the Atlantic ports of Saint John and Halifax totalled 32.8 million bushels during 1975-76, 10 per cent higher than in the previous crop year. Wheat and barley were the major grains involved in the 1975-76 Atlantic shipping program.

The shipping season normally begins after the close of navigation on the Great Lakes, when the two major railways are able to transfer equipment from the Thunder Bay shipping program. After the grain laid into the Atlantic ports over the summer has been shipped out, fresh supplies are then railed East from Georgian Bay and Upper Lake ports where stocks designated for the winter Atlantic shipping program have been built up during the Great Lakes navigation season. Shipping from the Atlantic ports usually decreases sharply with the start of spring shipments out of the St. Lawrence River ports. It usually stops altogether once navigation through the Great Lakes has resumed. However, it can be continued to the end of the crop year, as it was in 1975-76, due to heavy sales commitments out of the East Coast.

Because East Saint John and Halifax are served by the Canadian National Railway only, the grain scheduled for export from those ports must be stored at those Ontario terminals — including Tiffin II, Sarnia, and Owen Sound, served by that railway. The other terminals, including Port McNichol and Mid-Simcoe, supply the port of West Saint John which is served by C.P. Rail.

The two terminals at Saint John are used exclusively for export grain, while the one at Halifax, in addition to supplying the export market, also serves as an important distribution centre for Western feed grains and some milling wheat to local domestic markets.

During the 1975-76 crop year, a total of 40 vessels loaded roughly 27 million bushels of wheat and 5 million bushels of barley, plus some oats, flaxseed and durum wheat for export. Major destinations of the wheat shipments were the United Kingdom, the U.S.S.R., Cuba and Iraq. Israel and Italy took the barley.

## Churchill

Export clearances through the port of Churchill in the 1975 shipping season totalled 22.7 million bushels, the same as in 1974. This figure does not include the 1.1 million bushels cleared in July 1976, as shown in Table 15, resulting from the early opening of the seaport. As opposed to previous years when both barley and wheat have been exported through this northern Manitoba port, only barley was exported through Churchill in 1975 (see Table 21).

In total, 20 vessels cleared the port of Churchill in the 1975 season. The first vessel arrived on August 15th compared to August 11th of the previous year. The last vessel sailed October 16th which was one week earlier than in 1974. Although the shipping season was shorter, vessels arrived at a faster pace, and the trend toward ever-larger vessels continued for the 1975 shipping season. In addition to regular rail shipments to Churchill from country elevators, eight unit trains loaded approximately 2.5 million bushels of grain out of the government inland terminals at Saskatoon and Edmonton to assist in meeting the 1975 export program at Churchill.

During 1975-76, the Board explored means of increasing export clearances through Churchill. These included closer communication and co-operation between itself and all the organizations involved in the Churchill shipping program, plus incentives to encourage an earlier start to this northern port's grain shipping season.

### TABLE 21
### CHURCHILL — 1975 SHIPPING SEASON VESSEL CLEARANCES TO COUNTRY OF DESTINATION

| Country | No. of Vessels | Barley (bushels) | Total (bushels) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Germany | 5 | 4,945,568.3 | 4,945,568.3 |
| Iran | 1 | 1,218,000.0 | 1,218,000.0 |
| Italy | 2 | 2,062,686.3 | 2,062,686.3 |
| Poland | 8 | 9,268,899.5 | 9,268,899.5 |
| U.S.S.R. | 3 | 4,023,796.3 | 4,023,796.3 |
| Poland/Belgium | 1 | 1,191,260.0 | 1,191,260.0 |
| TOTAL (bushels) | 20 | 22,710,210.4 | 22,710,210.4 |
| TOTAL (tonnes) | | 494,456 | 494,456 |

## Handling and Storage Rates

The handling agreement between The Canadian Wheat Board and the elevator companies for the 1975-76 crop year was retained as structured for the preceding crop year. Thus, it covered only the charges associated with the administration services performed by the companies for the Board. The rate for these services, as agreed upon between the Board and the companies, was five-eighths of a cent per bushel. This compared to the 1974-75 rate of one-half a cent per bushel.

Handling charges for Board grains were set by each elevator company, within the maximum tariff of 12 cents per bushel established by the Canadian Grain Commission for 1975-76, compared to 10.5 cents per bushel in 1974-75. Each elevator company then filed with the Grain Commission the actual handling tariff it intended to levy at its primary elevators in 1975-76. The average country elevator handling tariffs were 9½ cents per bushel for wheat and barley, and 7½ cents per bushel for oats, compared to 8¾ cents for wheat and barley, and 7 cents for oats in the 1974-75 crop year.

Grain storage rates at country, terminal and government-owned terminal elevators were left unchanged by the Canadian Grain Commission from the previous crop year. This rate was 1/30 of a cent per bushel per day for wheat, oats and barley. However, the maximum terminal elevation rate was raised half a cent to 5⅜ cents per bushel.

## Delivery Quota Policies

As in 1974-75, deliveries of domestic feed grains to the open market under the federal government's domestic feed grain policy were not subject to delivery quotas in 1975-76, although the Wheat Board retained the option of applying quotas to deliveries of these grains in case serious elevator congestion began to develop. It didn't exercise this option because space in the country elevator system remained adequate on the whole to handle feed grain deliveries without the necessity of quotas.

Contrary to the previous crop year, deliveries of rye, flax and rapeseed during 1975-76 were subject to delivery quotas. This meant that acres had to be assigned to these grains in farmers' permit applications in order for deliveries to be made. By the end of the crop year the quotas had reached the following levels: rye, 45 bushels; flax, 20 bushels; and rapeseed, 10 bushels.

Farmers who seeded new varieties of grain under the Wheat Board's producer contracting program were required to assign the acreage under contract to the delivery of those grains in 1975-76. The varieties of grain involved in this market-

development program were Glenlea and Purple wheat; Wakooma and Macoun durum wheat; Beacon and Klages barley. For the first time contract Glenlea acres were assigned separately from other wheats. Other than these changes, the main features of the Wheat Board's quota policies remained unchanged for 1975-76. These were:

- Producers calculated their assignable acreage on the basis of a four-part formula. This consisted of land seeded to cereals and oilseeds, summerfallow, miscellaneous crops and perennial forage. Perennial forage acreage assigned by a producer could not exceed a third of the land held in the other three categories.
- Producers allocated their assignable acreage basis the delivery of specific grains.
- Quotas were authorized for specific grains and, where necessary, grades of grain; quotas for wheat, oats and barley could be subject to termination.
- Producers were entitled to one general acreage change in the crop year. This was to be made on or before October 31st, 1975. However, the date was initially extended to December 12th, 1975, and then again to January 16th, 1976, because of the frequent postal strikes. Any change in a producer's quota acreage could not result in an over-delivery of the grains involved, on the basis of deliveries already made under quotas already authorized in the crop year. Also, if a producer had received a cash advance, any change in quota acreage could not limit his ability to repay the advance in accordance with the provisions of this federal government program.

## Hopper Cars

Most of the 4,000 new hopper cars authorized by the Government of Canada in 1974 as part of a special 6,000-car grain hauling fleet came on track during the 1975-76 crop year. They included 1,600 aluminum hoppers and 2,400 steel cars. Being lighter, the aluminum cars are well suited for use on secondary main lines and branch lines in reasonably good condition. The heavier steel cars are restricted to main and secondary main lines. As with the original 2,000 cars, the Government of Canada paid the total construction costs for the 4,000 additional hopper cars.

Arrangements were made to extend the Operating Agreement worked out in 1973 for use of the original 2,000 steel hopper cars to cover the 4,000 new hoppers as well. Under this agreement between the railways and the Wheat Board, the railways are allowed to treat the cars as if they were their own property, but subject to two key conditions. The cars must be used in the Western region, although they can be used elsewhere in Canada with the Wheat Board's consent. Second, they must carry only the six quota grains: wheat, oats, barley, rye, flax and rapeseed. One of the amendments to the Operating Agreement involved extending the general use of the hopper cars to the Peace River District, covering parts of northern Alberta and British Columbia.

# PART IV
# OTHER OPERATIONS

### Market Development Programs

The basic thrust of the Wheat Board's market development program was continued in the 1975-76 crop year; namely, to identify new markets for Prairie grains and test promising new varieties of cereal grains and/or quality classes in these markets. To this end the producer contracting program was again in effect during the 1975-76 crop year. Depending on market and producer responses to the varieties under contract in 1975, the producer contracting program for specific varieties was either continued, expanded or terminated in 1976. The following table gives the breakdown of the contracting program that was carried out in 1976. The previous year's figures are in brackets.

**1976 CONTRACT PROGRAM**
(1975 in brackets)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Glenlea Wheat | 468,500 | (437,000) |
| Wakooma Durum | 94,000 | (25,500) |
| Macoun Durum | 20,500 | (750) |
| Purple Wheat (unlicensed) | 460 | (377) |
| Beacon Barley, (temp. license) | 69,000 | (43,000) |
| Klages Barley (unlicensed) | 28,500 | (7,000) |

The contract program for Norquay, a utility wheat developed at the University of Manitoba and licensed in 1974, was terminated in 1976 because the variety was delicensed by Agriculture Canada on August 1st that year. Apparently under certain environmental conditions this variety became indistinguishable from some of the lower C.W.R.S. grades. No market testing of Norquay in the food market was therefore initiated.

Hector barley, a two-row malting variety licensed in 1973, was also removed from the Board's producer contracting program in 1976. Certain technical problems in the malting and brewing process resulted in a weak demand for Hector as a malting variety by both the domestic and export beer industry.

Overseas market testing of Glenlea wheat for blending with weaker domestic wheats continued during the 1975-76 crop year. Commercial or semi-commercial quantities of Glenlea were sold to China, Brazil, U.S.S.R., Norway, Netherlands, and the U.K. A number of countries received Glenlea flour as Canadian Aid as well. To what extent a viable export market exists for a wheat of Glenlea quality is still not known with certainty. Further testing of Glenlea in the food market with tighter grade specifications in the next two years should give the Board a better indication of its market potential.

Beacon and Klages barley were again included in the Board's producer contracting program in 1976. On the basis of positive buyer reaction in 1974 and 1975 to Beacon, a U.S.-developed white six-row malting variety, and Klages, a U.S.-developed two-row malting variety, the acreage of both of these barleys was expanded in 1976. The limited 1975 production of Klages was successfully market tested in Canada and Japan. Klages barley appears to be in considerable demand in Canada, Japan and the U.S. because of its exceptional beer making qualities. In addition, its agronomic performance appears to be quite acceptable in the higher moisture areas of the Western Prairies. Although harvesting conditions in the Eastern Prairies in 1975 were not particularly favourable for malting barleys, the Board was able to assemble commercial quantities of malting quality Beacon for market testing in the U.S. and Canada. Limited quantities also moved into Colombia. One more year of testing should hopefully give the Board enough information about Beacon's market acceptability so that a decision on the licensing of this variety can be made. Whether this variety is found to be acceptable or not, the Board is committed to the expansion of the U.S. malting barley market through the development of an acceptable six-row white aleuroned malting barley.

Because of a more normal growing and harvesting season in the durum growing areas of the Prairies in 1975, the Board was able to assemble approximately 10,000 tons of higher grade Wakooma and Macoun durum for semi-commercial testing in Canada, West Germany and Italy. The results of this testing confirmed the Board's earlier expectations that these two new varieties would show improved pigmentation and gluten strength in commercial processing. The acreage of Wakooma and Macoun under contract was expanded in 1976 so that further tests could be carried out in Europe and at home. The acreage of these two new superior varieties has increased steadily in the Prairies since they were licensed. In 1976 Wakooma and Macoun accounted for over 25 per cent of the durum acreage in Western Canada.

Again in 1976, a limited acreage of the unli-

censed variety of Purple wheat was grown under contract with three growers. Livestock nutrition rials sponsored by the Board at various locations cross Canada have demonstrated that Purple heat has an equal feeding value to other wheats f similar protein level and bushel weight. A decion as to whether or not Purple wheat should be censed for commercial production in the Prairies ill be made within the next few months. Should be licensed, the purple genetic marker in this ariety would prove to be a convenient method of istinguishing this variety from other wheat quality lasses in the Canadian grain handling system.

Also during the 1975-76 crop year the Board ade arrangements with the University of Manitoa to grow a limited quantity of its newly-licensed ix-row feed barley, Peguis. This institution will un livestock feeding trials on Peguis to determine s feeding value relative to other currently licened feed varieties.

In addition to the normal liaison with producers equired to expedite the contract programs, the arket development staff was extensively involved other activities directly or indirectly related to ese programs. The staff attended numerous proucer, industry and plant breeder meetings within anada. A considerable amount of international avel was also carried out by department personel, some of it related to the Board's normal sales nction, but much of it was directly related to the arket testing aspect of the contract programs.

## THER PROMOTIONAL ACTIVITIES

The Board continued to maintain close contact ith all important grain markets and to participate international conferences, negotiations and genral discussions in which the interests of the Caadian grain industry were involved.

During the 1975-76 crop year Board members, fficers and employees visited numerous countries the interest of Canadian grain sales. The follow-g is a list of countries visited, some of them on veral occasions, during the crop year:

**Africa** — Algeria, Egypt, Tunisia.

**Asia** — Hong Kong, India, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Korea, Kuwait, People's Republic of China, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey.

**The Americas** — Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru, United States, Venezuela.

**Caribbean** — Cuba, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago.

5. **Europe** — Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Ireland, Italy, Norway, Netherlands, Poland, Switzerland, United Kingdom, U.S.S.R., West Germany.
6. **Australia.**

During the period under review 3,500 copies of the Board's Crop Information Package were distributed throughout the world to government agencies, mills, organizations and individuals interested in Canadian grain. These packages contained all relevant quality data pertaining to the 1975 crop as prepared by the Canadian Grain Commission, together with the Board's Canadian Grain Handbook. Included in the package was a descriptive booklet about the Canadian International Grains Institute and a publication produced by the Canada Grains Council entitled "Canadian Grains for Beef Cattle".

## MISSION PROGRAM

Two missions from Japan and one from Ghana visited Canada during the year as guests of the Board. These missions, including representatives of both government and trade, observed Canada's grain handling system from farm to port as well as grain research facilities and wheat processing industries. Included in their itineraries were visits to the offices of the Canadian Grain Commisson and the Canadian Wheat Board. In addition, assistance was given in the planning and facilitating of travel arrangements for other visitors who came to Canada under auspices other than the Board's. Countries represented in this phase were Australia, Czechoslovakia, Federal Republic of Germany, France, India, Jamaica, Japan, Kuwait, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

Although much of the initial planning for these programs is done in the Board's offices, their successful implementation requires the wholehearted participation of many individuals and organizations associated with the grain trade. To these the Board extends its sincere thanks for contributing to a better understanding of Canada's grain handling system in many parts of the world.

## CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL GRAINS INSTITUTE

The Institute was officially created in July, 1971, and was incorporated as a separate legal entity in July, 1972, through the co-operation of the Government of Canada, the Canadian Wheat Board and the Canadian Grain Commission. It was establish-

ed to provide an additional market development program designed to maintain markets at home and abroad for Canadian grain, oilseeds and their products. The Government of Canada provided approximately $1,000,000 to cover the capital cost to equip the Institute. The Government also finances 60 per cent of the Institute's annual operating costs while the remaining 40 per cent is financed by the Canadian Wheat Board.

Courses are designed to provide participants, foreign guests as well as Canadians, with a broad practical understanding of the world grain industry, including such areas as marketing, processing, technology, handling, storage and transportation. Nine courses were held during the period under review, consisting of:

- Two International Grain Industry courses. These are regular five-week courses for foreign and Canadian participants covering broad areas of grain handling, marketing and technology. One of these courses was the first program offered by the Institute in two languages — French and English — and where simultaneous interpretation was provided.
- A Farm Leader's course. An annual two-week course designed to provide a broad understanding of the grain industry for Canadian farm leaders and other operational people from Canada's grain industry.
- A Basic course in Flour and Feed Milling. A special seventeen-week training program held at the Institute and designed at the request of the "Saudi Arabian Grain Silos and Flour Mills Organization" to provide basic skills in flour and feed milling technology for nineteen Saudi trainees. The program included instruction in the mill layout, machinery and milling techniques proposed for use in three new mills under construction in Saudi Arabia, which will constitute a major part of the new milling industry in Saudi Arabia.
- China/Canada Grains Symposium. This special program of approximately two weeks' duration was held in Peking and Kwangchow, China, and was organized by the Institute in conjunction with the Canadian Wheat Board to exchange technical information between China and Canada, principally in respect of the use of feed grains. The nine-man Canadian team made presentations to, and exchanged information with, large numbers of Chinese specialists in the areas of animal and poultry breeding and nutrition, food grain utilization and grain grading. In conjunction with the symposium, a number of study tours were arranged for the Canadian participants by the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade.
- A Canadian Millers' course. A ten-day course developed jointly by the Institute and the Canadian National Millers' Association for people working in the Canadian milling industry. The course concentrated in particular on milling and baking technology.
- Two Canadian Grain Industry courses. One-week courses with particular emphasis on grain marketing practices along with an overview of grain handling and technology allowing the participants to acquire an insight into the overall grain marketing industry. One of the courses was attended by French-speaking participants from Quebec, while the other was presented specifically for members of the Western Elevator Association.
- Weed Control seminar. A three-day seminar attended by weed control specialists from the three Prairie provinces.

## WEATHER AND CROP SURVEILLANCE

With the sharp decline in world food reserves which occurred in the early 1970s, the impact weather patterns can have on market conditions became very apparent. Accurate and timely crop estimates, not only for Canada but for other important agricultural areas of the world, are extremely important to the Board in carrying out its marketing functions.

In March of 1975 the Weather and Crop Surveillance Section became an operational unit of the Board. This section assimilates and analyzes meteorological data which are available for all important agricultural areas throughout the world. These data are provided to the Canadian Wheat Board by the World Meteorological Organization through the World Weather Watch on an instantaneous basis via a direct computer hook-up. Computer yield-projecting models which have been developed by agrometeorologists in Canada and the U.S.A. also use these data as input. These models measure the effects of weather on a crop during a growing season and yields are projected based

on this data. This type of analytical work greatly assists in determining the requirements of importing countries and the availabilities of exporting countries.

In addition, this section keeps close watch on developments in the area of satellite imagery. As soon as expertise is gained in the interpretation of these data, consideration will be given to incorporating them into the Board's overall crop surveillance program.

## EGAL DEPARTMENT

The Legal Department dealt with all matters f a legal nature affecting the operations of the oard.

The department continued to assist the Coun- y Services Division in connection with payments estates of deceased producers and correspond- d with the representatives of 964 new estates dur- g the year compared with 1,038 in the 1974-75 op year.

This department also assisted in the enforcement of the Federal Government's program under the Prairie Grain Advance Payments Act and the collection of default accounts thereunder. In this respect 1,127 accounts were referred to the Legal Department during the year for collection: 145 actions were taken in the Federal Court of Canada. This compares with 661 accounts referred to the department for collection in the 1974-75 crop year, in which 605 actions were taken in the Federal Court.

During the crop year 3 companies, 3 elevator managers and 21 producers were convicted in connection with breaches of the Canadian Wheat Board Act and Regulations made thereunder, as compared with 32 persons convicted during the previous crop year. These resulted in a total of 88 convictions which are enumerated in the following table according to the Section of the Act under which charges were laid.

### STATEMENT OF CONVICTIONS BY SECTIONS VIOLATED

| ction | Brief Description of Violation | Man. | Sask. | Alta. | B.C. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **e: Canadian Wheat Board Act** | | | | | | |
| '(1)(e) | Grain delivered in excess of quota | 5 | — | 13 | — | 18 |
| | Accepted over-deliveries | — | — | 24 | — | 24 |
| '(1)(b) | Unlawful delivery of grain | — | 38 | — | — | 38 |
| '(1)(a) | Permitted stolen grain to be sold on permit book | — | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| (2) | Non-entries of deliveries in Permit Books | — | — | 5 | — | 5 |
| **: Criminal Code** | | | | | | |
| | Cash Advance by fraud | — | 2 | — | — | 2 |
| | TOTAL: | 5 | 40 | 43 | — | 88 |

## ISLATION

On July 16th, 1976 the Act to Amend the Canadian Wheat Board Act (No. 2) was given Royal ent. The objectives of this legislation were to:

(a) establish election rules and procedures to apply to the Advisory Committee;

(b) establish the authority whereby the Governor-in-Council may prescribe any wheat, oats or barley within any grade of those grains, as specified by the regulation, that has been delivered to and sold by the Board to purchasers who, with the consent of the Board, have selected and accepted that grain for a use specified in the regulation. This amendment made possible the passage of Order-in-Council P.C. 1976-1945 designating certain grades of barley, which were selected and accepted for malting, pot or pearling purposes, to be maintained in a separate account in accordance with the provisions of Part III of the Act. This Order-in-Council was written to apply from August 1, 1975;

(c) clarify certain portions of the existing legislation in areas where more precise definition was deemed necessary.

## COMMISSIONERS OF THE BOARD

During the crop year under review Mr. D. H. Treleaven and Mr. R. M. Esdale retired from the Board.

Mr. Treleaven left the position of Assistant Chief Commissioner, bringing to conclusion a career with the Wheat Board which commenced in 1954 when he joined the staff of the Board as Director of Statistics and Economics. He served successively as Secretary, Executive Assistant to the Board and Manager of the Board's London office prior to his appointment as Commissioner of the Board in 1965. He became Assistant Chief Commissioner in 1971. During Mr. Treleaven's tenure with the Board his expertise and knowledge of the grain industry gained the respect of both national and international members of the trade. His travels to virtually every corner of the world as emissary of the Board and western Canadian producers brought him many personal friends, and leave a legacy of good relations with the users of Canadian grain throughout the world.

Mr. Esdale became a Commissioner of the Board in 1971 after serving as Co-ordinator of the Grains Group since its formation in 1969. His experience with the grain industry began in 1946 when he joined the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce and worked closely with the Wheat Board as a part of the Department's Grain Division, of which he became Chief in 1969. Mr. Esdale, having been born and raised in Ottawa, did not share a common origin with the western producers but became their enthusiastic supporter through his relationships with the industry and his intimate knowledge of the government role in it.

The Board wishes to record its sincere appreciation for the devoted efforts of Mr. Treleaven and Mr. Esdale during their service on the Board and joins their many friends in wishing for them a happy and rewarding retirement.

Dr. J. L. Leibfried and Mr. F. M. Hetland became Commissioners of the Board on December 24th, 1975.

Dr. Leibfried joined the staff of the Canadian Wheat Board in 1964 as Economist and Executive Assistant to the Board. In that capacity he was responsible for planning and co-ordinating forward sales and transportation programs. In 1974 Dr. Leibfried became Co-ordinator of the International Policy and Planning division with responsibility for analyzing foreign markets and recommending or international marketing policy, continuing in this capacity until his appointment as a Commissioner.

Mr. Hetland joined the Board after serving for five years as a Commissioner of the Canadian Grain Commission. He was born and raised in Naicam, Saskatchewan and pursued a farming career in that area which included directorships with the Saskatchewan branch of the Canadian Seed Growers Association and the Rapeseed Association of Canada, becoming the founding president of the Saskatchewan Rapeseed Association.

Concurrent with the appointments of Dr. Leibfried and Mr. Hetland, Dr. R. L. Kristjanson, a Commissioner of the Board since 1965, was appointed to the position of Assistant Chief Commissioner on December 24th, 1975.

## OFFICERS AND STAFF

Some changes took place in the ranks of senior officials of the Board during the 1975-76 crop year.

Mr. C. E. Gordon Earl, Executive Director of the Wheat Board, left that position to commence well-earned vacation to be followed by retirement. Mr. Earl's entire business career was involved with the grains industry, and centred around the Wheat Board. He joined the staff of the Board in 194 having been associated with its external auditing firm since the Board's inception in 1935, ultimately becoming the partner responsible for the Board audit. His first position with the Board was that of Comptroller, followed by Comptroller/Secretary and Executive Director. His unique combination of experience and ability not only equipped him admirably to serve as the Board's chief administrative officer but also enabled him to play an invaluable liaison role between the Wheat Board various government agencies and the trade itself. His many contributions to the Prairie grains industry will long continue to be reflected in Wheat Board procedures, serving as a reminder of his dedication to orderly marketing principles. The Board wishes to record its sincere thanks and its best wishes for his retirement.

Other changes saw Mr. Peebles Kelly, former Treasurer, assume added responsibility with the title of Treasurer/Comptroller. Mr. F. T. Rowat was appointed Senior Advisor-Marketing. Dr. H. Bjarnason became Senior Economist. Mr. G. Machej assumed the position of General Director Grain Transportation, and Mr. E. C. Isaac became Manager of the Board's Vancouver office.

The following thirteen members of the Board staff retired during the year under review: Mr. M. C. Armstrong, Mr. A. Boes, Miss M. Gallagher, Mr. G. Hammell, Miss J. Jackson, Miss M. Jackson, Mr. J. Lewak, Miss A. Menzies, Mr. E. P. O'Dowda, Miss O. Simans, Mr. A. G. Trafford, Mr. S. Waksdale and Mr. W. E. Wellman. The retirement of Miss Mary Gallagher marks the departure of the sole remaining Wheat Board employee seeing service with the Board since its inception in 1935. To all of these the Board extends its best wishes and sincere thanks for the years of loyal service they have given to the Wheat Board.

It is with regret that the Board records the passing of Mr. Gary Gilmor of the Sales and Market Development Division and Mr. Stanley Wong of the International Policy and Planning Division, during the 1975-76 crop year. The unique contributions of these two members of the Board staff will be remembered.

The number of permanent and temporary employees on the Board staff as at July 31st of each of the past five years is indicated in the following table:

TABLE 22

**Number of Employees at July 31st, 1972-76**

| Date | Permanent | Temporary | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1972 | 724 | 84 | 808 |
| 1973 | 659 | 71 | 730 |
| 1974 | 595 | 67 | 662 |
| 1975 | 579 | 80 | 659 |
| 1976 | 574 | 103 | 677 |

## BRANCH OFFICES

The Board continued to maintain branch offices in Vancouver and Montreal and overseas offices in London, Tokyo and Brussels. The only senior personnel change affecting these offices took place in Vancouver where Mr. E. C. Isaac became Manager upon the retirement of Mr. W. E. Wellman.

# PART V
# ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The Advisory Comittee, elected by the producers of eleven electoral districts and appointed by the Governor-in-Council in accordance with Section 10 of the Canadian Wheat Board Act, consists of the members listed below, who themselves selected Mr. G. L. Harrold to be Chairman and Mr. R. R. Atkinson to be Vice-Chairman:

In the previous Annual Report reference is made to impending legislation being prepared by the Government for the purpose of establishing election procedures to apply with regard to the Advisory Committee. In accordance with this Gov ernment objective An Act to Amend the Canadia Wheat Board Act (No. 2) was given Royal Asser on July 16th, 1976. Under this legislation Sectio 10 of the Act as it then read was repealed and new Section 10 substituted therefor.

The salient features of this legislation are a follows:

(a) Elected members shall serve for a four-yea term.

(b) The Governor-in-Council shall prescrib

| District | Elected Candidate | |
|---|---|---|
| Number | Name | Address |
| 1 | Mr. L. E. Parker | Ste. Agathe, Manitoba |
| 2 | Mr. D. Mitchell | Douglas, Manitoba |
| 3 | Mr. E. Murphy | Estevan, Saskatchewan |
| 4 | Mr. V. Althouse | Kelvington, Saskatchewan |
| 5 | Mr. E. K. Turner | Regina, Saskatchewan |
| 6 | Mr. R. R. Atkinson | Landis, Saskatchewan |
| 7 | Mr. A. Sahl | Mossbank, Saskatchewan |
| 8 | Mr. T. Strain | North Battleford, Saskatchewan |
| 9 | Mr. O. Reber | Burdett, Alberta |
| 10 | Mr. G. L. Harrold | Lamont, Alberta |
| 11 | Mr. W. D. Lea | Jarvie, Alberta |

such allowance for each day the member attends meetings as the Governor-in-Council may determine. Such allowance and similarly prescribed expenses shall be paid from the general accounts of the Board.

(c) The Board shall hold an Advisory Committee election in the year 1978 and every fourth year thereafter.

(d) The Chairman and Vice-Chairman, being elected by the Advisory Committee from its numbers, hold those offices for a term c one year.

The Advisory Committee met with the Board o nine occasions during the course of the 1975-7 crop year. At these meetings the Board discusse its operations in detail with the Committee an benefitted by the opinions of the Commttee arisin from the members' intimate understanding of th producers' viewpoints and subjects of concerr The Board wishes the record to show its appreci ation for the Committee's advice and guidance.

# PART VI

# FINANCIAL STAEMENTS

The Financial Statements of The Canadian Wheat Board for the crop year under review are presented in this section of the report. These consist of the Balance Sheet (Exhibit 1) which sets forth the financial position of the Board as at July 31, 1976 together with other statements showing the results of Board operations for the year, all as tabulated in the index preceding the financial statements.

In prior years it has been the practice of the Board to include in its accounts at July 31, the final operating results of pool accounts when marketing operations have been completed before the issuance of the annual report. Operations on the 1975-76 Pool Accounts for wheat, oats and barley were completed on October 31, 1976. Accordingly, the operating accounts for wheat, oats and barley and the balance sheet include the transactions on these accounts from July 31, 1976 to the closing date in order to reflect the final operating results in the financial statements.

## BALANCE SHEET—EXHIBIT 1

The financial position of The Canadian Wheat Board as at July 31, 1976 including provisions for transactions subsequent thereto with respect to wheat, oats and barley as explained above, is set forth on Exhibit 1. The following comments are submitted with respect to certain of the items appearing on the Balance Sheet.

### Wheat Stocks—$914,488,095

Stocks of wheat held by the Board at July 31, 1976 in store country and terminal elevators and mills, and in transit amount to 237,242,841 bushels. Marketing operations on the 1975-76 wheat accounts were completed on October 31, 1976 therefore the above stocks have been stated at the values which were ultimately received from the sale thereof.

### Stocks — Other Grains:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Oats | — | $ 36,937,996 |
| Barley | — | 137,806,250 |
| Designated barley | — | 2,199,906 |

Stocks of oats and barley held by the Board at July 31, 1976 in store country and terminal elevators and in transit, amounted to 21,783,058 bushels of oats and 57,073,655 bushels of barley. There were also transactions involving stocks of 760,454 bushels of designated barley incomplete and in process at July 31, 1976. Marketing operations on these accounts were completed on October 31, 1976 therefore these stocks have been stated at the values which were ultimately received from the sale thereof.

### Bills of exchange not yet due plus accrued interest:

| | |
|---|---|
| Payable in sterling — converted at estimated realizable value | $193,907,553 |
| Payable in Canadian funds | $393,631,015 |

Payment terms of some contracts for wheat sold to the People's Republic of China call for payment in sterling, 25% at time of shipment and the balance of 75% payable 547 days from date of invoice together with interest thereon. The above item of $193,907,553 represents sterling receivable with accrued interest at July 31, 1976, converted at estimated realizable values.

The above item of $393,631,015 represents amounts receivable at July 31, 1976 with accrued interest, arising from wheat and barley sold on credit to Algeria, Brazil, China, Haiti, Jamaica, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland and Zambia. The terms of these credit sales call for payment of principal and interest within 36 months from time of shipment.

### Accounts Receivable:

| | |
|---|---|
| Sundry | $30,141,845 |
| Prairie Grain Advance Payments | $ 2,835,892 |

Sundry accounts receivable consist mainly of amounts due from Board agents on sales completed as at July 31, 1976 for which accountings were not received until subsequent to that date. Details of the amount receivable under the Prairie Grain Advance Payments Act are set forth on Exhibit VII.

### The Canadian Wheat Board Building, Winnipeg, at cost less depreciation—$3,043,286

In accordance with instructions received from the Government of Canada the Board paid to the City of Winnipeg a grant of $315,500 in lieu of realty and business taxes on The Canadian Wheat Board Building for 1976 but without admitting any liability for such taxes. Depreciation for the year has been provided at 2½% per annum in the amount of $110,137 and the accumulated depreciation on the building to July 31, 1976 is $1,529,670.

### Covered Hopper Cars

During the 1972-73 crop year The Canadian Wheat Board acquired and the Government of Canada provided the funds for 2,000 covered hopper cars which the Board now hold in trust for the Government of Canada. During the summer of 1974 the Government of Canada authorized the Board to place orders for a further 4,000 cars at an estimated cost of about $135 million, with the Government of Canada providing the funds for the purchase. Delivery of these cars commenced in September, 1975 and was completed at the date of this report. Also at this date, the Government of Canada has authorized the purchase of an additional 2,000 covered hopper cars at an estimated cost of about $80 million.

### Liability to the Banks—$800,617,918

Details of the Board's position with the banks as at July 31, 1976 are set forth below:

| | |
|---|---|
| Ordinary operations | $137,515,270 |
| Loans to finance credit sales to China | 312,606,080 |
| Loans to finance medium credit sales | 350,496,568 |
| Liability to the Banks | $800,617,918 |

At the beginning of the crop year the Board's loan position with the banks totalled $969 million consisting of $161 million for ordinary operations, $445 million for credit sales to China and $363 million for medium term credit sales.

With respect to ordinary operations the Board started the crop year in a loans position. This changed to a funds position in mid-October which continued until late January when loans were again necessary as a result of final payments to producers. This loans position continued for the balance of the crop year.

As to loans to finance credit sales, the requirement decreased some $145 million during the crop year, $132 million with respect to China and $13 million for other Countries.

The Board's borrowings from the chartered banks are guaranteed by the Government of Canada.

### Liability to Agents—$563,652,329

Grain companies acting in the capacity of Agents of the Board accept deliveries from producers at country elevators and on behalf of the Board pay the producers basis the Board's initi price in effect. Settlement is not made by th Board for these purchases until delivery to th Board is completed by its Agents at terminal mill position. Liabilty to Agents amountng $563,652,329 represents the amount payable by th Board to its Agents for 185,576,845 bushels wheat, oats and barley on hand at country elev tor points and in transit at July 31, 1976 for whic delivery to and settlement by the Board will b completed subsequent to the year-end date.

### Advances Received on Agency Wheat Stocks—$86,721,773

The above item consists of advances and oth sales proceeds received on wheat stocks prov sionally invoiced to Agents of the Board (mills) f which the Board will receive a final accounting c the ultimate disposition of these stocks.

### Special Account—Net Balance of Undistributed Payment Accounts—$56,486

In accordance with the provisions of Section of The Canadian Wheat Board Act the Governor-i Council may authorize the Board to transfer to Special Account the unexpended balances remai ing in payment accounts which have been payab to producers for a period of six years or more. addition to providing for payment of proper clain from producers against these old payment a counts, the Section further provides that thes funds shall be used for purposes as the Governo in-Council upon the recommendation of the Boa may deem to be for the benefit of producers. Tab 23 sets forth the details of transactions affectin the Special Account for the crop year under review

### Accrued Expenses and Accounts Payable—$41,023,459

This item is principally comprised of accrue carrying charges, storage, interest and transport tion charges to July 31, 1976 together with other unpaid sundry accounts as at the foregoir date. It also includes provisions for all charges r lating to the marketing of the 1975-76 Pool A counts for wheat, oats and barley for the peric from August 1, 1976 to completion of operatior on October 31, 1976.

## TABLE 23

## THE CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD
## SPECIAL ACCOUNT TRANSACTIONS
## For the year ended July 31, 1976

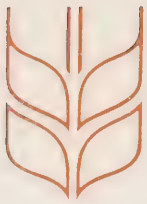
| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balance of Special Account as at July 31, 1975 | | | | | | $193,576 |
| (During the crop year under review there were no transfers to the Special Account under the authority of Section 30 of the Canadian Wheat Board Act) | | | | | | |
| Expenditures: Authorized by Order-in-Council No. | Description of Purpose | Unexpended as at July 31, 1975 | Authorizations Crop Year 1975-76 | Unexpended as at July 31, 1976 | Expended Crop Year 1975-76 | |
| P.C. 1973-1510 | Wheat Pilot Marketing Projects | $ 9,428 | $ — | $ 9,428 | $ — | |
| P.C. 1973-2521 | Customer Mission Program | 78,864 | — | 27,809 | 51,055 | |
| P.C. 1974-1227 | Malting Barley Development Program | 22,314 | — | 24,942 | ( 2,628) | |
| P.C. 1974-1228 | Feed Grains Market Development Japan | 16,357 | — | 14,171 | 2,186 | |
| P.C. 1975-1570 | Prairie Grain Advance Payments Act Administration | 60,000 | — | — | 60,000 | |
| P.C. 1976-184 | Advisory Committee — Farm Leader's Course | — | 800 | — | 800 | |
| | | $186,963 | $800 | $76,350 | | 111,413 |
| | | | | | | 82,163 |
| Less: Payments to producers against old payment accounts previously transferred to Special Account | | | | | | 25,677 |
| Balance of Special Account as at July 31, 1976 | | | | | | $ 56,486 |

## ADVANCE PAYMENTS TO PRODUCERS

During the crop year 1957-58 the Government of Canada passed the Prairie Grain Advance Payments Act which came into force on November 25, 1957. The result of transactions in respect to Advance Payments to Producers since that date to July 31, 1976 is set forth on Exhibit VII. As at the year-end date there was an amount of $6,715,668 still to be refunded by producers but during the period from August 1, 1976 to January 31, 1977 refunds totalling $3,430,512 were received by the Board, leaving a balance still to be refunded in the amount of $3,285,156.

## TWO-PRICE SYSTEM FOR WHEAT

On September 11, 1973, the Government of Canada introduced a two-price system for wheat



used for human consumption in Canada. The legislation provided for a consumer subsidy to be paid to the Board, the subsidy being the difference between Spring Wheat at $3.25 per bushel or Durum at $5.75, and the current export prices of these grains, with a maximum subsidy in each case of $1.75 per bushel.

Included in the operating results for the 1975-76 pool account for wheat are a total of 52,484,296 bushels of Spring Wheat applicable under the policy. The subsidy related to these bushels amoun ed to $65,422,146 which has been included in th sales realizations of the pool. Due to lower expo prices, Durum Wheat was not applicable for sub sidy during the period.

### 1975-76 POOL ACCOUNT—WHEAT EXHIBIT II

**Initial Payments**

During the crop year the Board was authorize to purchase wheat from producers at a fixed initia

## TABLE 24

## STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS AND SURPLUS FOR DISTRIBUTION TO PRODUCERS ON THE 1975-76 POOL ACCOUNT — WHEAT

**For the period August 1, 1975 to October 31, 1976**

| | Amount | Rate p Bushe |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts from Producers | 520,463,159 bushels | |
| Sales value | $2,132,191,728 | $4.096 |
| Initial prices paid to producers basis in store Thunder Bay or Vancouver | 1,924,807,368 | 3.698 |
| Gross Surplus | 207,384,360 | .398 |
| Deduct Operating Costs: | | |
| Carrying charges: | | |
| Carrying charges on wheat stored in country elevators | 29,654,588 | .057 |
| Storage on wheat stored in terminal elevators | 13,644,455 | .026 |
| Net interest paid to agents on agency wheat stocks | 3,313,352 | .006 |
| Total Carrying Charges | 46,612,395 | .089 |
| Country elevator administrative charges | 3,234,677 | .006 |
| Bank interest, exchange and net interest on other Board accounts | 37,234,495 | .071 |
| Demurrage | 2,674,987 | .005 |
| Net additional freight on wheat shipped from country stations to terminal positions | 1,131,599 | .002 |
| Handling and stop-off on wheat warehoused in interior terminals | 78,750 | .000 |
| Drying charges | 3,291,569 | .006 |
| Administrative and General Expenses | 9,621,965 | .018 |
| Total Operating Costs | 103,880,437 | .199 |
| Surplus on Operations | 103,503,923 | .198 |
| Add: Additional interest earned after October 31, 1976 | 2,531,039 | .004 |
| Deduct: Cost of issuing final payment | 192,715 | .000 |
| Surplus for Distribution to Producers | $ 105,842,247 | $ .203 |

price of $2.25 per bushel for No. 1 Canada Western Red Spring and No. 1 Canada Western Amber Durum Wheat. Effective October 9, 1975 these initial prices were increased by $1.50 per bushel for Red Spring Wheat and $2.00 per bushel for Durum.

### Supplies of Wheat

Supplies of wheat in the 1975-76 Pool were 598,299,876 bushels compared with 569,577,258 bushels in 1974-75. This total includes 520,463,159 bushels delivered by producers, 1,956,204 bushels acquired from other than producers and 75,880,513 bushels purchased from the previous Pool.

### Grade Pattern

There was a significant improvement in the quality of grain delivered to the 1975-76 Pool Account. Receipts of Nos. 1 and 2 Canada Western Red Spring totalled 283.0 million bushels or 54.4 per cent of total as against 136.9 million bushels or 33.8 per cent in the previous year. Similarly deliveries of Utility grades decreased, totalling 42.4 million bushels, compared with 119.2 million bushels for the previous year.

### Final Statement of Operations and Surplus for Distribution to Producers—Wheat—Table 24

Marketing operations on the pool account for wheat resulted in an operating surplus of $103,503,923. After allowing for the cost of issuing the final payment and adding estimated interest earnings subsequent to October 31, 1976, the net surplus for distribution to producers amounted to $105,842,247. This represents an average of 20.34 cents on producers deliveries of 520,463,159 bushels, comparable with 81.91 cents per bushel for the previous year. Table 25 shows the total price realized by producers at $3.98075 for No. 1 CW Red Spring, comparable with $4.47414 for the previous pool. Similarly with Durum Wheat the realized price is $4.71974 for the No. 1 grade compared with $6.23136 a year ago.

Table 25 shows the initial payment, final payment and total prices realized by producers for the principal grades in the 1975-76 Pool Account.

## OPERATING COSTS

Operating costs incurred applicable to the pool were $103, 880,437 or 19.96 cents per bushel. Detail of the principal costs and comment thereon follows:

### Carrying Charges—$46,612,395

Total carrying charges incurred by the Board, including storage and interest charges on wheat in country elevators and storage on wheat in terminal elevators and mill position, amounted to $46,612,395 or 8.96 cents per bushel. This com-

TABLE 25

TOTAL PAYMENTS RECEIVED BY PRODUCERS FOR PRINCIPAL GRADES OF WHEAT BASIS IN STORE THUNDER BAY OR VANCOUVER

| Grade | Initial Payments | Final Payments | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | — dollars per bushel — | |
| Red Spring Wheat Grades | | | |
| No. 1 Canada Western Red Spring | 3.75 | .23075 | 3.98075 |
| No. 2 Canada Western Red Spring | 3.68 | .16869 | 3.84869 |
| No. 3 Canada Western Red Spring | 3.59 | .02370 | 3.61370 |
| No. 1 Canada Utility | 3.50 | .19102 | 3.69102 |
| No. 2 Canada Utility | 3.30 | .27534 | 3.57534 |
| No. 3 Canada Utility | 3.15 | .07576 | 3.22576 |
| Amber Durum Wheat Grades | | | |
| No. 1 Canada Western Amber Durum | 4.25 | .46974 | 4.71974 |
| No. 2 Canada Western Amber Durum | 4.21 | .49803 | 4.70803 |
| No. 3 Canada Western Amber Durum | 4.16 | .48974 | 4.64974 |
| Extra No. 4 Canada Western Amber Durum | 4.16 | .51974 | 4.67974 |
| No. 4 Canada Western Amber Durum | 4.08 | .53001 | 4.61001 |
| No. 5 Canada Western Amber Durum | 3.15 | .54690 | 3.69690 |

pares with 7.89 cents in the previous year and reflects higher interest rates during the current year.

### Country Elevator Administrative Charges—$3,234,677

This item represents 5/8 cent per bushel paid to line elevator companies for special administrative services relating to the receiving of grain from producers for Board account.

### Bank Interest, Exchange, etc.—$37,234,495

This item comprises bank interest, exchange and bank charges and interest paid to or received from other Board accounts. Interest paid, exchange and bank charges exceeded interest earned by $37,234,495 or 7 cents per bushel comparable with 4 cents per bushel for the previous year.

### Demurrage—$2,674,987

Demurrage represents charges paid or estimated charges payable to vessel owners, for delays in loading beyond a normal period, relating to producers deliveries in the current crop year. Charges for the year totalled $2,674,987, a slight reduction from $3,386,792 in 1974-75.

### Drying Charges—$3,291,569

Drying charges for 1975-76 totalled $3,291,569 or .63 cents per bushel basis producers bushels, comparable with $5,501,281 or 1.36 cents per bushel for the previous year.

## 1975-76 POOL ACCOUNT OATS EXHIBIT III

### Initial Payments

During the crop year the Board was authorized to purchase oats from producers at a fixed initial price of $1.10 per bushel basis No. 2 Canada Western Oats. Effective October 9, 1975 this initial price was increased to $1.20 per bushel.

### Supplies of Oats

Supplies of oats in the 1975-76 Crop Year were 39,333,759 bushels, comparable with 29,280,691 bushels in 1974-75. Total supplies included 29,075,637 bushels delivered by producers and 10,258,122 bushels transferred from 1974-75. Deliveries by producers were 6.4 million bushels more than the previous year.

### Grade Pattern

The principal grades of oats delivered to the Board during the 1975-76 Crop Year were feedin grades constituting 94 per cent of the total, com pared with 95 per cent the previous year. Boar receipts of tough and damp oats amounted to 2. million bushels, compared to 3.1 million bushels i the previous year.

### Final Statement of Operations and Surplus for distribution to producers—Oats—Table 26

Table 26 shows the operating results of the Poo Account. Marketing operations resulted in a su plus of $13,619,012. Operating expenses tot $2,850,986 for the year or 9.80 cents per bush compared with 12.73 cents for the previous yea basis producers bushels, with the principal ite being carrying charges. After allowing for the co of issuing the final payment and adding estimate interest earnings subsequent to October 31, 197 the net surplus for distribution to producers wa $13,955,255. This represents an average of 48.0 cents per bushel on producers deliveries of 29 075,637 bushels. This compares with 51.19 cen for the previous pool.

Table 27 shows the initial payment, final pa ment and total prices realized by producers on th 1975-76 Pool Account.

## 1975-76 POOL ACCOUNT—BARLEY EXHIBIT I

This crop year, for the first time, as authorize by Order-in-Council, barley selected and accepte from producers for the use of malting, pot or pear ing, has been set up in a separate pool under th caption "Designated Barley". As a result, th transactions remaining in the Barley Pool Accou described here consist mainly of marketing resul related to feeding grades of barley.

### Initial Payments

At the beginning of the crop year the Boar was authorized to purchase barley from produce at a fixed initial price of $1.60 per bushel for No. Feed Barley. Effective October 9, 1975 the initi price was increased to $1.90 per bushel.

### Supplies and Grade Pattern

Supplies of barley in the Pool were 175,309,08 bushels. This total includes 119,623,523 bushe delivered by producers, 44,028 bushels acquire from other than producers and 55,641,531 bushe purchased from the previous Pool.

## TABLE 26

## STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS AND SURPLUS FOR DISTRIBUTION TO PRODUCERS ON THE 1975-76 POOL ACCOUNT — OATS

**For the period August 1, 1975 to October 31, 1976**

| | Amount | Rate per Bushel |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts from Producers | 29,075,637 bushels | |
| Sales value | $49,717,821 | $1.7099 |
| Initial prices paid to producers basis in store Thunder Bay or Vancouver | 33,247,823 | 1.1435 |
| Gross Surplus | 16,469,998 | .5664 |
| Deduct Operating Costs: | | |
| Carrying charges: | | |
| Carrying charges on oats stored in country elevators | 2,176,570 | .0748 |
| Storage on oats stored in terminal elevators | ( 116,346) | ( .0040) |
| Total Carrying Charges | 2,060,224 | .0708 |
| Country elevator administrative charges | 181,052 | .0062 |
| Interest and bank charges | ( 102,768) | ( .0035) |
| Net additional freight on oats shipped from country stations to terminal positions | 170,359 | .0059 |
| Drying charges | 39,480 | .0013 |
| Administrative and General Expenses | 502,639 | .0173 |
| Total Operating Costs | 2,850,986 | .0980 |
| Surplus on Operations | 13,619,012 | .4684 |
| Add: Additional interest earned after October 31, 1976 | 361,313 | .0124 |
| Deduct: Cost of issuing final payment | 25,070 | .0008 |
| Surplus for Distribution to Producers | $13,955,255 | $ .4800 |

## TABLE 27

## TOTAL PAYMENTS RECEIVED BY PRODUCERS FOR PRINCIPAL GRADES OF OATS BASIS IN STORE THUNDER BAY OR VANCOUVER

| Grade | Initial Payments | Final Payments | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | — dollars per bushel — | |
| No. 1 Canada Western | 1.20 | .51557 | 1.71557 |
| No. 2 Canada Western | 1.20 | .51557 | 1.71557 |
| Extra No. 3 Canada Western | 1.17 | .52057 | 1.69057 |
| Extra No. 1 Feed | 1.16 | .47926 | 1.63926 |
| No. 1 Feed | 1.15 | .47629 | 1.62629 |
| No. 2 Feed | 1.10 | .49629 | 1.59629 |

As mentioned previously, the principal grades of barley delivered to the Board during the Crop Year were feeding grades, constituting 98.2 per cent of deliveries by producers. Receipts of tough and damp grades amounted to 12.9 million bushels or 10.8 per cent of total.

## TABLE 28

## STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS AND SURPLUS FOR DISTRIBUTION TO PRODUCERS ON THE 1975-76 POOL ACCOUNT — BARLEY

**For the period August 1, 1975 to October 31, 1976**

| | Amount | Rate pe bushe |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts from Producers | 119,623,523 bushels | |
| Sales value | $283,744,227 | $2.372( |
| Initial prices paid to producers basis in store Thunder Bay or Vancouver | 225,188,464 | 1.882[ |
| Gross Surplus | 58,555,763 | .489[ |
| Deduct Operating Costs: | | |
| Carrying charges: | | |
| Carrying charges on barley stored in country elevators | 9,449,556 | .079( |
| Storage on barley stored in terminal elevators | 147,404 | .001[ |
| Total Carrying Charges | 9,596,960 | .080[ |
| Country elevator administrative charges | 747,647 | .006[ |
| Interest and bank charges | 578,703 | .004[ |
| Demurrage | 633,744 | .005( |
| Net additional freight on barley shipped from country stations to terminal positions | ( 318,509) | ( .002[ |
| Handling and stop-off on barley warehoused in interior terminals | 55,971 | .000[ |
| Drying charges | 720,002 | .006( |
| Administrative and General Expenses | 2,139,743 | .017[ |
| Total Operating Costs | 14,154,261 | .118( |
| Surplus on Operations | 44,401,502 | .371[ |
| Add: Additional interest earned after October 31, 1976 | 1,154,924 | .009[ |
| Deduct: Cost of issuing final payment | 79,850 | .000[ |
| Surplus for Distribution to Producers | $ 45,476,576 | $ .380[ |

### Final Statement of Operations and Surplus for distribution to producers—Barley—Table 28

Table 28 shows the operating results of the Pool Account for the crop year. Marketing operations resulted in a surplus of $44,401,502. Operating expenses totalled $14,154,261 for the year or 11.83 cents per bushel, basis producers bushels, with the principal item being carrying charges of 8.02 cents. After allowing for the cost of issuing the final payment and estimated interest earnings subsequent to October 31, 1976, the net surplus for distribution to producers was $45,476,576. This represents an overall average of 38.02 cents per bushel on producers deliveries of 119,623,523 bushels. Table 29 shows the total payment received by producers for the principal grades of Barley delivered during the crop year.

### 1975-76 POOL ACCOUNT—DESIGNATED BARLEY EXHIBIT V

Since August 1, 1975, for the first time, barle that has been delivered to the Board to be sold b the Board to purchasers who have selected an accepted the barley for the use of malting, pot o pearling, has been set up in a separate pool ac count. This account has been labelled "Desig nated Barley" and the results of operations on thi account with comment thereon are contained i this section of the report.

### Initial Payments

At the beginning of the crop year the Boar was authorized to purchase designated barle from producers at a fixed initial price at $1.65 pe bushel for No. 2 Canada Western 6 Row. Effectiv

TABLE 29

## TOTAL PAYMENTS RECEIVED BY PRODUCERS FOR PRINCIPAL GRADES OF BARLEY BASIS IN STORE THUNDER BAY OR VANCOUVER

| Grade | Initial Payments | Final Payments | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | — dollars per bushel — | |
| *No. 1 Canada Western Six-Row | 1.97 | 1.13941 | 3.10941 |
| *No. 2 Canada Western Six-Row | 1.95 | 1.13941 | 3.08941 |
| *No. 2 Canada Western Two-Row | 1.95 | 1.13941 | 3.08941 |
| No. 1 Feed | 1.90 | .36566 | 2.26566 |
| No. 2 Feed | 1.87 | .37899 | 2.24899 |
| No. 3 Feed | 1.77 | .40083 | 2.17083 |

*applicable to 2,027,686 bushels only, or 1.7 per cent of receipts in this pool.

October 9, 1975 the initial price was increased to $1.95 per bushel.

### Supplies and Grade Pattern

Supplies of barley in the designated pool were 37,114,886 bushels, representing deliveries to the Board by producers during the crop year of barley which had been selected and accepted by purchasers for the use of malting, pot or pearling. Of these receipts 17.0 million bushels or 45.8 per cent were row grades and 20.1 million bushels or 54.2 per cent were feeding grades. Receipts of tough grades totalled 1.6 million bushels or 4.3 per cent of total.

### Final Statement of Operations and Surplus for Distribution to Producers—Designated Barley Table 30

Table 30 shows the operating results of this pool account for the crop year. Marketing operations

TABLE 30

## STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS AND SURPLUS FOR DISTRIBUTION TO PRODUCERS ON THE 1975-76 POOL ACCOUNT — DESIGNATED BARLEY

**For the period August 1, 1975 to October 31, 1976**

| | Amount | Rate per bushel |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts from Producers | 37,114,886 bushels | |
| Sales value | $123,579,465 | $3.3296 |
| Initial prices paid to producers basis in store Thunder Bay or Vancouver | 71,222,823 | 1.9190 |
| Gross Surplus | 52,356,642 | 1.4106 |
| Deduct Operating Costs: | | |
| Country elevator administrative charges | 231,968 | .0062 |
| Interest and bank charges | ( 3,911,035) | (.1054) |
| Administrative and General Expenses | 663,886 | .0179 |
| Total Operating Costs | ( 3,015,181) | ( .0813) |
| Surplus on Operations | 55,371,823 | 1.4919 |
| Add: Additional interest earned after October 31, 1976 | 1,440,272 | .0388 |
| Deduct: Cost of issuing final payment | 13,485 | .0004 |
| Surplus for Distribution to Producers | $ 56,798,610 | $1.5303 |

resulted in a surplus of $55,371,823. As to operating costs, it should be noted that designated barley by its very nature does not incur the handling expenses normally related to feeding grades of barley or other grains. It is not stored by the Board, being selected by the processor (buyer) from a producer's sample and is shipped on buyer's call directly from farm to processing plant via the country elevator. As a result the only expenses incurred attributable to such barley were country elevator and Wheat Board administration charges totalling $895,854 or 2.4 cents per bushel. These were more than offset by interest earnings of $3,911,035 or 10.5 cents per bushel on the accumulating surplus in the pool. After allowing for the cost of issuing the final payment and estimated interest earnings subsequent to October 31, 1976, the net surplus for distribution to producers was $56,798,610. This represents an overall average of $1.5303 per bushel on producers deliveries of 37,114,886 bushels. Table 31 shows the total payment received by producers for 2 CW 6 Row at $3.50495 and for 1 Feed at $3.40495.

## TABLE 31

## TOTAL PAYMENTS RECEIVED BY PRODUCERS FOR PRINCIPAL GRADES OF DESIGNATED BARLEY BASIS IN STORE THUNDER BAY OR VANCOUVER

| Grade | Initial Payments | Final Payments | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | — dollars per bushel — | |
| No. 1 Canada Western Six-Row | 1.97 | 1.55495 | 3.52495 |
| No. 2 Canada Western Six-Row | 1.95 | 1.55495 | 3.50495 |
| No. 2 Canada Western Two-Row | 1.95 | 1.55495 | 3.50495 |
| No. 1 Feed | 1.90 | 1.50495 | 3.40495 |
| No. 2 Feed | 1.87 | 1.51495 | 3.38495 |
| No. 3 Feed | 1.77 | 1.58495 | 3.35495 |

The following pages contain the Financial tatements of the Board; the Auditors' Report for he fiscal year ended July 31, 1976 and tables per- aining to Canadian and World Grain statistics.

## CKNOWLEDGEMENTS

he Board wishes to express its appreciation for ie efforts that were made by the officers and nployees of the country elevator companies, the ilway companies, terminal elevator companies, :port agents, lake vessel operators and all those ho participated in the sale and shipment of Prairie ain.

e would also like to record our appreciation for e loyal and conscientious services rendered by ficers and staff of the Board.

is report is respectfully submitted,

G. N. VOGEL
Chief Commissioner

R. L. KRISTJANSON
Assistant Chief Commissioner

C. W. GIBBINGS
Commissioner

J. L. LEIBFRIED
Commissioner

F. M. HETLAND
Commissioner

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AUDITOR'S REPORT



# PART VI
# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

# EXHIBIT I



## BALANCE SHEET AS

### ASSETS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Stocks of grain: | | |
| Wheat stocks — stated at the ultimate value received from the sale thereof basis in store Thunder Bay, Vancouver or Churchill | | $ 914,488,095 |
| Oats stocks — stated at the ultimate value received from the sale thereof basis in store Thunder Bay or Vancouver | | 36,937,996 |
| Barley stocks — stated at the ultimate value received from the sale thereof basis in store Thunder Bay, Vancouver or Churchill | | 137,806,250 |
| Designated barley stocks — stated at the ultimate value received from the sale thereof basis in store Thunder Bay or Vancouver | | 2,199,906 |
| Bills of exchange not yet due plus accrued interest: | | |
| Payable in sterling — converted at estimated realizable values | $193,907,553 | |
| Payable in Canadian funds | 393,631,015 | 587,538,568 |
| Accounts receivable: | | |
| Sundry | 30,141,845 | |
| Prairie Grain Advance Payments Act | 2,835,892 | 32,977,737 |
| Grain trade memberships | | 1,066 |
| The Canadian Wheat Board Building, Winnipeg, at cost less depreciation | | 3,043,286 |
| Office furniture, equipment and automobiles at cost less depreciation | | 583,111 |
| Deferred and prepaid expenses | | 178,610 |
| | | $1,715,754,625 |

# T JULY 31, 1976

## LIABILITIES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Liability to the Banks | | $ 800,617,918 |
| Liability to agents for grain purchased from producers but not yet delivered to the Board | | 563,652,329 |
| Advances received on agency wheat stocks | | 86,721,773 |
| Outstanding cheques: | | |
| Balance of final payments — Wheat | $ 649,755 | |
| — Oats | 42,949 | |
| — Barley | 138,699 | 831,403 |
| Balance of adjustment payments — Wheat | 122,437 | |
| — Oats | 843 | |
| — Barley | 12,140 | 135,420 |
| Special Account — net balance of undistributed payment accounts | | 56,486 |
| Accrued expenses and accounts payable | | 41,023,459 |
| Provision for final payment expenses | | 5,819,577 |
| Surpluses resulting from operations: | | |
| 1975-76 Pool Account — Wheat | 103,503,923 | |
| — Oats | 13,619,012 | |
| — Barley | 44,401,502 | |
| — Designated Barley | 55,371,823 | 216,896,260 |
| | | $1,715,754,625 |

# EXHIBIT II



## 1975-76 POOL ACCOUNT - WHEAT

**For the period August 1, 1975 to completion of operations on October 31, 1976**

Wheat acquired:
- Purchased from Producers at Board initial prices basis in store Thunder Bay or Vancouver .....
- Net bushels acquired from the adjustment of overages and shortages, etc., at country and termin elevators at Board initial prices basis in store Thunder Bay or Vancouver .....
- Purchased from 1974-75 Pool Account — Wheat .....

Wheat sold:
- Completed sales to July 31, 1976 basis in store Thunder Bay, Vancouver or Churchill
  - Domestic .....
  - Export Sales .....
  - Weight losses in transit and in drying .....

Wheat stocks — being wheat stocks on hand at July 31, 1976 stated at the ultimate value received fro the sale thereof, basis in store Thunder Bay, Vancouver or Churchill:
- Completed sales for the period from August 1, 1976 to October 31, 1976
  - Domestic .....
  - Export Sales .....
  - Sale to the 1976-77 Pool Account — Wheat .....

Surplus on wheat transactions

Deduct: Operating costs:

Carrying charges:
- Carrying charges on wheat stored in country elevators .....
- Storage on wheat stored in terminal elevators .....
- Net interest paid to agents on agency wheat stocks .....

- Country elevator administrative charges .....
- Bank interest, exchange and bank charges and net interest on other Board accounts .....
- Demurrage .....
- Net additional freight on wheat shipped from country stations to terminal positions .....
- Handling and stop-off on wheat warehoused at interior terminals .....
- Drying charges .....
- Administrative and general expenses to October 31, 1976 .....

Surplus on operations of the Board on the 1975-76 Pool Account — Wheat, for the period from August 1 1975 to October 31, 1976

# STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

| Bushels | | Amount | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20,463,159 | | $1,924,807,368 | |
| 1,956,204 | | 7,436,290 | |
| 75,880,513 | 598,299,876 | 306,881,057 | $2,239,124,715 |
| 8,265,426 | | | |
| 1,337,698 | | | |
| 1,453,911 | 361,057,035 | 1,532,020,980 | |
| 7,842,140 | | | |
| 2,642,943 | | | |
| 3,757,758 | 237,242,841 | 914,488,095 | 2,446,509,075 |
| | 598,299,876 | | |
| | | | 207,384,360 |
| | | $29,654,588 | |
| | | 13,644,455 | |
| | | 3,313,352 | 46,612,395 |
| | | | 3,234,677 |
| | | | 37,234,495 |
| | | | 2,674,987 |
| | | | 1,131,599 |
| | | | 78,750 |
| | | | 3,291,569 |
| | | | 9,621,965 |
| | | | 103,880,437 |
| | | | $ 103,503,923 |

# EXHIBIT III

# 1975-76 POOL ACCOUNT - OATS

For the period August 1, 1975 to completion of operations on October 31, 1976

Oats acquired:
- Purchased from Producers at Board initial prices in store Thunder Bay or Vancouver
- Purchased from 1974-75 Pool Account — Oats

Oats sold:
- Completed sales to July 31, 1976 basis in store Thunder Bay or Vancouver
- Weight losses in transit and in drying
- Oats stocks — being oats stocks on hand July 31, 1976 stated at the ultimate value received from sale thereof, basis in store Thunder Bay or Vancouver:
  - Completed sales for period August 1, 1976 to October 31, 1976
  - Sale to 1976-77 Pool Account — Oats

Surplus on oats transactions

Deduct: Operating costs:
- Carrying charges:
  - Carrying charges on oats stored in country elevators
  - Storage on oats stored in terminal elevators
- Country elevator administrative charges
- Interest and bank charges
- Net additional freight on oats shipped from country stations to terminal position
- Drying charges
- Administrative and general expenses to October 31, 1976

Surplus on operations of the Board on the 1975-76 Pool Account — Oats for the period from August 1, 1975 to October 31, 1976

# TATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

| Bushels | | Amount | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9,075,637 | | | $33,247,823 | |
| 0,258,122 | 39,333,759 | | 19,283,577 | $52,531,400 |
| 7,527,542 | | | 32,063,402 | |
| 23,159 | | | — | |
| 2,549,016 | | | 21,388,128 | |
| 0,234,042 | 39,333,759 | | 15,549,868 | 69,001,398 |
| | | | | 16,469,998 |
| | | $2,176,570 | | |
| | | ( 116,346) | 2,060,224 | |
| | | | 181,052 | |
| | | | ( 102,768) | |
| | | | 170,359 | |
| | | | 39,480 | |
| | | | 502,639 | 2,850,986 |
| | | | | $13,619,012 |

# EXHIBIT IV

# 1975-76 POOL ACCOUNT - BARLEY

**For the period August 1, 1975 to completion of operations on October 31, 1976**

Barley acquired:

- Purchased from Producers at Board initial prices basis in store Thunder Bay or Vancouver .....
- Net bushels acquired from the adjustment of overages and shortages, etc., at country and termina elevators at Board initial prices basis in store Thunder Bay or Vancouver .....
- Purchased from 1974-75 Pool Account — Barley .....

Barley sold:

- Completed sales to July 31, 1976 basis in store Thunder Bay, Vancouver or Churchill. .....
- Weight losses in transit and in drying .....
- Barley stocks — being barley stocks on hand at July 31, 1976 stated at the ultimate value received from the sale thereof, basis in store Thunder Bay, Vancouver or Churchill:
  - Completed sales for period August 1, 1976 to October 31, 1976 .....

Surplus on barley transactions .....

Deduct: Operating costs:

- Carrying charges:
  - Carrying charges on barley stored in country elevators .....
  - Storage on barley stored in terminal elevators .....
- Country elevator administrative charges .....
- Interest and bank charges .....
- Demurrage .....
- Net additional freight on barley shipped from country stations to terminal positions .....
- Handling and stop-off on barley warehoused at interior terminals .....
- Drying charges .....
- Administrative and general expenses to October 31, 1976 .....

Surplus on operations of the Board on the 1975-76 Pool Account — Barley for the period from August 1 1975 to October 31, 1976 .....

# STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

| Bushels | | Amount | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 19,623,523 | | $225,188,464 | |
| 44,028 | | 80,486 | |
| 55,641,531 | 175,309,082 | 146,310,163 | $371,579,113 |
| 17,914,615 | | 292,328,626 | |
| 320,812 | | — | |
| 7,073,655 | 175,309,082 | 137,806,250 | 430,134,876 |
| | | | 58,555,763 |
| | $9,449,556 | | |
| | 147,404 | 9,596,960 | |
| | | 747,647 | |
| | | 578,703 | |
| | | 633,744 | |
| | | ( 318,509) | |
| | | 55,971 | |
| | | 720,002 | |
| | | 2,139,743 | 14,154,261 |
| | | | $ 44,401,502 |

# EXHIBIT V



## 1975-76 POOL ACCOUNT - DESIGNATED BARLEY

**For the period from August 1, 1975 to completion of operations on October 31, 1976**

Designated barley acquired:
- Purchased from Producers at Board initial prices in store Thunder Bay or Vancouver . . . . . .

Designated barley sold:
- Completed sales to July 31, 1976 basis in store Thunder Bay or Vancouver . . . . . .
- Designated barley stocks — being designated barley stocks on hand July 31, 1976 stated at th ultimate value received from the sale thereof, basis in store Thunder Bay or Vancouver:
- Completed sales for period August 1, 1976 to October 31, 1976 . . . . . .

Surplus on designated barley transactions . . . . . .

Deduct: Operating costs:
- Country elevator administrative charges . . . . . .
- Interest and bank charges . . . . . .
- Administrative and general expenses to October 31, 1976 . . . . . .

Surplus on operations of the Board on the 1975-76 Pool Account — Designated Barley for the perio from August 1, 1975 to October 31, 1976. . . . . .

# TATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

| Bushels | | Amount | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 37,114,886 | | $ 71,222,823 |
| 6,354,432 | | $121,379,559 | |
| 760,454 | 37,114,886 | 2,199,906 | 123,579,465 |
| | | | 52,356,642 |
| | | 231,968 | |
| | | ( 3,911,035) | |
| | | 663,886 | ( 3,015,181) |
| | | | $ 55,371,823 |

# EXHIBIT VI

# STATEMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND GENERA

**For the year ended July 31, 1976**

Administrative and General Expenses:

| | |
|---|---|
| Salaries — Board members, officers and staff | $ 6,840,214 |
| Unemployement insurance, pension, group insurance, medical and other employee benefits | 750,494 |
| Advisory committee — travelling expenses and per diem allowances | 18,523 |
| Rental and lighting of offices including maintenance of The Canadian Wheat Board Building — net of rentals received | 797,805 |
| Telephones — exchange service and long distance calls | 153,389 |
| Telegrams, cables and telex expense | 108,560 |
| Postage | 174,199 |
| Printing, stationery and supplies | 360,278 |
| Annual report, mini report and "Grain Matters" etc. | 82,075 |
| Office expense | 269,426 |
| Travelling and transfer of staff | 296,635 |
| Travelling expenses — inspectors | 110,587 |
| Legal fees and court costs | 16,011 |
| Audit fees | 60,000 |
| Metric coordinator | 30,000 |
| Tabulating equipment — rental and sundries | 1,167,378 |
| Repair and upkeep of office machines and equipment | 23,956 |
| Grain market publications and services | 33,680 |
| The Canadian Wheat Board share of operating expenses of Canadian International Grains Institute | 287,393 |
| Bonds and insurance | 12,312 |
| Market development | 30,894 |
| Grain Exchange dues | 8,600 |
| Depreciation on building, furniture, equipment and automobiles | 215,731 |
| | $11,848,140 |

# XPENSES AND ALLOCATIONS TO OPERATIONS

**Allocations to operations:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Marketing of Producers' grain: | | |
| 1975-76 Pool Account — Wheat | $5,562,352 | |
| 1975-76 Pool Account — Oats | 310,740 | |
| 1975-76 Pool Account — Barley | 1,278,453 | |
| 1975-76 Pool Account — Designated Barley | 396,659 | |
| 1974-75 Pool Account — Wheat | 2,840,552 | |
| 1974-75 Pool Account — Oats | 131,643 | |
| 1974-75 Pool Account — Barley | 1,044,015 | $11,564,414 |
| 2. Distributing final payments to producers: | | |
| (a) Wheat: | | |
| 1974-75 Pool Account | 93,973 | |
| 1973-74 Pool Account | 33,394 | |
| 1972-73 Pool Account | 5,300 | |
| 1971-72 Pool Account | 3,372 | |
| 1970-71 Pool Account | 2,013 | |
| 1969-70 Pool Account | 1,601 | 139,653 |
| (b) Coarse Grains: | | |
| 1974-75 Pool Account — Oats | 22,692 | |
| 1974-75 Pool Account — Barley | 42,253 | |
| 1973-74 Pool Account — Oats | 4,591 | |
| 1973-74 Pool Account — Barley | 7,700 | |
| 1972-73 Pool Account — Oats | 1,655 | |
| 1972-73 Pool Account — Barley | 2,210 | |
| 1971-72 Pool Account — Oats | 1,056 | |
| 1970-71 Pool Account — Oats | 690 | |
| 1969-70 Pool Account — Oats | 547 | |
| 1969-70 Pool Account — Barley | 679 | 84,073 |
| 3. Allocation authorized by Order-in-Council P.C. 1975-1570 July 8, 1975 from Special Account — Undistributed Payment Accounts in partial payment of administrative and general expenses incurred in respect of the Prairie Grain Advance Payments Act | | 60,000 |
| | | $11,848,140 |

# EXHIBIT VII

## STATEMENT OF ADVANCE PAYMENTS TO PRODUCERS UNDER THE PRAIRIE GRAIN ADVANCE PAYMENTS ACT

As at July 31, 1976

| | Cash Advances to Producers | Advances Repaid by Producers | Balance to be Refunded by Producers |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1957-58 Crop Year | $ 35,203,467 | $ 35,200,807 | $ 2,660 |
| 1958-59 Crop Year | 34,369,653 | 34,366,638 | 3,015 |
| 1959-60 Crop Year | 38,492,505 | 38,489,632 | 2,873 |
| 1960-61 Crop Year | 63,912,550 | 63,904,187 | 8,363 |
| 1961-62 Crop Year | 16,656,713 | 16,651,478 | 5,235 |
| 1962-63 Crop Year | 29,251,526 | 29,245,574 | 5,952 |
| 1963-64 Crop Year | 62,136,418 | 62,126,427 | 9,991 |
| 1964-65 Crop Year | 32,961,844 | 32,955,345 | 6,499 |
| 1965-66 Crop Year | 40,600,386 | 40,594,078 | 6,308 |
| 1966-67 Crop Year | 36,668,270 | 36,661,709 | 6,561 |
| 1967-68 Crop Year | 47,280,533 | 47,274,690 | 5,843 |
| 1968-69 Crop Year | 151,852,319 | 151,682,780 | 169,539 |
| 1969-70 Crop Year | 272,777,516 | 271,993,000 | 784,516 |
| 1970-71 Crop Year | 91,105,890 | 91,042,879 | 63,011 |
| 1971-72 Crop Year | 68,142,360 | 68,024,480 | 117,880 |
| 1972-73 Crop Year | 20,754,104 | 20,681,993 | 72,111 |
| 1973-74 Crop Year | 35,259,387 | 34,975,774 | 283,613 |
| 1974-75 Crop Year | 46,635,399 | 45,284,010 | 1,351,389 |
| 1975-76 Crop Year | 20,236,528 | 16,426,219 | 3,810,309 |
| | $1,144,297,368 | $1,137,581,700 | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Balance to be refunded by Producers as at July 31, 1976 | | 6,715,668 |
| Add: | | |
| Bank interest to July 31, 1976 payable by the Government of Canada | 43,426,338 | |
| Less: Amount paid to July 31, 1976 | 43,396,157 | 30,181 |
| | | 6,745,849 |
| Deduct: | | |
| Balance of funds received to cover advance payments in default: | | |
| Government of Canada | 1,268,137 | |
| Line Elevator Companies | 140,904 | |
| Interest received on default payments | 2,500,916 | 3,909,957 |
| Owing to The Canadian Wheat Board as at July 31, 1976 | | $2,835,892 |

DELOITTE, HASKINS & SELLS

*Offices across Canada and associated firms throughout the world* | *Chartered Accountants*

1600 RICHARDSON BUILDING, ONE LOMBARD PLACE, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA R3B 0X3 204-943-0331

## AUDITORS' REPORT

To The Canadian Wheat Board:

We have examined the financial statements and explanatory comments thereon of The Canadian Wheat Board, which comprise Part VI of The Annual Report of The Board for the crop year ended July 31, 1976. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests and other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion these financial statements together with the explanatory comments thereon present fairly the financial position of The Board as at July 31, 1976 and the results of its operations for the periods shown, in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles consistently applied.

Deloitte Haskins & Sells

March 15, 1977.

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# TABLE I



## ACREAGE OF PRINCIPAL GRAINS IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES
## 1952 - 1976

| CROP YEAR | WHEAT | | OATS | | BARLEY | | RYE | | FLAXSEED | | RAPESEED | | TOTAL | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 000 acres | 000 hectares | 000 acres | 000 hectares | 000 acres | 000 hectares | 000 acres | 000 hectares | 000 acres | 000 hectares | 000 acres | 000 hectares | 000 acres | 000 hectare |
| 1952 .... | 25,372 | 10 268 | 7,560 | 3 059 | 8,145 | 3 296 | 1,153 | 467 | 1,027 | 416 | 19 | 8 | 43,276 | 17 5 |
| 1953 .... | 25,517 | 10 326 | 6,490 | 2 626 | 8,599 | 3 480 | 1,421 | 575 | 908 | 367 | 30 | 12 | 42,965 | 17 3 |
| 1954 .... | 24,707 | 9 999 | 6,715 | 2 718 | 7,568 | 3 063 | 687 | 278 | 1,148 | 465 | 40 | 16 | 40,865 | 16 5 |
| 1955 .... | 21,964 | 8 889 | 7,788 | 3 152 | 9,638 | 3 900 | 665 | 269 | 1,809 | 732 | 138 | 56 | 42,002 | 16 9 |
| 1956 .... | 22,064 | 8 929 | 7,422 | 3 004 | 8,181 | 3 311 | 452 | 183 | 3,010 | 1 218 | 352 | 142 | 41,481 | 16 7 |
| 1957 .... | 20,881 | 8 450 | 5,633 | 2 280 | 9,209 | 3 727 | 455 | 184 | 3,462 | 1 401 | 618 | 250 | 40,258 | 16 2 |
| 1958 .... | 21,480 | 8 693 | 5,810 | 2 351 | 9,104 | 3 684 | 431 | 174 | 2,526 | 1 022 | 626 | 253 | 39,977 | 16 1 |
| 1959 .... | 23,970 | 9 700 | 5,626 | 2 277 | 7,700 | 3 116 | 458 | 185 | 2,026 | 820 | 214 | 86 | 39,994 | 16 1 |
| 1960 .... | 23,900 | 9 672 | 6,344 | 2 567 | 6,680 | 2 703 | 490 | 198 | 2,481 | 1 004 | 763 | 309 | 40,658 | 16 4 |
| 1961 .... | 24,629 | 9 967 | 5,122 | 2 073 | 5,361 | 2 170 | 493 | 199 | 2,051 | 830 | 710 | 287 | 38,366 | 15 5 |
| 1962 .... | 26,237 | 10 618 | 7,152 | 2 894 | 5,097 | 2 063 | 569 | 230 | 1,396 | 565 | 371 | 150 | 40,822 | 16 5 |
| 1963 .... | 26,996 | 10 925 | 6,260 | 2 533 | 5,922 | 2 397 | 632 | 256 | 1,629 | 659 | 478 | 193 | 41,917 | 16 9 |
| 1964 .... | 29,080 | 11 768 | 5,054 | 2 045 | 5,217 | 2 111 | 635 | 257 | 1,916 | 775 | 791 | 320 | 42,693 | 17 2 |
| 1965 .... | 27,790 | 11 246 | 5,645 | 2 285 | 5,741 | 2 323 | 743 | 301 | 2,265 | 917 | 1,435 | 581 | 43,619 | 17 6 |
| 1966 .... | 29,166 | 11 803 | 5,422 | 2 194 | 7,010 | 2 836 | 671 | 272 | 1,883 | 762 | 1,525 | 617 | 45,677 | 18 4 |
| 1967 .... | 29,570 | 11 967 | 5,090 | 2 060 | 7,600 | 3 076 | 628 | 254 | 998 | 404 | 1,620 | 656 | 45,506 | 18 4 |
| 1968 .... | 28,860 | 11 679 | 5,340 | 2 161 | 8,330 | 3 371 | 619 | 251 | 1,502 | 608 | 1,052 | 426 | 45,703 | 18 4 |
| 1969 .... | 24,400 | 9 874 | 5,430 | 2 197 | 8,800 | 3 561 | 783 | 317 | 2,320 | 939 | 2,012 | 814 | 43,745 | 17 7 |
| 1970 .... | 12,000 | 4 856 | 5,260 | 2 129 | 9,300 | 3 764 | 765 | 310 | 3,300 | 1 335 | 4,050 | 1 639 | 34,675 | 14 0 |
| 1971 .... | 18,885 | 7 642 | 5,315 | 2 151 | 13,312 | 5 387 | 906 | 367 | 1,762 | 713 | 5,306 | 2 147 | 45,486 | 18 4 |
| 1972 .... | 20,800 | 8 417 | 4,660 | 1 885 | 11,900 | 4 816 | 582 | 235 | 1,320 | 534 | 3,270 | 1 323 | 42,532 | 17 2 |
| 1973 .... | 23,100 | 9 348 | 5,300 | 2 145 | 11,350 | 4 593 | 582 | 235 | 1,450 | 587 | 3,150 | 1 275 | 44,932 | 18 1 |
| 1974 .... | 21,500 | 8 701 | 4,800 | 1 943 | 11,200 | 4 532 | 792 | 321 | 1,450 | 587 | 3,100 | 1 255 | 42,842 | 17 3 |
| 1975 .... | 22,800 | 9 227 | 4,650 | 1 882 | 10,400 | 4 209 | 727 | 294 | 1,400 | 567 | 4,250 | 1 720 | 44,227 | 17 8 |
| 1976[1] | 26,800 | 10 845 | 4,900 | 1 983 | 10,050 | 4 067 | 752 | 304 | 875 | 354 | 1,950 | 789 | 45,327 | 18 3 |

[1] Subject to Revision.

Source: Statistics Canada.

# TABLE II

## YIELD OF PRINCIPAL GRAINS IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES
## 1952 – 1976

| CROP YEAR | WHEAT | | OATS | | BARLEY | | RYE | | FLAXSEED | | RAPESEED | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | bushels per acre | kg per hectare | bushels per acre | kg per hectare | bushels per acre | kg per hectare | bushels per acre | kg per hectare | bushels per acre | kg per hectare | bushels per acre | kg per hectare |
| 1952 ... | 26.7 | 1 797 | 45.8 | 1 744 | 34.5 | 1 856 | 19.4 | 1 215 | 10.4 | 654 | 15.0 | 840 |
| 1953 ... | 23.7 | 1 592 | 42.5 | 1 621 | 29.2 | 1 570 | 18.9 | 1 188 | 10.0 | 629 | 16.6 | 933 |
| 1954 ... | 12.3 | 830 | 29.2 | 1 112 | 22.1 | 1 187 | 15.7 | 985 | 9.3 | 585 | 14.4 | 809 |
| 1955 ... | 22.6 | 1 522 | 37.2 | 1 419 | 25.3 | 1 362 | 18.5 | 1 160 | 10.3 | 649 | 11.3 | 634 |
| 1956 ... | 25.0 | 1 679 | 46.2 | 1 761 | 32.0 | 1 723 | 14.0 | 882 | 11.5 | 722 | 17.0 | 955 |
| 1957 ... | 17.8 | 1 195 | 30.4 | 1 157 | 22.7 | 1 221 | 13.8 | 868 | 5.5 | 343 | 14.0 | 786 |
| 1958 ... | 17.3 | 1 165 | 32.0 | 1 220 | 25.4 | 1 365 | 13.0 | 816 | 8.7 | 547 | 12.4 | 695 |
| 959 ... | 17.9 | 1 206 | 33.9 | 1 294 | 27.1 | 1 460 | 14.8 | 927 | 8.3 | 524 | 16.7 | 934 |
| 960 ... | 20.8 | 1 401 | 38.5 | 1 466 | 28.0 | 1 506 | 17.5 | 1 096 | 8.9 | 557 | 14.6 | 817 |
| 961 ... | 10.6 | 710 | 25.2 | 960 | 19.8 | 1 064 | 9.8 | 616 | 6.8 | 425 | 15.8 | 886 |
| 962 ... | 20.8 | 1 400 | 45.0 | 1 716 | 31.0 | 1 668 | 18.6 | 1 169 | 11.0 | 688 | 15.8 | 885 |
| 963 ... | 26.0 | 1 751 | 48.6 | 1 851 | 36.0 | 1 935 | 19.1 | 1 200 | 12.5 | 782 | 17.5 | 980 |
| 964 ... | 19.9 | 1 337 | 40.8 | 1 553 | 30.1 | 1 619 | 17.0 | 1 068 | 10.1 | 636 | 16.7 | 938 |
| 965 ... | 22.7 | 1 529 | 48.2 | 1 836 | 35.2 | 1 893 | 22.1 | 1 385 | 12.5 | 787 | 15.7 | 883 |
| 966 ... | 27.7 | 1 861 | 46.8 | 1 785 | 39.7 | 2 134 | 23.4 | 1 468 | 11.7 | 733 | 16.9 | 948 |
| 967 ... | 19.4 | 1 305 | 38.3 | 1 460 | 30.8 | 1 657 | 16.7 | 1 046 | 9.0 | 566 | 15.2 | 854 |
| 968 ... | 21.8 | 1 466 | 46.6 | 1 777 | 36.1 | 1 944 | 18.4 | 1 156 | 12.8 | 807 | 18.4 | 1 034 |
| 969 ... | 26.7 | 1 797 | 49.4 | 1 881 | 39.4 | 2 122 | 17.1 | 1 075 | 12.0 | 752 | 16.6 | 930 |
| 970 ... | 26.0 | 1 751 | 52.7 | 2 007 | 41.1 | 2 210 | 22.3 | 1 398 | 14.5 | 909 | 17.8 | 999 |
| 971 ... | 27.0 | 1 816 | 54.2 | 2 065 | 42.8 | 2 304 | 22.7 | 1 422 | 12.7 | 794 | 17.9 | 1 003 |
| 972 ... | 24.7 | 1 659 | 51.1 | 1 946 | 41.3 | 2 224 | 20.5 | 1 289 | 13.3 | 837 | 17.5 | 982 |
| 973 ... | 24.8 | 1 671 | 51.5 | 1 963 | 39.1 | 2 105 | 22.1 | 1 388 | 13.4 | 840 | 16.9 | 947 |
| 974 ... | 21.6 | 1 455 | 41.2 | 1 572 | 33.8 | 1 821 | 22.0 | 1 380 | 9.5 | 597 | 16.3 | 911 |
| 75 ... | 26.3 | 1 770 | 49.5 | 1 885 | 39.3 | 2 116 | 25.4 | 1 598 | 12.5 | 784 | 17.9 | 1 003 |
| 76[1] | 31.1 | 2 091 | 55.1 | 2 100 | 44.3 | 2 383 | 27.4 | 1 719 | 13.4 | 841 | 20.7 | 1 160 |

ubject to Revision.

rce: Statistics Canada

# TABLE III

## PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL GRAINS IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES
## 1952 – 1976

| CROP YEAR | WHEAT mln[3] bus. | WHEAT mln[3] tonnes | OATS mln bus. | OATS mln tonnes | BARLEY mln bus. | BARLEY mln tonnes | RYE mln bus. | RYE mln tonnes | FLAXSEED mln bus. | FLAXSEED mln tonnes | RAPESEED mln bus. | RAPESEED mln tonnes | TOTAL mln bus | TOTAL mln tonnes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1952 | 678.0 | 18.5 | 346.0 | 5.3 | 281.0 | 6.1 | 22.3 | .6 | 10.7 | .3 | .3 | —[2] | 1,338.3 | 30.8 |
| 1953 | 604.0 | 16.4 | 276.0 | 4.3 | 251.0 | 5.5 | 26.9 | .7 | 9.1 | .2 | .5 | —[2] | 1,167.5 | 27.1 |
| 1954 | 305.0 | 8.3 | 196.0 | 3.0 | 167.0 | 3.6 | 10.8 | .3 | 10.7 | .3 | .6 | —[2] | 690.1 | 15.5 |
| 1955 | 497.0 | 13.5 | 290.0 | 4.5 | 244.0 | 5.3 | 12.3 | .3 | 18.7 | .5 | 1.5 | —[2] | 1,063.5 | 24.1 |
| 1956 | 551.0 | 15.0 | 343.0 | 5.3 | 262.0 | 5.7 | 6.4 | .2 | 34.6 | .9 | 6.0 | .1 | 1,203.0 | 27.2 |
| 1957 | 371.0 | 10.1 | 171.0 | 2.6 | 209.0 | 4.6 | 6.3 | .2 | 18.9 | .5 | 8.7 | .2 | 784.9 | 18.2 |
| 1958 | 372.0 | 10.1 | 186.0 | 2.9 | 231.0 | 5.0 | 5.6 | .1 | 22.0 | .6 | 7.8 | .2 | 824.4 | 18.9 |
| 1959 | 430.0 | 11.7 | 191.0 | 2.9 | 209.0 | 4.6 | 6.8 | .2 | 16.9 | .4 | 3.6 | .1 | 857.3 | 19.9 |
| 1960 | 498.0 | 13.6 | 244.0 | 3.8 | 187.0 | 4.1 | 8.6 | .2 | 22.0 | .6 | 11.1 | .3 | 970.7 | 22.6 |
| 1961 | 260.0 | 7.1 | 129.0 | 2.0 | 106.0 | 2.3 | 4.8 | .1 | 13.9 | .4 | 11.2 | .3 | 524.9 | 12.2 |
| 1962 | 546.0 | 14.9 | 322.0 | 5.0 | 158.0 | 3.4 | 10.6 | .3 | 15.3 | .4 | 5.9 | .1 | 1,057.8 | 24.1 |
| 1963 | 703.0 | 19.1 | 304.0 | 4.7 | 213.0 | 4.6 | 12.1 | .3 | 20.3 | .5 | 8.4 | .2 | 1,260.8 | 29.4 |
| 1964 | 578.0 | 15.7 | 206.0 | 3.2 | 157.0 | 3.4 | 10.8 | .3 | 19.4 | .5 | 13.2 | .3 | 984.4 | 23.4 |
| 1965 | 632.0 | 17.2 | 272.0 | 4.2 | 202.0 | 4.4 | 16.4 | .4 | 28.4 | .7 | 22.6 | .5 | 1,173.4 | 27.4 |
| 1966 | 807.0 | 22.0 | 254.0 | 3.9 | 278.0 | 6.1 | 15.7 | .4 | 22.0 | .6 | 25.8 | .6 | 1,402.5 | 33.6 |
| 1967 | 574.0 | 15.6 | 195.0 | 3.0 | 234.0 | 5.1 | 10.5 | .3 | 9.0 | .2 | 24.7 | .6 | 1,047.2 | 24.8 |
| 1968 | 629.0 | 17.1 | 249.0 | 3.8 | 301.0 | 6.6 | 11.4 | .3 | 19.3 | .5 | 19.4 | .4 | 1,229.1 | 28.7 |
| 1969 | 652.0 | 17.7 | 268.0 | 4.1 | 347.0 | 7.6 | 13.4 | .3 | 27.8 | .7 | 33.4 | .8 | 1,341.6 | 31.2 |
| 1970 | 312.5 | 8.5 | 277.0 | 4.3 | 382.0 | 8.3 | 17.0 | .4 | 47.8 | 1.2 | 72.2 | 1.6 | 1,108.5 | 24.3 |
| 1971 | 510.0 | 13.8 | 288.0 | 4.4 | 570.0 | 12.4 | 20.5 | .5 | 22.3 | .6 | 95.0 | 2.2 | 1,505.8 | 33.9 |
| 1972 | 513.0 | 13.9 | 238.0 | 3.7 | 492.0 | 10.7 | 11.9 | .3 | 17.6 | .4 | 57.3 | 1.3 | 1,329.8 | 30.3 |
| 1973 | 574.0 | 15.6 | 273.0 | 4.2 | 444.0 | 9.7 | 12.9 | .3 | 19.4 | .5 | 53.2 | 1.2 | 1,376.5 | 31.5 |
| 1974 | 465.0 | 12.7 | 198.0 | 3.1 | 379.0 | 8.3 | 17.4 | .4 | 13.8 | .4 | 50.4 | 1.1 | 1,123.6 | 26.0 |
| 1975[1] | 600.0 | 16.3 | 230.0 | 3.5 | 409.0 | 8.9 | 18.5 | .5 | 17.5 | .4 | 76.0 | 1.7 | 1,351.0 | 31.3 |
| 1976[1] | 833.0 | 22.7 | 270.0 | 4.2 | 445.0 | 9.7 | 20.6 | .5 | 11.7 | .3 | 40.4 | .9 | 1,620.7 | 38.3 |

[1] Subject to revision.
[2] Less than 50,000 tonnes.
[3] To avoid repetition, the following is used throughout the Addendum. Tonnes means "Metric Ton". The abbreviation "mln" is used to represent "million".
Source: Statistics Canada.

# TABLE IV

## PRODUCERS' MARKETINGS – WESTERN CANADIAN GRAINS
## CROP YEARS 1951-52 TO 1975-76

| OP AR | WHEAT | | OATS | | BARLEY | | RYE | | FLAXSEED | | RAPESEED[2] | | TOTAL | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes |
| 1-52 ..... | 455,362 | 12 393 | 133,608 | 2 061 | 130,336 | 2 838 | 11,727 | 298 | 6,363 | 162 | – | – | 737,396 | 17 752 |
| 2-53 ..... | 535,989 | 14 587 | 119,750 | 1 847 | 165,036 | 3 593 | 15,926 | 405 | 8,155 | 207 | – | – | 844,856 | 20 639 |
| 3-54 ..... | 396,961 | 10 804 | 90,367 | 1 394 | 101,397 | 2 208 | 12,209 | 310 | 7,403 | 188 | – | – | 608,337 | 14 904 |
| 4-55 ..... | 319,780 | 8 703 | 70,221 | 1 083 | 112,568 | 2 450 | 13,191 | 335 | 8,792 | 223 | – | – | 524,552 | 12 794 |
| 5-56 ..... | 352,975 | 9 606 | 71,629 | 1 105 | 114,460 | 2 492 | 12,486 | 317 | 15,750 | 400 | – | – | 567,300 | 13 920 |
| 6-57 ..... | 362,454 | 9 864 | 69,254 | 1 068 | 120,661 | 2 627 | 4,063 | 103 | 29,013 | 737 | – | – | 585,445 | 14 399 |
| 7-58 ..... | 378,192 | 10 293 | 58,272 | 899 | 116,866 | 2 544 | 7,395 | 188 | 15,296 | 389 | 7,063 | 160 | 583,084 | 14 473 |
| 8-59 ..... | 367,723 | 10 008 | 39,280 | 606 | 122,838 | 2 674 | 4,667 | 119 | 17,469 | 444 | 6,502 | 147 | 558,479 | 13 998 |
| 9-60 ..... | 378,514 | 10 301 | 24,338 | 375 | 95,591 | 2 081 | 4,291 | 109 | 13,961 | 355 | 2,999 | 68 | 519,694 | 13 289 |
| 0-61 ..... | 396,212 | 10 783 | 37,634 | 580 | 87,898 | 1 914 | 5,824 | 148 | 18,136 | 461 | 9,573 | 217 | 555,277 | 14 103 |
| 1-62 ..... | 305,345 | 8 310 | 28,155 | 434 | 59,329 | 1 292 | 3,417 | 87 | 11,985 | 304 | 10,042 | 228 | 418,273 | 10 655 |
| 2-63 ..... | 474,293 | 12 908 | 88,989 | 1 372 | 80,477 | 1 752 | 9,372 | 238 | 13,528 | 344 | 5,690 | 129 | 672,349 | 16 743 |
| 3-64 ..... | 568,620 | 15 475 | 49,744 | 767 | 91,943 | 2 002 | 7,971 | 202 | 17,375 | 441 | 7,484 | 170 | 743,137 | 19 057 |
| 4-65 ..... | 524,515 | 14 275 | 41,002 | 632 | 74,975 | 1 632 | 7,347 | 187 | 16,847 | 428 | 10,875 | 247 | 675,561 | 17 401 |
| 5-66 ..... | 569,363 | 15 496 | 51,715 | 798 | 93,886 | 2 044 | 12,065 | 306 | 23,689 | 602 | 18,775 | 426 | 769,493 | 19 672 |
| 6-67 ..... | 632,362 | 17 210 | 38,427 | 593 | 112,740 | 2 454 | 10,967 | 279 | 20,113 | 511 | 20,811 | 472 | 835,420 | 21 519 |
| 7-68 ..... | 456,015 | 12 411 | 30,818 | 475 | 87,305 | 1 901 | 6,916 | 176 | 7,948 | 202 | 20,002 | 454 | 609,004 | 15 619 |
| 8-69 ..... | 423,161 | 11 516 | 41,573 | 641 | 81,766 | 1 780 | 3,838 | 97 | 15,310 | 389 | 17,576 | 399 | 583,224 | 14 822 |
| 9-70 ..... | 413,263 | 11 247 | 20,868 | 322 | 168,423 | 3 667 | 7,602 | 193 | 22,086 | 561 | 28,500 | 646 | 660,742 | 16 636 |
| 0-71 ..... | 384,307 | 10 459 | 58,254 | 898 | 235,899 | 5 136 | 11,600 | 295 | 33,713 | 856 | 61,524 | 1 395 | 785,297 | 19 039 |
| 1-72 ..... | 517,507 | 14 084 | 32,326 | 499 | 295,467 | 6 433 | 15,531 | 395 | 21,580 | 548 | 69,838 | 1 584 | 952,249 | 23 543 |
| 2-73 ..... | 633,258 | 17 234 | 32,484 | 501 | 236,816 | 5 156 | 9,252 | 235 | 18,346 | 466 | 62,949 | 1 428 | 993,105 | 25 020 |
| 3-74 ..... | 536,328 | 14 596 | 39,812 | 614 | 235,051 | 5 118 | 7,447 | 189 | 15,404 | 391 | 43,802 | 993 | 877,844 | 21 901 |
| 4-75 ..... | 422,431 | 11 497 | 40,280 | 621 | 209,224 | 4 555 | 10,435 | 265 | 10,797 | 274 | 41,217 | 935 | 734.384 | 18 147 |
| 5-76[1] | 525,420 | 14 300 | 51,459 | 794 | 215,227 | 4 686 | 12,629 | 321 | 15,549 | 395 | 60,311 | 1 368 | 880,595 | 21 864 |

ubject to Revision.

apeseed Marketings prior to 1957-58 are not available.

urce: Canadian Grain Commission 1975-76. All previous years Statistics Canada: Grain Trade of Canada.

# TABLE V

## RAIL SHIPMENTS FROM WESTERN COUNTRY ELEVATORS
## CROP YEARS 1960-61 TO 1975-76

| OP AR | WHEAT | | OATS | | BARLEY | | RYE | | FLAXSEED | | RAPESEED | | TOTAL | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes |
| 61 ..... | 410,081 | 11 160 | 41,590 | 641 | 101,317 | 2 206 | 5,753 | 146 | 17,797 | 452 | 9,057 | 205 | 585,595 | 14 810 |
| 62 ..... | 389,055 | 10 588 | 24,989 | 385 | 71,057 | 1 547 | 4,612 | 117 | 11,767 | 299 | 9,194 | 209 | 510,674 | 13 145 |
| 63 ..... | 401,252 | 10 920 | 61,757 | 952 | 56,384 | 1 228 | 8,516 | 216 | 13,184 | 335 | 5,527 | 125 | 546,620 | 13 776 |
| 64 ..... | 602,823 | 16 406 | 50,885 | 785 | 95,351 | 2 076 | 7,159 | 182 | 16,641 | 423 | 6,670 | 151 | 779,529 | 20 023 |
| 65 ..... | 477,330 | 12 991 | 56,086 | 865 | 77,300 | 1 683 | 7,179 | 182 | 16,232 | 412 | 10,489 | 238 | 644,616 | 16 371 |
| 66 ..... | 625,452 | 17 022 | 55,111 | 850 | 84,681 | 1 844 | 11,638 | 296 | 22,310 | 567 | 15,968 | 362 | 815,160 | 20 941 |
| 67 ..... | 611,178 | 16 633 | 39,607 | 611 | 115,598 | 2 517 | 11,553 | 293 | 20,123 | 511 | 15,894 | 360 | 813,953 | 20 925 |
| 68 ..... | 396,688 | 10 796 | 39,049 | 602 | 85,936 | 1 871 | 6,975 | 177 | 9,758 | 248 | 15,221 | 345 | 553,627 | 14 039 |
| 69 ..... | 389,519 | 10 601 | 34,814 | 537 | 82,578 | 1 797 | 4,444 | 113 | 14,765 | 375 | 14,000 | 318 | 540,120 | 13 741 |
| 70 ..... | 406,422 | 11 061 | 29,733 | 459 | 170,151 | 3 705 | 7,014 | 178 | 20,287 | 515 | 23,624 | 536 | 657,231 | 16 454 |
| 71 ..... | 460,624 | 12 536 | 44,509 | 686 | 222,817 | 4 851 | 10,073 | 255 | 29,022 | 737 | 48,865 | 1 108 | 815,910 | 20 173 |
| 72 ..... | 595,779 | 16 214 | 41,587 | 641 | 306,634 | 6 676 | 11,695 | 297 | 22,583 | 574 | 42,621 | 967 | 1,020,899 | 25 369 |
| 73 ..... | 621,504 | 16 914 | 38,236 | 589 | 214,117 | 4 662 | 11,432 | 290 | 19,974 | 507 | 54,631 | 1 239 | 959,894 | 24 201 |
| 74 ..... | 526,409 | 14 326 | 37,503 | 578 | 214,794 | 4 677 | 7,593 | 193 | 14,237 | 362 | 33,184 | 753 | 833,720 | 20 889 |
| 75 ..... | 468,471 | 12 750 | 34,229 | 528 | 222,232 | 4 838 | 8,385 | 213 | 10,985 | 279 | 29,929 | 679 | 774,231 | 19 287 |
| 76[1] ..... | 523,391 | 14 244 | 51,528 | 795 | 249,447 | 5 431 | 12,441 | 316 | 11,179 | 284 | 32,678 | 741 | 880,664 | 21 811 |

ject to Revision.

ce: Canadian Grain Commission 1975-76. All previous years Statistics Canada: Grain Trade of Canada.

# TABLE VI

## VESSEL SHIPMENTS OF PRINCIPAL GRAINS FROM THE LAKEHEAD CROP YEARS 1956-57 TO 1975-76

| CROP YEAR | WHEAT | | OATS | | BARLEY | | RYE | | FLAXSEED | | RAPESEED | | TOTAL | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 000 bus | 000 tonnes | 000 bus | 000 tonnes | 000 bus | 000 tonnes | 000 bus | 000 tonnes | 000 bus | 000 tonnes | 000 bus | 000 tonnes | 000 bus | 000 tonnes |
| 1956-57 | 170,796 | 4 648 | 47,645 | 735 | 72,775 | 1 584 | 5,889 | 150 | 13,585 | 345 | – | – | 310,690 | 7 462 |
| 1957-58 | 176,457 | 4 802 | 51,735 | 798 | 74,847 | 1 630 | 4,772 | 121 | 8,160 | 207 | – | – | 315,971 | 7 558 |
| 1958-59 | 178,410 | 4 855 | 31,433 | 485 | 54,673 | 1 190 | 4,392 | 112 | 9,300 | 236 | – | – | 278,208 | 6 878 |
| 1959-60 | 188,029 | 5 117 | 29,417 | 454 | 58,255 | 1 268 | 4,068 | 103 | 6,989 | 176 | – | – | 286,758 | 7 118 |
| 1960-61 | 216,793 | 5 900 | 31,021 | 478 | 53,388 | 1 162 | 2,368 | 60 | 7,803 | 198 | – | – | 311,373 | 7 798 |
| 1961-62 | 179,671 | 4 890 | 16,991 | 262 | 35,260 | 768 | 4,072 | 103 | 7,868 | 200 | – | – | 243,862 | 6 223 |
| 1962-63 | 201,222 | 5 476 | 35,792 | 552 | 29,262 | 637 | 6,494 | 165 | 8,212 | 209 | – | – | 280,982 | 7 039 |
| 1963-64 | 347,422 | 9 455 | 34,671 | 535 | 47,923 | 1 043 | 4,393 | 112 | 8,645 | 220 | – | – | 443,054 | 11 365 |
| 1964-65 | 277,211 | 7 544 | 43,930 | 677 | 43,192 | 940 | 4,780 | 121 | 10,020 | 255 | 607 | 14 | 379,740 | 9 551 |
| 1965-66 | 371,878 | 10 121 | 38,862 | 599 | 48,636 | 1 059 | 6,181 | 157 | 12,689 | 322 | 1,305 | 30 | 479,551 | 12 288 |
| 1966-67 | 356,289 | 9 697 | 35,764 | 552 | 65,875 | 1 434 | 7,262 | 184 | 12,012 | 305 | 1,481 | 34 | 478,683 | 12 206 |
| 1967-68 | 173,282 | 4 716 | 28,367 | 437 | 37,911 | 825 | 3,327 | 85 | 8,783 | 223 | 363 | 8 | 252,033 | 6 294 |
| 1968-69 | 182,726 | 4 973 | 20,053 | 309 | 41,130 | 895 | 3,294 | 84 | 6,563 | 167 | 1,109 | 25 | 254,875 | 6 453 |
| 1969-70 | 218,801 | 5 955 | 26,370 | 407 | 94,170 | 2 050 | 3,112 | 79 | 11,108 | 282 | 4,334 | 98 | 357,895 | 8 871 |
| 1970-71 | 282,597 | 7 691 | 27,714 | 427 | 156,072 | 3 398 | 3,807 | 97 | 14,283 | 363 | 13,979 | 317 | 498,452 | 12 293 |
| 1971-72 | 315,377 | 8 583 | 27,111 | 418 | 192,579 | 4 193 | 5,158 | 131 | 16,000 | 406 | 14,693 | 333 | 570,918 | 14 064 |
| 1972-73 | 336,873 | 9 168 | 26,225 | 404 | 114,698 | 2 497 | 2,688 | 68 | 13,133 | 334 | 17,225 | 391 | 510,842 | 12 862 |
| 1973-74 | 302,127 | 8 222 | 15,261 | 235 | 99,083 | 2 157 | 4,033 | 102 | 8,278 | 210 | 6,304 | 143 | 435,086 | 11 069 |
| 1974-75 | 272,453 | 7 414 | 13,965 | 215 | 95,004 | 2 068 | 4,042 | 103 | 6,604 | 168 | 2,691 | 61 | 394,759 | 10 029 |
| 1975-76[1] | 342,122 | 9 311 | 31,897 | 492 | 102,101 | 2 223 | 8,577 | 218 | 4,761 | 121 | 1,351 | 31 | 490,809 | 12 396 |

[1] Subject to Revision.

Source: Statistics Canada: Grain Trade of Canada, 1975-76. Canadian Grain Commission – 451.3.

# TABLE VII

## CANADIAN WHEAT SUPPLIES AND DISPOSITION
## CROP YEARS 1951-52 TO 1976-77

### SUPPLIES

| CROP YEAR | INWARD CARRYOVER AUGUST 1ST[1] FARM 000 bus. | FARM 000 tonnes | COMMERCIAL 000 bus. | COMMERCIAL 000 tonnes | PRODUCTION[1] 000 bus. | PRODUCTION[1] 000 tonnes | TOTAL SUPPLIES 000 bus. | TOTAL SUPPLIES 000 tonnes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1951-52 | 22,260 | 606 | 166,943 | 4 543 | 553,678 | 15 069 | 742,881 | 20 218 |
| 1952-53 | 19,262 | 524 | 197,916 | 5 386 | 701,973 | 19 105 | 919,151 | 25 015 |
| 1953-54 | 93,716 | 2 551 | 289,469 | 7 878 | 634,040 | 17 255 | 1,017,225 | 27 684 |
| 1954-55 | 231,860 | 6 310 | 386,815 | 10 527 | 331,981 | 9 035 | 950,656 | 25 872 |
| 1955-56 | 137,855 | 3 752 | 398,893 | 10 856 | 519,178 | 14 129 | 1,055,926 | 28 737 |
| 1956-57 | 204,205 | 5 558 | 375,369 | 10 216 | 573,040 | 15 595 | 1,152,614 | 31 369 |
| 1957-58 | 323,160 | 8 795 | 410,386 | 11 169 | 392,719 | 10 688 | 1,126,265 | 30 652 |
| 1958-59 | 240,900 | 6 556 | 407,554 | 11 092 | 398,077 | 10 833 | 1,046,531 | 28 481 |
| 1959-60 | 169,000 | 4 599 | 419,001 | 11 403 | 445,077 | 12 113 | 1,033,078 | 28 115 |
| 1960-61 | 143,700 | 3 911 | 455,888 | 12 407 | 518,379 | 14 108 | 1,117,967 | 30 426 |
| 1961-62 | 170,950 | 4 652 | 437,391 | 11 904 | 283,394 | 7 713 | 891,735 | 24 269 |
| 1962-63 | 59,170 | 1 610 | 331,888 | 9 032 | 565,585 | 15 393 | 956,643 | 26 035 |
| 1963-64 | 64,700 | 1 761 | 422,547 | 11 500 | 723,500 | 19 690 | 1,210,747 | 32 951 |
| 1964-65 | 120,640 | 3 283 | 338,800 | 9 221 | 600,726 | 16 349 | 1,060,166 | 28 853 |
| 1965-66 | 109,100 | 2 969 | 403,924 | 10 993 | 649,412 | 17 674 | 1,162,436 | 31 636 |
| 1966-67 | 100,000 | 2 722 | 320,122 | 8 712 | 827,338 | 22 516 | 1,247,460 | 33 950 |
| 1967-68 | 200,000 | 5 443 | 371,751 | 10 117 | 592,948 | 16 137 | 1,164,699 | 31 697 |
| 1968-69 | 243,000 | 6 613 | 429,510 | 11 689 | 649,950 | 17 689 | 1,322,460 | 35 991 |
| 1969-70 | 372,200 | 10 130 | 479,628 | 13 053 | 671,212 | 18 267 | 1,523,040 | 41 450 |
| 1970-71 | 542,700 | 14 770 | 465,990 | 12 682 | 331,579 | 9 024 | 1,340,269 | 36 476 |
| 1971-72 | 394,820 | 10 745 | 339,334 | 9 235 | 529,552 | 14 412 | 1,263,706 | 34 392 |
| 1972-73 | 311,500 | 8 477 | 272,257 | 7 410 | 533,288 | 14 514 | 1,117,045 | 30 401 |
| 1973-74 | 115,000 | 3 130 | 250,401 | 6 814 | 593,738 | 16 159 | 959,139 | 26 103 |
| 1974-75 | 81,000 | 2 204 | 289,704 | 7 884 | 488,513 | 13 295 | 859,217 | 23 383 |
| 1975-76 | 60,000 | 1 633 | 235,329 | 6 405 | 627,515 | 17 078 | 922,844 | 25 116 |
| 1976-77[3] | 58,000 | 1 579 | 235,186 | 6 400 | 864,326 | 23 523 | 1,157,512 | 31 502 |

### DISPOSITION

| CROP YEAR | DOMESTIC DISAPPEARANCE[2] FARM 000 bus. | FARM 000 tonnes | COMMERCIAL 000 bus. | COMMERCIAL 000 tonnes | EXPORTS WHEAT AND FLOUR 000 bus. | EXPORTS WHEAT AND FLOUR 000 tonnes | TOTAL OUTWARD CARRYOVER JULY 31ST 000 bus. | TOTAL OUTWARD CARRYOVER JULY 31ST 000 tonnes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1951-52 | 96,847 | 2 636 | 73,031 | 1 987 | 355,825 | 9 684 | 217,178 | 5 911 |
| 1952-53 | 86,649 | 2 358 | 63,790 | 1 736 | 385,527 | 10 492 | 383,185 | 10 429 |
| 1953-54 | 91,562 | 2 492 | 51,907 | 1 413 | 255,081 | 6 942 | 618,675 | 16 837 |
| 1954-55 | 102,691 | 2 795 | 59,308 | 1 614 | 251,909 | 6 855 | 536,748 | 14 608 |
| 1955-56 | 98,785 | 2 689 | 65,307 | 1 777 | 312,260 | 8 498 | 579,574 | 15 773 |
| 1956-57 | 88,523 | 2 409 | 66,149 | 1 800 | 264,396 | 7 196 | 733,546 | 19 964 |
| 1957-58 | 93,142 | 2 535 | 64,376 | 1 752 | 320,293 | 8 717 | 648,454 | 17 648 |
| 1958-59 | 97,269 | 2 647 | 66,715 | 1 816 | 294,546 | 8 016 | 588,001 | 16 002 |
| 1959-60 | 90,482 | 2 462 | 65,717 | 1 789 | 277,291 | 7 546 | 599,588 | 16 318 |
| 1960-61 | 92,078 | 2 506 | 64,299 | 1 750 | 353,249 | 9 614 | 608,341 | 16 556 |
| 1961-62 | 83,431 | 2 270 | 59,224 | 1 612 | 358,022 | 9 744 | 391,058 | 10 643 |
| 1962-63 | 82,619 | 2 249 | 55,410 | 1 508 | 331,367 | 9 018 | 487,247 | 13 260 |
| 1963-64 | 91,046 | 2 478 | 65,713 | 1 788 | 594,548 | 16 181 | 459,440 | 12 504 |
| 1964-65 | 80,607 | 2 194 | 66,941 | 1 822 | 399,594 | 10 875 | 513,024 | 13 962 |
| 1965-66 | 84,985 | 2 313 | 72,423 | 1 971 | 584,906 | 15 918 | 420,122 | 11 434 |
| 1966-67 | 89,093 | 2 425 | 71,309 | 1 941 | 515,307 | 14 024 | 571,751 | 15 560 |
| 1967-68 | 86,936 | 2 366 | 69,243 | 1 884 | 336,010 | 9 145 | 672,510 | 18 302 |
| 1968-69 | 91,070 | 2 479 | 73,724 | 2 006 | 305,838 | 8 323 | 851,828 | 23 183 |
| 1969-70 | 79,596 | 2 166 | 88,256 | 2 402 | 346,498 | 9 430 | 1,008,690 | 27 452 |
| 1970-71 | 86,534 | 2 355 | 84,324 | 2 295 | 435,257 | 11 846 | 734,154 | 19 980 |
| 1971-72 | 89,439 | 2 434 | 86,746 | 2 361 | 503,764 | 13 710 | 583,757 | 15 887 |
| 1972-73 | 87,562 | 2 383 | 87,486 | 2 381 | 576,596 | 15 692 | 365,401 | 9 945 |
| 1973-74 | 83,641 | 2 276 | 85,407 | 2 324 | 419,387 | 11 414 | 370,704 | 10 089 |
| 1974-75 | 73,741 | 2 007 | 95,553 | 2 600 | 394,594 | 10 739 | 295,329 | 8 037 |
| 1975-76[3] | 87,897 | 2 392 | 91,531 | 2 491 | 450,230 | 12 254 | 293,186 | 7 979 |
| 1976-77[3] | | | | | | | | |

Source: Statistics Canada.

A residual item. Farm disappearance is computed by adding inward farm carryover and production and deducting therefrom marketings and outward farm carryover. Commercial disappearance is computed by adding inward commercial carryover and marketings and deducting therefrom outward commercial carryover and exports.

Subject to Revision.

Human food consumption in 1974-75 amounted to 69,945,000 bushels. In 1975-76 the amount was 70,708,000 bushels.

# TABLE VIII

## CANADIAN OATS SUPPLIES AND DISPOSITION
## CROP YEARS 1956-57 TO 1976-77

### SUPPLIES

| CROP YEAR | INWARD CARRYOVER AUGUST 1ST[1] FARM 000 bus. | FARM 000 tonnes | COMMERCIAL 000 bus. | COMMERCIAL 000 tonnes | PRODUCTION 000 bus. | PRODUCTION 000 tonnes | TOTAL SUPPLIES 000 bus. | TOTAL SUPPLIES 000 tonnes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | 71,200 | 1 098 | 47,906 | 738 | 467,517 | 7 210 | 586.623 | 9 046 |
| [illegible] | 157,100 | 2 423 | 54,115 | 835 | 316,912 | 4 887 | 528,127 | 8 145 |
| [illegible] | 110,000 | 1 697 | 46,916 | 723 | 345,731 | 5 332 | 502,647 | 7 752 |
| [illegible] | 91,000 | 1 403 | 38,979 | 601 | 344,209 | 5 308 | 474,188 | 7 312 |
| 1960-61 | 80,000 | 1 234 | 20,827 | 321 | 398,505 | 6 146 | 499,332 | 7 701 |
| [illegible] | 93,700 | 1 445 | 21,454 | 331 | 283,965 | 4 379 | 399,119 | 6 155 |
| [illegible] | 56,900 | 877 | 22,166 | 342 | 492,610 | 7 597 | 571,676 | 8 816 |
| [illegible] | 92,400 | 1 425 | 57,878 | 893 | 445,877 | 6 876 | 596,155 | 9 194 |
| [illegible] | 128,800 | 1 986 | 50,608 | 780 | 347,006 | 5 352 | 526,414 | 8 118 |
| [illegible] | 90,700 | 1 399 | 39,421 | 608 | 399,983 | 6 168 | 530,104 | 8 175 |
| [illegible] | 91,000 | 1 403 | 36,163 | 558 | 370,678 | 5 716 | 497,841 | 7 677 |
| [illegible] | 86,000 | 1 326 | 28,791 | 444 | 301,772 | 4 654 | 416,563 | 6 424 |
| [illegible] | 60,000 | 925 | 21,951 | 339 | 356,700 | 5 501 | 438,651 | 6 765 |
| 1969-70 | 94,500 | 1 457 | 34,157 | 527 | 354,895 | 5 473 | 483,552 | 7 457 |
| 1970-71 | 130,000 | 2 005 | 18,340 | 283 | 353,073 | 5 445 | 501,413 | 7 733 |
| [illegible] | 91,150 | 1 406 | 34,223 | 528 | 363,479 | 5 605 | 488,852 | 7 539 |
| [illegible] | 96,000 | 1 481 | 22,257 | 343 | 300,208 | 4 630 | 418,465 | 6 454 |
| [illegible] | 65,000 | 1 003 | 14,679 | 226 | 326,880 | 5 041 | 406,559 | 6 270 |
| [illegible] | 58,000 | 894 | 19,379 | 299 | 254,745 | 3 929 | 332,124 | 5 122 |
| 1975-76 | 48,000 | 740 | 25,402 | 392 | 289,619 | 4 467 | 363,021 | 5 599 |
| 1976-77[4] | 52,000 | 802 | 27,825 | 429 | 321,676 | 4 961 | 401,501 | 6 192 |

### DISPOSITION

| CROP YEAR | DOMESTIC DISAPPEARANCE[3] FARM 000 bus. | FARM 000 tonnes | COMMERCIAL 000 bus. | COMMERCIAL 000 tonnes | EXPORTS[2] 000 bus. | EXPORTS[2] 000 tonnes | TOTAL OUTWARD CARRYOVER JULY 31ST 000 bus. | TOTAL OUTWARD CARRYOVER JULY 31ST 000 tonnes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | 312.294 | 4 816 | 44,433 | 685 | 18,681 | 288 | 211,215 | 3 257 |
| [illegible] | 305,003 | 4 704 | 40,024 | 617 | 26,184 | 404 | 156,916 | 2 420 |
| [illegible] | 324,981 | 5 012 | 40,174 | 620 | 7,513 | 116 | 129,979 | 2 004 |
| [illegible] | 330,521 | 5 097 | 36,763 | 567 | 6,077 | 93 | 100,827 | 1 555 |
| 1960-61 | 346,605 | 5 345 | 34,893 | 538 | 2,680 | 42 | 115,154 | 1 776 |
| [illegible] | 292,473 | 4 511 | 24,126 | 372 | 3,454 | 53 | 79,066 | 1 219 |
| [illegible] | 367,283 | 5 664 | 32,415 | 500 | 21,700 | 335 | 150,278 | 2 317 |
| [illegible] | 359,381 | 5 542 | 38,607 | 596 | 18,759 | 289 | 179,408 | 2 767 |
| [illegible] | 343,737 | 5 301 | 37,005 | 570 | 15,551 | 240 | 130,121 | 2 007 |
| [illegible] | 347,422 | 5 358 | 39,597 | 611 | 15,922 | 245 | 127,163 | 1 961 |
| [illegible] | 336,796 | 5 194 | 41,451 | 639 | 4,803 | 74 | 114,791 | 1 770 |
| [illegible] | 296,367 | 4 570 | 34,700 | 535 | 3,545 | 55 | 81,951 | 1 264 |
| [illegible] | 280,291 | 4 323 | 26,980 | 416 | 2,723 | 42 | 128,657 | 1 984 |
| [illegible] | 298,478 | 4 603 | 31,569 | 487 | 5,165 | 79 | 148,340 | 2 288 |
| [illegible] | 333,570 | 5 144 | 29,104 | 449 | 13,366 | 206 | 125,373 | 1 934 |
| [illegible] | 326,255 | 5 032 | 33,886 | 523 | 10,454 | 161 | 118,257 | 1 823 |
| [illegible] | 298,723 | 4 607 | 33,138 | 511 | 6,925 | 107 | 79,679 | 1 229 |
| [illegible] | 294,064 | 4 535 | 34,278 | 529 | 838 | 13 | 77,379 | 1 193 |
| 1974-75 | 224.464 | 3 462 | 32,843 | 506 | 1,415 | 22 | 73,402 | 1 132 |
| 1975-76[4] | 234,096 | 3 610 | 30,904 | 477 | 18,196 | 281 | 79,825 | 1 231 |
| 1976-77[4] | | | | | | | | |

[1] Source: Statistics Canada.

[2] Source: Canadian Grain Commission — 1975-76. All previous years Statistics Canada. Grain Trade of Canada. Includes Rolled Oats, Oatmeal and Seed Oats.

[3] A residual item — Farm disappearance is computed by adding inward farm carryover and production and deducting therefrom marketings and outward farm carryover. Commercial disappearance is computed by adding inward commercial carryover and marketings and deducting therefrom outward commercial carryover and exports.

[4] Subject to Revision.

# TABLE IX

## CANADIAN BARLEY SUPPLIES AND DISPOSITION
## CROP YEARS 1951-52 TO 1976-77

### SUPPLIES

| CROP YEAR | INWARD CARRYOVER AUGUST 1ST[1] FARM 000 bus. | FARM 000 tonnes | COMMERCIAL 000 bus. | COMMERCIAL 000 tonnes | PRODUCTION 000 bus. | PRODUCTION 000 tonnes | TOTAL SUPPLIES 000 bus. | TOTAL SUPPLIES 000 tonnes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1951-52 | 17,854 | 389 | 35,642 | 776 | 245,435 | 5 343 | 298,931 | 6 508 |
| 1952-53 | 21,476 | 468 | 58,028 | 1 263 | 291,572 | 6 348 | 371,076 | 8 079 |
| 1953-54 | 38,235 | 832 | 73,432 | 1 599 | 262,121 | 5 707 | 373,788 | 8 138 |
| 1954-55 | 96,810 | 2 108 | 49,100 | 1 069 | 175,196 | 3 814 | 321,106 | 6 991 |
| 1955-56 | 42,310 | 921 | 49,178 | 1 071 | 251,102 | 5 467 | 342,590 | 7 459 |
| 1956-57 | 50,465 | 1 099 | 60,483 | 1 317 | 269,065 | 5 858 | 380,013 | 8 274 |
| 1957-58 | 80,980 | 1 763 | 61,799 | 1 345 | 216,007 | 4 703 | 358,786 | 7 811 |
| 1958-59 | 57,500 | 1 252 | 60,665 | 1 321 | 237,811 | 5 177 | 355,976 | 7 750 |
| 1959-60 | 60,000 | 1 306 | 71,153 | 1 549 | 215,644 | 4 695 | 346,797 | 7 550 |
| 1960-61 | 70,000 | 1 524 | 58,470 | 1 273 | 193,473 | 4 212 | 321,943 | 7 009 |
| 1961-62 | 60,100 | 1 309 | 52,457 | 1 142 | 112,640 | 2 452 | 225,197 | 4 903 |
| 1962-63 | 26,280 | 572 | 31,544 | 687 | 165,872 | 3 611 | 223,696 | 4 870 |
| 1963-64 | 28,950 | 630 | 60,295 | 1 313 | 221,235 | 4 817 | 310,480 | 6 760 |
| 1964-65 | 60,000 | 1 306 | 58,270 | 1 269 | 168,463 | 3 668 | 286,733 | 6 243 |
| 1965-66 | 35,800 | 780 | 52,976 | 1 153 | 218,300 | 4 753 | 307,076 | 6 686 |
| 1966-67 | 33,000 | 718 | 64,753 | 1 410 | 296,235 | 6 450 | 393,988 | 8 578 |
| 1967-68 | 67,000 | 1 459 | 64,751 | 1 410 | 252,867 | 5 505 | 384,618 | 8 374 |
| 1968-69 | 71,300 | 1 552 | 59,617 | 1 298 | 326,045 | 7 099 | 456,962 | 9 949 |
| 1969-70 | 136,500 | 2 972 | 60,883 | 1 325 | 371,288 | 8 084 | 568,671 | 12 381 |
| 1970-71 | 127,000 | 2 765 | 78,078 | 1 700 | 408,287 | 8 889 | 613,365 | 13 354 |
| 1971-72 | 61,650 | 1 342 | 82,619 | 1 799 | 601,628 | 13 099 | 745,897 | 16 240 |
| 1972-73 | 86,000 | 1 872 | 89,843 | 1 956 | 518,316 | 11 285 | 694,159 | 15 113 |
| 1973-74 | 88,000 | 1 916 | 105,024 | 2 287 | 469,570 | 10 223 | 662,594 | 14 426 |
| 1974-75 | 66,000 | 1 437 | 142,410 | 3 101 | 404,286 | 8 802 | 612,696 | 13 340 |
| 1975-76 | 51,000 | 1 110 | 137,509 | 2 994 | 437,251 | 9 520 | 625,760 | 13 624 |
| 1976-77[4] | 50,000 | 1 088 | 76,929 | 1 675 | 473,245 | 10 304 | 600,174 | 13 067 |

### DISPOSITION

| CROP YEAR | DOMESTIC DISAPPEARANCE FARM 000 bus. | FARM 000 tonnes | COMMERCIAL 000 bus. | COMMERCIAL 000 tonnes | EXPORTS[2] 000 bus. | EXPORTS[2] 000 tonnes | TOTAL OUTWARD CARRYOVER[1] JULY 31ST 000 bus. | TOTAL OUTWARD CARRYOVER[1] JULY 31ST 000 tonnes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1951-52 | 110,248 | 2 400 | 35,721 | 778 | 73,458 | 1 599 | 79,504 | 1 731 |
| 1952-53 | 109,105 | 2 375 | 28,227 | 615 | 122,077 | 2 658 | 111,667 | 2 431 |
| 1953-54 | 101,758 | 2 215 | 32,378 | 705 | 93,742 | 2 041 | 145,910 | 3 177 |
| 1954-55 | 116,775 | 2 542 | 31,967 | 696 | 80,876 | 1 761 | 91,488 | 1 992 |
| 1955-56 | 128,262 | 2 792 | 34,680 | 755 | 68,700 | 1 496 | 110,948 | 2 416 |
| 1956-57 | 117,882 | 2 567 | 37,815 | 823 | 81,537 | 1 775 | 142,779 | 3 109 |
| 1957-58 | 122,619 | 2 669 | 37,705 | 821 | 80,297 | 1 748 | 118,165 | 2 573 |
| 1958-59 | 112,471 | 2 449 | 41,908 | 912 | 70,444 | 1 534 | 131,153 | 2 855 |
| 1959-60 | 110,049 | 2 396 | 44,519 | 969 | 63,759 | 1 388 | 128,470 | 2 797 |
| 1960-61 | 115,475 | 2 514 | 46,733 | 1 017 | 47,178 | 1 027 | 112,557 | 2 451 |
| 1961-62 | 87,128 | 1 897 | 37,336 | 813 | 42,909 | 934 | 57,824 | 1 259 |
| 1962-63 | 82,722 | 1 801 | 36,352 | 791 | 15,377 | 335 | 89,245 | 1 943 |
| 1963-64 | 98,004 | 2 134 | 47,271 | 1 029 | 46,935 | 1 022 | 118,270 | 2 575 |
| 1964-65 | 117,463 | 2 558 | 43,462 | 946 | 37,032 | 806 | 88,776 | 1 933 |
| 1965-66 | 126,756 | 2 760 | 44,538 | 970 | 38,029 | 828 | 97,753 | 2 128 |
| 1966-67 | 149,047 | 3 245 | 54,648 | 1 190 | 58,542 | 1 275 | 131,751 | 2 868 |
| 1967-68 | 160,708 | 3 499 | 51,588 | 1 123 | 41,405 | 902 | 130,917 | 2 850 |
| 1968-69 | 178,045 | 3 876 | 55,127 | 1 200 | 26,407 | 575 | 197,383 | 4 298 |
| 1969-70 | 211,386 | 4 602 | 63,894 | 1 391 | 88,313 | 1 923 | 205,078 | 4 465 |
| 1970-71 | 236,897 | 5 158 | 52,604 | 1 145 | 179,595 | 3 910 | 144,269 | 3 141 |
| 1971-72 | 281,150 | 6 121 | 58,346 | 1 270 | 230,558 | 5 020 | 175,843 | 3 829 |
| 1972-73 | 279,299 | 6 081 | 56,588 | 1 232 | 165,248 | 3 598 | 193,024 | 4 202 |
| 1973-74 | 256,383 | 5 582 | 70,321 | 1 531 | 127,480 | 2 775 | 208,410 | 4 538 |
| 1974-75 | 209,881 | 4 570 | 75,913 | 1 653 | 138,393 | 3 013 | 188,509 | 4 104 |
| 1975-76[4] | 222,627 | 4 847 | 76,828 | 1 673 | 199,376 | 4 341 | | |
| 1976-77 | | | | | | | 126,929 | 2 763 |

[1] Source: Statistics Canada

[2] Source: Canadian Grain Commission 1975-76. All previous years Statistics Canada — Grain Trade of Canada. Includes Export Barley Malt and Pot and Pearl Barley.

[3] A residual item. Farm disappearance is computed by adding inward farm carryover and production and deducting therefrom marketings. Add outward farm carryover. Commercial disappearance is computed by adding inward commercial carryover and marketings and deducting therefrom outward commercial carryover and exports.

[4] Subject to Revsion.

# TABLE X

## CANADIAN GRAIN STORAGE POSITION 1952 – 1976
## VISIBLE STOCKS OF PRINCIPAL GRAINS AS AT JULY 31st[1]

| YEAR | WHEAT | | OATS | | BARLEY | | RYE | | FLAXSEED | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes |
| 1952 | 197,916 | 5 386 | 50,522 | 779 | 58,028 | 1 263 | 6,748 | 171 | 2,055 | 52 |
| 1953 | 289,469 | 7 878 | 53,749 | 829 | 73,432 | 1 599 | 13,036 | 331 | 2,468 | 63 |
| 1954 | 386,815 | 10 527 | 28,519 | 440 | 49,100 | 1 069 | 6,425 | 163 | 1,548 | 39 |
| 1955 | 398,893 | 10 856 | 30,567 | 471 | 49,178 | 1 071 | 8,305 | 211 | 909 | 23 |
| 1956 | 375,369 | 10 216 | 47,906 | 738 | 60,483 | 1 317 | 6,208 | 158 | 2,067 | 53 |
| 1957 | 410,386 | 11 169 | 54,115 | 835 | 61,799 | 1 346 | 3,520 | 89 | 6,061 | 154 |
| 1958 | 407,554 | 11 092 | 46,916 | 724 | 60,665 | 1 321 | 4,032 | 102 | 4,722 | 120 |
| 1959 | 419,001 | 11 403 | 38,979 | 601 | 71,153 | 1 549 | 4,480 | 114 | 5,003 | 127 |
| 1960 | 455,888 | 12 407 | 20,827 | 321 | 58,470 | 1 273 | 2,953 | 75 | 4,064 | 103 |
| 1961 | 437,391 | 11 904 | 21,454 | 331 | 52,457 | 1 142 | 4,817 | 122 | 6,170 | 157 |
| 1962 | 331,888 | 9 032 | 22,166 | 342 | 31,544 | 687 | 2,599 | 66 | 3,949 | 100 |
| 1963 | 422,547 | 11 500 | 57,878 | 893 | 60,295 | 1 313 | 3,609 | 92 | 3,178 | 81 |
| 1964 | 338,800 | 9 221 | 50,608 | 780 | 58,270 | 1 269 | 5,402 | 137 | 5,251 | 133 |
| 1965 | 403,924 | 10 993 | 39,421 | 608 | 52,976 | 1 153 | 6,602 | 168 | 6,141 | 156 |
| 1966 | 320,122 | 8 712 | 36,163 | 558 | 64,753 | 1 410 | 8,167 | 207 | 8,941 | 227 |
| 1967 | 371,750 | 10 117 | 28,791 | 444 | 64,751 | 1 410 | 6,095 | 155 | 10,331 | 262 |
| 1968 | 429,510 | 11 689 | 21,951 | 339 | 59,616 | 1 298 | 5,558 | 141 | 4,078 | 104 |
| 1969 | 479,628 | 13 053 | 34,157 | 527 | 60,883 | 1 326 | 3,673 | 93 | 4,109 | 104 |
| 1970 | 465,990 | 12 682 | 18,340 | 283 | 78,078 | 1 700 | 5,947 | 151 | 5,370 | 136 |
| 1971 | 339,334 | 9 235 | 34,223 | 528 | 82,619 | 1 799 | 7,543 | 192 | 16,106 | 409 |
| 1972 | 272,257 | 7 410 | 22,322 | 344 | 89,843 | 1 956 | 10,293 | 261 | 10,032 | 255 |
| 1973 | 250,401 | 6 815 | 14,679 | 226 | 105,024 | 2 287 | 8,704 | 221 | 7,073 | 180 |
| 1974 | 289,704 | 7 884 | 19,379 | 299 | 142,410 | 3 101 | 8,010 | 203 | 6,411 | 163 |
| 1975 | 235,329 | 6 405 | 25,402 | 392 | 137,509 | 2 994 | 9,865 | 251 | 6,105 | 155 |
| 1976[6] | 235,186 | 6 401 | 27,825 | 429 | 76,929 | 1 675 | 8,785 | 223 | 12,875 | 330 |

| YEAR | RAPESEED[2] | | U.S. AND FOREIGN GRAIN[5] | | TOTAL | | TOTAL LICENSED CAPACITY[3.4.] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes |
| [illegible] | | | 668 | 17 | 315,937 | 7 668 | 542,668 | 14 769 |
| [illegible] | | | 421 | 11 | 432,575 | 10 711 | 564,446 | 15 362 |
| 1954 | | | 1,449 | 37 | 473,856 | 12 275 | 573,429 | 15 606 |
| [illegible] | | | 520 | 13 | 488,372 | 12 645 | 586,237 | 15 955 |
| 1956 | | | 450 | 11 | 492,483 | 12 493 | 614,679 | 16 729 |
| [illegible] | | | 1,276 | 32 | 537,157 | 13 625 | 628,302 | 17 099 |
| [illegible] | | | 965 | 24 | 524,854 | 13 383 | 636,660 | 17 327 |
| 1959 | 214 | 5 | 1,825 | 46 | 540,655 | 13 845 | 641,946 | 17 471 |
| 1960 | 116 | 3 | 2,534 | 64 | 544,852 | 14 246 | 639,055 | 17 392 |
| 1961 | 487 | 11 | 5,381 | 136 | 528,157 | 13 803 | 649,309 | 17 671 |
| 1962 | 2,194 | 50 | 11,390 | 278 | 405,730 | 10 555 | 643,768 | 17 520 |
| 1963 | 525 | 12 | 6,341 | 163 | 554,373 | 14 054 | 660,466 | 17 975 |
| 1964 | 881 | 20 | 7,371 | 193 | 466,583 | 11 753 | 669,224 | 18 213 |
| 1965 | 1,251 | 28 | 7,829 | 201 | 518,144 | 13 307 | 675,680 | 18 389 |
| 1966 | 2,984 | 68 | 8,158 | 211 | 449,288 | 11 393 | 677,758 | 18 445 |
| 1967 | 4,859 | 110 | 7,799 | 200 | 494,376 | 12 698 | 682,187 | 18 566 |
| 1968 | 7,489 | 170 | 8,034 | 209 | 536,236 | 13 950 | 697,478 | 18 982 |
| 1969 | 4,369 | 99 | 8,464 | 219 | 595,283 | 15 421 | 699,962 | 19 050 |
| 1970 | 3,483 | 79 | 11,499 | 284 | 588,707 | 15 315 | 700,013 | 19 051 |
| 1971 | 10,829 | 246 | 5,364 | 143 | 496,018 | 12 552 | 693,899 | 18 885 |
| 1972 | 26,839 | 609 | 7,957 | 206 | 439,543 | 11 041 | 673,079 | 18 318 |
| 1973 | 20,278 | 460 | 15,721 | 389 | 421,880 | 10 578 | 660,876 | 17 986 |
| 1974 | 10,886 | 247 | 13,150 | 313 | 489,950 | 12 210 | 647,652 | 17 626 |
| 1975 | 13,633 | 309 | 4,703 | 124 | 432,546 | 10 630 | 638,054 | 17 868 |
| 1976[6] | 30,421 | 689 | 5,143 | 142 | 397,274 | 9 889 | 625,627 | 17 518 |

[1] Includes stocks in unlicensed mills and any stocks in licensed mills which have been transferred from elevator storage proper to mill or feed plants for processing.

[2] Visible stocks of Rapeseed prior to 1959 not available.

[3] For the years 1951 to 1953 the capacity shown is the position as at December 31st. For all subsequent years the quantities indicate the capacity as at July 31st and include only licensed capacity.

[4] Metric tonnes expressed in wheat equivalent.

[5] Stocks of U.S. and Foreign grain for the years 1952 to 1961 are based on an average factor of 39.508 derived from years 1962 to 1976 which are on actual per grain conversions.

[6] Subject to Revision.

# TABLE XI

## EXPORTS OF CANADIAN GRAIN AND GRAIN PRODUCTS
## CROP YEARS 1951-52 TO 1975-76

| CROP YEAR | WHEAT[1] | | FLOUR[2] | | OATS AND OATS PRODUCTS | | BARLEY AND BARLEY PRODUCTS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes |
| 1951-52 | 304,722 | 8 293 | 51,103 | 1 392 | 70,646 | 1 090 | 73,471 | 1 599 |
| 1952-53 | 329,026 | 8 955 | 56,501 | 1 538 | 65,371 | 1 008 | 122,077 | 2 658 |
| 1953-54 | 208,835 | 5 684 | 46,246 | 1 259 | 70,700 | 1 090 | 93,742 | 2 041 |
| 1954-55 | 211,288 | 5 750 | 40,621 | 1 106 | 22,247 | 343 | 80,876 | 1 761 |
| 1955-56 | 272,260 | 7 410 | 40,000 | 1 089 | 4,142 | 64 | 68,700 | 1 496 |
| 1956-57 | 230,856 | 6 283 | 33,540 | 913 | 18,681 | 288 | 81,537 | 1 775 |
| 1957-58 | 279,912 | 7 618 | 40,381 | 1 099 | 26,184 | 404 | 80,297 | 1 748 |
| 1958-59 | 257,421 | 7 006 | 37,125 | 1 010 | 7,513 | 116 | 70,444 | 1 534 |
| 1959-60 | 240,321 | 6 541 | 36,970 | 1 006 | 6,077 | 94 | 63,759 | 1 388 |
| 1960-61 | 317,568 | 8 643 | 35,682 | 971 | 2,680 | 41 | 47,178 | 1 027 |
| 1961-62 | 326,068 | 8 878 | 31,953 | 870 | 3,454 | 53 | 42,909 | 934 |
| 1962-63 | 304,102 | 8 276 | 27,265 | 742 | 21,700 | 335 | 15,377 | 335 |
| 1963-64 | 539,637 | 14 687 | 54,910 | 1 494 | 18,759 | 289 | 46,935 | 1 022 |
| 1964-65 | 368,052 | 10 017 | 31,542 | 858 | 15,551 | 240 | 37,032 | 806 |
| 1965-66 | 546,781 | 14 881 | 38,125 | 1 038 | 15,922 | 246 | 38,029 | 828 |
| 1966-67 | 483,456 | 13 157 | 31,851 | 867 | 4,803 | 74 | 58,542 | 1 275 |
| 1967-68 | 311,320 | 8 473 | 24,690 | 672 | 3,545 | 55 | 41,405 | 901 |
| 1968-69 | 281,216 | 7 653 | 24,622 | 670 | 2,723 | 42 | 26,407 | 575 |
| 1969-70 | 319,535 | 8 696 | 26,963 | 734 | 5,165 | 80 | 88,313 | 1 923 |
| 1970-71 | 410,410 | 11 169 | 24,847 | 676 | 13,366 | 206 | 179,595 | 3 910 |
| 1971-72 | 479,048 | 13 047 | 24,716 | 673 | 10,454 | 161 | 230,558 | 5 020 |
| 1972-73 | 553,242 | 15 057 | 23,354 | 636 | 6,925 | 107 | 165,248 | 3 598 |
| 1973-74 | 400,588 | 10 902 | 18,799 | 512 | 838 | 13 | 127,480 | 2 776 |
| 1974-75 | 375,854 | 10 229 | 18,706 | 509 | 1,415 | 22 | 138,393 | 3 013 |
| 1975-76 | 427,582 | 11 637 | 22,648 | 616 | 18,196 | 281 | 199,376 | 4 341 |

| CROP YEAR | RYE | | FLAXSEED[3] | | RAPESEED[4] | | TOTAL | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes |
| 1951-52 | 6,820 | 173 | 2,882 | 73 | | | 509,644 | 12 620 |
| 1952-53 | 8,993 | 228 | 4,060 | 103 | | | 586,028 | 14 490 |
| 1953-54 | 16,835 | 428 | 5,172 | 131 | | | 441,530 | 10 633 |
| 1954-55 | 9,311 | 237 | 6,345 | 161 | | | 370,688 | 9 358 |
| 1955-56 | 12,918 | 328 | 11,583 | 295 | | | 409,603 | 10 682 |
| 1956-57 | 5,448 | 138 | 22,655 | 575 | 4,189 | 95 | 396,906 | 10 067 |
| 1957-58 | 5,446 | 138 | 14,356 | 365 | 6,458 | 146 | 453,034 | 11 518 |
| 1958-59 | 3,222 | 82 | 14,626 | 372 | 5,754 | 146 | 396,105 | 10 266 |
| 1959-60 | 4,515 | 115 | 12,693 | 322 | 2,948 | 67 | 367,283 | 9 533 |
| 1960-61 | 2,613 | 66 | 14,396 | 366 | 8,118 | 184 | 428,235 | 11 298 |
| 1961-62 | 4,363 | 111 | 12,451 | 316 | 6,974 | 158 | 428,172 | 11 320 |
| 1962-63 | 7,310 | 186 | 12,995 | 330 | 5,725 | 130 | 394,474 | 10 334 |
| 1963-64 | 5,501 | 140 | 14,232 | 362 | 5,330 | 121 | 685,304 | 18 115 |
| 1964-65 | 4,857 | 123 | 15,682 | 398 | 9,276 | 210 | 481,992 | 12 652 |
| 1965-66 | 8,050 | 204 | 19,507 | 495 | 13,632 | 309 | 680,046 | 18 001 |
| 1966-67 | 9,963 | 253 | 17,079 | 433 | 13,818 | 313 | 619,512 | 16 372 |
| 1967-68 | 4,760 | 121 | 13,721 | 349 | 12,309 | 279 | 411,750 | 10 850 |
| 1968-69 | 4,248 | 108 | 13,970 | 355 | 14,311 | 325 | 367,497 | 9 728 |
| 1969-70 | 3,829 | 97 | 19,686 | 500 | 22,213 | 504 | 485,704 | 12 534 |
| 1970-71 | 8,917 | 227 | 22,487 | 571 | 46,811 | 1 062 | 706,433 | 17 821 |
| 1971-72 | 10,757 | 273 | 27,260 | 692 | 42,603 | 966 | 825,396 | 20 832 |
| 1972-73 | 8,236 | 209 | 20,819 | 529 | 54,059 | 1 226 | 831,883 | 21 362 |
| 1973-74 | 4,584 | 116 | 15,751 | 400 | 46,869 | 1 063 | 614,909 | 15 782 |
| 1974-75 | 4,843 | 123 | 10,763 | 273 | 29,270 | 664 | 579,244 | 14 833 |
| 1975-76 | 11,753 | 299 | 7,910 | 201 | 36,147 | 820 | 723,612 | 18 195 |

[1] Wheat exports include bagged Sead Wheat for years 1955-56 to 1975-76.

[2] Wheat equivalent.

[3] Flaxseed exports include Linseed Oil for the years 1956-57 to 1975-76 but bulk Flaxseed only for earlier years.

[4] Rapeseed exports for the year 1964-65 to 1972-73 do not include Rapeseed Oil exports. The years 1950-51 to 1963-64 include Rapeseed Oil exports. The years 1973-74 to 1975-76 include Rapeseed Oil and Rapeseed Meal exports.

# TABLE XII

## EXPORTS OF CANADIAN WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR BY SELECTED AREAS CROP YEARS 1961-62 TO 1975-76

| CROP YEAR | UNITED KINGDOM | | EUROPE (EXCL. UK) | | U.S.A. | | NORTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA (EXCL. U.S.A.) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes |
| 1961-62 | 85,959 (24.2%) | 2 339 | 104,162 (29.4%) | 2 835 | 2,864 (0.8%) | 78 | 9,128 (2.6%) | 248 |
| 1962-63 | 89,623 (27.4%) | 2 439 | 90,155 (27.5%) | 2 454 | 2,475 (0.8%) | 67 | 8,606 (2.6%) | 234 |
| 1963-64 | 90,832 (15.4%) | 2 472 | 351,711 (59.3%) | 9 572 | 1,975 (0.3%) | 54 | 23,403 (4.0%) | 637 |
| 1964-65 | 80,148 (20.1%) | 2 181 | 140,279 (35.2%) | 3 817 | 1,048 (0.3%) | 29 | 23,705 (6.0%) | 645 |
| 1965-66 | 78,505 (13.4%) | 2 137 | 297,625 (51.0%) | 8 100 | 1,618 (0.3%) | 44 | 31,120 (5.3%) | 847 |
| 1966-67 | 73,134 (14.2%) | 1 990 | 186,208 (36.2%) | 5 068 | 748 (0.1%) | 20 | 25,838 (5.0%) | 703 |
| 1967-68 | 64,953 (19.4%) | 1 768 | 115,246 (34.3%) | 3 136 | 588 (0.2%) | 16 | 22,088 (6.6%) | 601 |
| 1968-69 | 58,223 (19.1%) | 1 585 | 64,428 (21.1%) | 1 753 | 479 (0.2%) | 13 | 18,757 (6.1%) | 510 |
| 1969-70 | 54,695 (15.8%) | 1 489 | 107,173 (31.2%) | 2 917 | 1,546 (0.4%) | 42 | 24,251 (7.0%) | 660 |
| 1970-71 | 66,680 (15.3%) | 1 815 | 85,807 (19.8%) | 2 335 | 334 (0.1%) | 9 | 22,062 (5.1%) | 600 |
| 1971-72 | 48,902 (9.7%) | 1 331 | 160,885 (32.0%) | 4 379 | 147 (–) | 4 | 27,529 (5.5%) | 749 |
| 1972-73 | 44,587 (7.8%) | 1 213 | 209,550 (36.3%) | 5 703 | 93 (–) | 3 | 26,453 (4.6%) | 720 |
| 1973-74 | 45,697 (10.9%) | 1 244 | 94,915 (22.7%) | 2 583 | 2,931 (0.7%) | 80 | 30,270 (7.2%) | 824 |
| 1974-75 | 57,726 (14.6%) | 1 571 | 59,516 (15.1%) | 1 620 | 364 (0.1%) | 10 | 28,612 (7.3%) | 779 |
| 1975-76[2] | 43,881 (9.8%) | 1 194 | 186,979 (41.5%) | 5 089 | 874 (0.2%) | 24 | 36,402 (8.1%) | 991 |

| CROP YEAR | SOUTH AMERICA | | AFRICA | | ASIA, MIDDLE EAST AND OCEANIA | | TOTAL | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes |
| 1961-62 | 6,308 (1.8%) | 172 | 8,427 (2.4%) | 229 | 137,857 (38.8%) | 3 752 | 354,705 (100.0%) | 9 653 |
| 1962-63 | 8,556 (2.6%) | 233 | 12,545 (3.8%) | 341 | 115,401 (35.3%) | 3 141 | 327,361 (100.0%) | 8 909 |
| 1963-64 | 9,905 (1.7%) | 270 | 5,823 (1.0%) | 158 | 107,987 (18.3%) | 2 939 | 591,636 (100.0%) | 16 102 |
| 1964-65 | 12,011 (3.0%) | 327 | 4,668 (1.2%) | 127 | 136,423 (34.2%) | 3 713 | 398,282 (100.0%) | 10 839 |
| 1965-66 | 7,793 (1.3%) | 212 | 3,382 (0.6%) | 92 | 164,070 (28.1%) | 4 465 | 584,113 (100.0%) | 15 897 |
| 1966-67 | 5,570 (1.1%) | 152 | 15,002 (2.9%) | 408 | 208,089 (40.5%) | 5 663 | 514,589 (100.0%) | 14 004 |
| 1967-68 | 3,686 (1.1%) | 100 | 6,051 (1.8%) | 165 | 122,748 (36.6%) | 3 340 | 335,360 (100.0%) | 9 126 |
| 1968-69 | 3,686 (1.2%) | 100 | 8,377 (2.7%) | 228 | 151,213 (49.6%) | 4 115 | 305,163 (100.0%) | 8 314 |
| 1969-70 | 8,473 (2.5%) | 231 | 12,069 (3.5%) | 328 | 136,459 (39.6%) | 3 714 | 344,666 (100.0%) | 9 381 |
| 1970-71 | 25,716 (5.9%) | 700 | 40,274 (9.3%) | 1 096 | 193,413 (44.5%) | 5 264 | 434,286 (100.0%) | 11 819 |
| 1971-72 | 20,059 (4.0%) | 546 | 24,779 (4.9%) | 674 | 220,498 (43.9%) | 6 001 | 502,799 (100.0%) | 13 684 |
| 1972-73 | 22,660 (3.9%) | 617 | 18,956 (3.3%) | 516 | 253,876 (44.1%) | 6 909 | 576,175 (100.0%) | 15 681 |
| 1973-74 | 37,004 (8.8%) | 1 007 | 21,908 (5.2%) | 596 | 186,318 (44.5%) | 5 071 | 419,043 (100.0%) | 11 405 |
| 1974-75 | 36,930 (9.4%) | 1 005 | 32,383 (8.2%) | 881 | 178,937 (45.3%) | 4 870 | 394,468 (100.0%) | 10 736 |
| 1975-76[2] | 25,624 (5.7%) | 697 | 9,146 (2.0%) | 249 | 147,251 (32.7%) | 4 008 | 450,157 (100.0%) | 12 252 |

1 Excludes seed exports and quantities lost in wrecks.

2 Subject to Revision

Source: Canadian Grain Commission 1975-76. All previous years Statistics Canada; Grain Trade of Canada.

# TABLE XIII

## EXPORTS OF CANADIAN OATS[1] – BY SELECTED AREAS
## CROP YEARS 1961-62 TO 1975-76

| CROP YEAR | UNITED KINGDOM | | EUROPE (EXCL. U.K.) | | U.S.A. | | NORTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA (EXCL. U.S.A.) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes |
| 1961-62 | 1,564 (58.4%) | 24 | 159 (5.9%) | 2 | 951 (35.5%) | 15 | 1 (0.1%) | * |
| 1962-63 | 1,592 (7.7%) | 25 | 15,916 (77.3%) | 245 | 2,496 (12.1%) | 38 | 12 (0.1%) | * |
| 1963-64 | 1,218 (7.0%) | 19 | 13,868 (79.1%) | 214 | 1,574 (9.0%) | 24 | 12 (0.1%) | * |
| 1964-65 | 851 (5.8%) | 13 | 11,291 (76.7%) | 174 | 2,543 (17.3%) | 39 | 32 (0.2%) | 1 |
| 1965-66 | 638 (4.2%) | 10 | 13,383 (87.7%) | 206 | 1,125 (7.4%) | 17 | 20 (0.1%) | * |
| 1966-67 | 294 (7.8%) | 5 | 2,015 (53.0%) | 31 | 1,424 (37.5%) | 22 | 2 (0.1%) | * |
| 1967-68 | 306 (9.8%) | 5 | 799 (25.5%) | 12 | 1,342 (42.9%) | 21 | – | – |
| 1968-69 | 139 (6.2%) | 2 | 850 (37.7%) | 13 | 928 (41.2%) | 14 | – | – |
| 1969-70 | 353 (7.3%) | 5 | 3,395 (70.2%) | 52 | 960 (19.8%) | 15 | – | – |
| 1970-71 | 33 (0.3%) | 1 | 12,114 (92.5%) | 187 | 947 (7.2%) | 15 | – | – |
| 1971-72 | 356 (3.5%) | 5 | 6,132 (60.1%) | 94 | 3,483 (34.2%) | 54 | – | – |
| 1972-73 | 126 (1.9%) | 2 | 1,837 (27.3%) | 28 | 4,124 (61.4%) | 64 | – | – |
| 1973-74 | – | | – | | 58 (7.3%) | 1 | 341 (42.6%) | 5 |
| 1974-75 | 210 (15.3%) | 3 | 135 (9.8%) | 2 | 265 (19.2%) | 4 | 211 (15.3%) | 3 |
| 1975-76[2] | – | – | 16.840 (92.8%) | 260 | 57 (0.3%) | 1 | 733 (4.0%) | 11 |

| CROP YEAR | SOUTH AMERICA | | AFRICA | | ASIA AND OCEANIA | | TOTAL | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes |
| 1961-62 | 4 (0.1%) | * | – | – | – | – | 2,679 | 41 |
| 1962-63 | 2 | * | 517 (2.5%) | 8 | 50 (0.3%) | 1 | 20,585 (100.0%) | 317 |
| 1963-64 | – | – | 839 (4.7%) | 13 | 21 (0.1%) | * | 17,532 (100.0%) | 270 |
| 1964-65 | 4 | * | 7 | * | – | – | 14,728 (100.0%) | 2 |
| 1965-66 | 2 | * | – | – | 85 (0.6%) | 1 | 15,253 (100%) | 234 |
| 1966-67 | 1 | * | – | – | 62 (1.6%) | 1 | 3,798 (100.0%) | 59 |
| 1967-68 | – | – | – | – | 684 (21.8%) | 11 | 3,131 (100.0%) | 49 |
| 1968-69 | – | – | 336 (14.9%) | 5 | – | | 2,253 (100.0%) | 34 |
| 1969-70 | – | – | – | – | 130 (2.7%) | 2 | 4,838 (100.0%) | 74 |
| 1970-71 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 13,094 (100.0%) | 203 |
| 1971-72 | 225 (2.2%) | 3 | – | – | – | – | 10,196 (100.0%) | 156 |
| 1972-73 | 631 (9.4%) | 10 | – | – | – | – | 6,718 (100.0%) | 104 |
| 1973-74 | 401 (50.1%) | 6 | – | – | – | – | 800 (100.0%) | 12 |
| 1974-75 | 556 (40.4%) | 9 | – | – | – | – | 1,377 (100.0%) | 21 |
| 1975-76[2] | 280 (1.6%) | 4 | – | – | 243 (1.3%) | 4 | 18.153 (100.0%) | 280 |

Source: Canadian Grain Commission 1975-76.
All previous years Statistics Canada. Grain Trade of Canada.

[1] Includes Oats as grain only.
– Less than 500 tonnes.
[2] Subject to Revision.

# TABLE XIV

## EXPORTS OF CANADIAN BARLEY[1] – BY SELECTED AREAS
## CROP YEARS 1961-62 TO 1975-76

| CROP YEAR | UNITED KINGDOM | | EUROPE (EXCL. U.K.) | | U.S.A. | | NORTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA (EXCL. U.S.A.) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes |
| 1961-62 | 7,391 (20.2%) | 161 | 70 (0.2%) | 2 | 9,726 (26.5%) | 212 | – | – |
| 1962-63 | 6,803 (64.6%) | 148 | 415 (3.9%) | 9 | 2,233 (21.2%) | 49 | – | – |
| 1963-64 | 9,546 (23.0%) | 208 | 3,364 (8.1%) | 73 | 8,675 (20.9%) | 188 | – | – |
| 1964-65 | 9,832 (30.0%) | 214 | 3,483 (10.7%) | 76 | 7,738 (23.6) | 168 | – | – |
| 1965-66 | 4,733 (14.0%) | 103 | 14,988 (44.4%) | 326 | 4,704 (14.0%) | 102 | – | – |
| 1966-67 | 9,316 (17.5%) | 203 | 23,325 (43.9%) | 508 | 7,372 (13.9%) | 160 | – | – |
| 1967-68 | 1,943 (5.4%) | 42 | 9,602 (26.6%) | 209 | 4,372 (12.1%) | 95 | – | – |
| 1968-69 | 10,879 (51.3%) | 237 | 500 (2.3%) | 11 | 7,677 (36.2%) | 167 | – | – |
| 1969-70 | 19,609 (23.7%) | 427 | 25,767 (31.2%) | 561 | 10,322 (12.5%) | 225 | – | – |
| 1970-71 | 29,501 (17.1%) | 642 | 92,074 (53.5%) | 2 005 | 8,458 (4.9%) | 184 | 93 | 2 |
| 1971-72 | 28,323 (12.6%) | 617 | 125,408 (55.9%) | 2,730 | 13,217 (5.9%) | 288 | – | – |
| 1972-73 | 10,955 (7.0%) | 239 | 79,750 (50.9%) | 1 736 | 11,834 (7.5%) | 258 | – | – |
| 1973-74 | 1,828 (1.5%) | 40 | 53,566 (45.1%) | 1 166 | 12,922 (10.9%) | 281 | 495 (0.4%) | 11 |
| 1974-75 | 1,416 (1.1%) | 31 | 56,046 (43.0%) | 1 220 | 15,658 (12.0%) | 341 | 510 (0.4%) | 11 |
| 1975-76[2] | 2,649 (1.4%) | 41 | 112,102 (58.7%) | 1 729 | 12,933 (6.8%) | 199 | 947 (0.5%) | 15 |

| CROP YEAR | SOUTH AMERICA | | AFRICA | | ASIA AND OCEANIA | | TOTAL | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes |
| 1961-62 | 184 (0.5%) | 4 | – | – | 19,284 (52.6%) | 420 | 36,655 (100.0%) | 799 |
| 1962-63 | – | – | – | – | 1,083 (10.3%) | 24 | 10,534 (100.0%) | 230 |
| 1963-64 | 185 (0.4%) | 4 | – | – | 19,756 (47.6%) | 430 | 41,526 (100.0%) | 903 |
| 1964-65 | 153 (0.5%) | 3 | – | – | 11,532 (35.2%) | 251 | 32,738 (100.0%) | 712 |
| 1965-66 | 163 (0.5%) | 4 | – | – | 9,132 (27.1%) | 199 | 33,720 (100.0%) | 734 |
| 1966-67 | 83 (0.2%) | 2 | – | – | 13,025 (24.5%) | 284 | 53,121 (100.0%) | 1 157 |
| 1967-68 | 459 (1.3%) | 10 | – | – | 19,707 (54.6%) | 429 | 36,083 (100.0%) | 785 |
| 1968-69 | – | – | – | – | 2,154 (10.2%) | 47 | 21,210 (100.0%) | 462 |
| 1969-70 | 2,060 (2.5%) | 45 | 948 (1.1%) | 21 | 23,998 (29.0%) | 522 | 82,704 (100.0%) | 1 801 |
| 1970-71 | 962 (0.6%) | 21 | – | – | 41,166 (23.9%) | 896 | 172,254 (100.0%) | 3 750 |
| 1971-72 | 799 (0.4%) | 17 | 3,527 (1.6%) | 77 | 52,989 (23.6%) | 1 154 | 224,263 (100.0%) | 4 883 |
| 1972-73 | 735 (0.4%) | 16 | 2,030 (1.3%) | 44 | 51,531 (32.9%) | 1 122 | 156,835 (100.0%) | 3 415 |
| 1973-74 | 858 (0.7%) | 19 | 1,603 (1.4%) | 35 | 47,359 (40.0%) | 1 031 | 118,631 (100.0%) | 2 583 |
| 1974-75 | 801 (0.6%) | 17 | 1,639 (1.3%) | 36 | 54,128 (41.6%) | 1 178 | 130,198 (100.0%) | 3 834 |
| 1975-76[2] | 1,992 (1.0%) | 31 | – | – | 60,207 (31.6%) | 928 | 190,830 (100.0%) | 2 943 |

[1] Includes Barley as grain only.
* Less than 500 tonnes.
[2] Subject to Revision.

Source: Canadian Grain Commission 1975-76.
All previous years Statistics Canada; Grain Trade of Canada.

# TABLE XV

## OVERSEAS[1] CLEARANCES OF CANADIAN BULK GRAIN[2] BY PORT AREAS
## CROP YEARS 1955-56 TO 1975-76

| Crop Year | Atlantic Coast[3] | | St. Lawrence | | Lakehead Direct[4] | | Churchill | | Pacific Coast | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes |
| 1955-56 ..... | 45,438 | 1 229 | 147,750 | 3 860 | 66 | 2 | 12,819 | 349 | 113,583 | 3 010 | 319,656 | 8 450 |
| 1956-57 ..... | 28,495 | 756 | 117,393 | 3 045 | — | — | 16,250 | 442 | 138,968 | 3 600 | 301,106 | 7 843 |
| 1957-58 ..... | 30,930 | 835 | 122,977 | 3 189 | 532 | 13 | 18,451 | 501 | 169,555 | 4 410 | 342,445 | 8 948 |
| 1958-59 ..... | 31,111 | 841 | 108,061 | 2 845 | 12,027 | 291 | 18,723 | 506 | 154,107 | 3 937 | 324,029 | 8 420 |
| 1959-60 ..... | 25,236 | 684 | 93,514 | 2 497 | 16,919 | 413 | 21,838 | 593 | 136,755 | 3 503 | 294,262 | 7 690 |
| 1960-61 ..... | 33,970 | 923 | 123,237 | 3 340 | 16,423 | 428 | 20,203 | 549 | 159,813 | 4 185 | 353,646 | 9 425 |
| 1961-62 ..... | 21,809 | 593 | 128,957 | 3 486 | 15,145 | 385 | 19,245 | 524 | 180,907 | 4 778 | 366,063 | 9 766 |
| 1962-63 ..... | 20,210 | 543 | 120,545 | 3 235 | 21,812 | 499 | 21,762 | 592 | 160,293 | 4 216 | 344,622 | 9 085 |
| 1963-64 ..... | 54,475 | 1 480 | 287,757 | 7 806 | 18,345 | 446 | 21,680 | 590 | 220,746 | 5 689 | 603,003 | 16 011 |
| 1964-65 ..... | 34,295 | 931 | 155,256 | 4 209 | 22,887 | 497 | 22,060 | 600 | 186,142 | 4 900 | 420,640 | 11 137 |
| 1965-66 ..... | 40,207 | 1 091 | 300,280 | 8 104 | 27,154 | 635 | 25,077 | 682 | 234,713 | 6 130 | 627,431 | 16 642 |
| 1966-67 ..... | 32,933 | 896 | 252,819 | 6 813 | 33,000 | 794 | 21,031 | 572 | 229,694 | 6 038 | 569,477 | 15 113 |
| 1967-68 ..... | 15,532 | 423 | 120,907 | 3 271 | 21,937 | 569 | 21,543 | 586 | 193,135 | 5 025 | 373,054 | 9 874 |
| 1968-69 ..... | 21,271 | 577 | 82,617 | 2 238 | 12,773 | 316 | 22,582 | 615 | 187,145 | 4 954 | 326,388 | 8 700 |
| 1969-70 ..... | 32,752 | 882 | 173,269 | 4 495 | 10,957 | 239 | 21,967 | 598 | 197,681 | 5 090 | 436,626 | 11 304 |
| 1970-71 ..... | 30,119 | 818 | 305,151 | 7 681 | 42,434 | 912 | 23,402 | 637 | 260,612 | 6 660 | 661,718 | 16 708 |
| 1971-72 ..... | 34,641 | 940 | 360,424 | 8 968 | 46,103 | 1 070 | 25,489 | 667 | 307,880 | 7 947 | 774,537 | 19 592 |
| 1972-73 ..... | 34,761 | 942 | 335,245 | 8 653 | 38,030 | 907 | 25,272 | 638 | 349,037 | 9 036 | 782,345 | 20 176 |
| 1973-74 ..... | 22,307 | 594 | 248,889 | 6 473 | 20,179 | 497 | 18,786 | 462 | 252,660 | 6 494 | 562,821 | 14 520 |
| 1974-75 ..... | 29,673 | 788 | 238,786 | 6 230 | 31,645 | 816 | 22,737 | 498 | 209,773 | 5 381 | 532,614 | 13 713 |
| 1975-76 ..... | 32,836 | 865 | 327,445 | 8 437 | 26,827 | 555 | 23,771 | 518 | 260,108 | 6 535 | 670,987 | 16 910 |

1 To all countries except the U.S.A.
2 Wheat (excluding bagged seed wheat), Oats, Barley, Rye and Flaxseed. Includes Rapeseed from 1965-66.
3 Includes exports from U.S.A. ports for year 1954-55 thru 1962-63 only.
4 Includes shipments from ports along the Great Lakes.
Source: Canadian Grain Commission — Canadian Grain Exports. 1975-76. All previous years Statistics Canada — Grain Trade of Canada.

# TABLE XVI

## WHEAT PRODUCTION IN THE FOUR MAJOR EXPORTING COUNTRIES
## CROP YEARS 1961-62 TO 1976-77

| Crop Year | Canada | | Argentina | | Australia | | United States | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes |
| 1961-62 ..... | 283,394 | 7 713 | 187,393 | 5 100 | 247,200 | 6 728 | 1,232,359 | 33 539 | 1,950,346 | 53 080 |
| 1962-63 ..... | 565,585 | 15 392 | 209,439 | 5 700 | 306,910 | 8 353 | 1,091,958 | 29 718 | 2,173,892 | 59 163 |
| 1963-64 ..... | 723,500 | 19 690 | 328,488 | 8 940 | 327,974 | 8 926 | 1,146,821 | 31 211 | 2,526,783 | 68 767 |
| 1964-65 ..... | 600,726 | 16 349 | 413,734 | 11 260 | 368,833 | 10 038 | 1,283,371 | 34 928 | 2,666,664 | 72 575 |
| 1965-66 ..... | 649,412 | 17 674 | 223,365 | 6 079 | 259,668 | 7 067 | 1,315,603 | 35 805 | 2,448,049 | 66 625 |
| 1966-67 ..... | 827,338 | 22 516 | 229,538 | 6 247 | 466,645 | 12 700 | 1,304,889 | 35 513 | 2,828,410 | 76 976 |
| 1967-68 ..... | 592,948 | 16 138 | 268,964 | 7 320 | 277,305 | 7 547 | 1,507,598 | 41 030 | 2,646,815 | 72 035 |
| 1968-69 ..... | 649,950 | 17 688 | 210,909 | 5 740 | 543,954 | 14 804 | 1,556,635 | 42 365 | 2,961,448 | 80 597 |
| 1969-70 ..... | 671,212 | 18 268 | 257,941 | 7 020 | 387,536 | 10 547 | 1,442,679 | 39 263 | 2,759,368 | 75 098 |
| 1970-71 ..... | 331,579 | 9 024 | 180,779 | 4 920 | 289,908 | 7 890 | 1,351,558 | 36 783 | 2,153,824 | 58 617 |
| 1971-72 ..... | 529,552 | 14 412 | 208,704 | 5 680 | 312,680 | 8 510 | 1,617,789 | 44 029 | 2,668,734 | 72 631 |
| 1972-73 ..... | 533,288 | 14 514 | 290,275 | 7 900 | 236,409 | 6 434 | 1,544,936 | 42 046 | 2,604,908 | 70 894 |
| 1973-74 ..... | 593,738 | 16 159 | 241,039 | 6 560 | 444,378 | 12 094 | 1,705,167 | 46 407 | 2,984,322 | 81 220 |
| 1974-75 ..... | 488,513 | 13 295 | 219,360 | 5 970 | 417,298 | 11 357 | 1,796,187 | 48 884 | 2,921,358 | 79 506 |
| 1975-76 ..... | 627,515 | 17 078 | 314,526 | 8 560 | 431,077 | 11 732 | 2,134,833 | 58 100 | 3,507,951 | 95 470 |
| 1976-77[1] ..... | 864,326 | 23 523 | 367,437 | 10 000 | 323,345 | 8 800 | 2,147,408 | 58 443 | 3,702,516 | 100,766 |

Subject to Revision.
Source: For Canada — Statistics Canada, Field Crop Reporting Series No. 20. January 1976 current year.
All previous years, Handbook of Agricultural Statistics.
United States —"Crop Production". U.S. Dept. of Agriculture.
Argentina and Australia — I.W.C. World Wheat Statistics.

# TABLE XVII

## EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR BY PRINCIPAL EXPORTERS DISTRIBUTION BY QUANTITY AND PERCENTAGE OF WORLD TRADE JULY – JUNE CROP YEARS[2] 1956-57 TO 1975-76

| | Argentina | | Australia | | Canada | | United States | | Others | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | mln bus. | 000 tonnes | mln bus. | 000 tonnes | mln bus. | 000 tonnes | mln bus. | 000 tonnes | mln bus. | 000 tonnes | mln bus. | mln tonnes |
| 1956-57 | 99 (7.6%) | 2 694 | 126 (9.7%) | 3 429 | 262 (20.1%) | 7 130 | 549 (42.1%) | 14 942 | 267 (20.5%) | 7 267 | 1,303 (100.0%) | 35 462 |
| 1957-58 | 78 (6.5%) | 2 123 | 62 (5.2%) | 1 687 | 316 (26.6%) | 8 600 | 402 (33.8%) | 10 941 | 332 (27.9%) | 9 035 | 1,190 (100.0%) | 32 386 |
| 1958-59 | 103 (7.9%) | 2 803 | 75 (5.8%) | 2 041 | 289 (22.1%) | 7 865 | 442 (33.9%) | 12 030 | 396 (30.3%) | 10 778 | 1,305 (100.0%) | 35 517 |
| 1959-60 | 78 (5.8%) | 2 123 | 122 (9.0%) | 3 320 | 272 (20.1%) | 7 403 | 509 (37.7%) | 13 853 | 370 (27.4%) | 10 070 | 1,351 (100.0%) | 36 769 |
| 1960-61 | 71 (4.5%) | 1 932 | 183 (11.6%) | 4 981 | 346 (21.8%) | 9 417 | 661 (41.8%) | 17 988 | 320 (20.3%) | 8 709 | 1,581 (100.0%) | 43 027 |
| 1961-62 | 86 (4.9%) | 2 340 | 232 (13.3%) | 6 314 | 355 (20.3%) | 9 662 | 718 (41.1%) | 19 541 | 356 (20.4%) | 9 689 | 1,747 (100.0%) | 47 546 |
| 1962-63 | 66 (4.1%) | 1 806 | 176 (11.1%) | 4 788 | 327 (20.5%) | 8 899 | 638 (40.1%) | 17 364 | 385 (24.2%) | 10 472 | 1,592 (100.0%) | 43,329 |
| 1963-64 | 102 (4.9%) | 2 777 | 287 (13.8%) | 7 813 | 592 (28.4%) | 16,112 | 849 (40.6%) | 23 106 | 256 (12.3%) | 6 974 | 2,086 (100.0%) | 56 782 |
| 1964-65 | 163 (9.0%) | 4 443 | 238 (13.1%) | 6 469 | 398 (21.9%) | 10 832 | 720 (39.6%) | 19 596 | 297 (16.4%) | 8 073 | 1,816 (100.0%) | 49 413 |
| 1965-66 | 292 (12.6%) | 7 948 | 209 (9.0%) | 5 681 | 584 (25.2%) | 15 894 | 860 (37.1%) | 23 405 | 372 (16.1%) | 10 134 | 2,317 (100.0%) | 63 062 |
| 1966-67 | 112 (5.5%) | 3 059 | 257 (12.7%) | 6 984 | 514 (25.4%) | 13 989 | 742 (36.6%) | 20 194 | 401 (19.8%) | 10 905 | 2,026 (100.0%) | 55 131 |
| 1967-68 | 50 (2.6%) | 1 370 | 258 (13.6%) | 7 011 | 335 (17.7%) | 9 117 | 753 (39.7%) | 20 494 | 502 (26.4%) | 13 671 | 1,898 (100.0%) | 51 663 |
| 1968-69 | 102 (6.1%) | 2 785 | 197 (11.8%) | 5 369 | 305 (18.2%) | 8 301 | 552 (33.0%) | 15 023 | 518 (30.9%) | 14 117 | 1,674 (100.0%) | 45 595 |
| 1969-70 | 77 (4.1%) | 2 108 | 266 (14.1%) | 7 250 | 344 (18.2%) | 9 362 | 617 (32.7%) | 16 792 | 583 (30.9%) | 15 862 | 1,887 (100.0%) | 51 374 |
| 1970-71 | 63 (3.1%) | 1 704 | 349 (17.3%) | 9 492 | 434 (21.6%) | 11 812 | 740 (36.7%) | 20 140 | 430 (21.3%) | 11 696 | 2,016 (100.0%) | 54 844 |
| 1971-72 | 49 (2.5%) | 1 328 | 321 (16.7%) | 8 736 | 502 (26.0%) | 13 662 | 621 (32.2%) | 16 901 | 435 (22.6%) | 11 847 | 1,928 (100.0%) | 52 474 |
| 1972-73 | 129 (5.2%) | 3 510 | 204 (8.2%) | 5 562 | 576 (23.0%) | 15 676 | 1,166 (46.6%) | 31,734 | 425 (17.0%) | 11 566 | 2,500 (100.0%) | 68 048 |
| 1973-74 | 41 (1.8%) | 1 106 | 202 (8.7%) | 5 509 | 419 (18.1%) | 11 403 | 1,149 (49.7%) | 31 273 | 502 (21.7%) | 13 651 | 2,313 (100.0%) | 62 942 |
| 1974-75 | 80 (3.5%) | 2 178 | 296 (12.9%) | 8 049 | 394 (17.1%) | 10 723 | 1,030 (44.7%) | 28 034 | 502 (21.8%) | 13 663 | 2,302 (100.0%) | 62 647 |
| 1975-76[1] | 114 (4.7%) | 3 111 | 297 (12.1%) | 8 072 | 450 (18.4%) | 12 247 | 1,158 (47.3%) | 31 522 | 429 (17.5%) | 11 682 | 2,448 (100.0%) | 66 634 |

[1] Subject to Revision;

[2] Canada – August - July.

Sources: Statistics Canada – "Grain Trade of Canada" 1956-57 to 1974-75; 1975-76 Canadian Grain Commission – "Canadian Grain Exports". Does not include Bagged Seed Exports.
U.S. – Wheat Situation; Foreign Agricultural Service; United States Department of Agriculture.
Argentina, Australia and Others – 1954-55 – 1962-63: Wheat Situation: Foreign Agricultural Service, United States Department of Agriculture.
1963-64 – 1974-75: World Wheat Statistics, International Wheat Council and Review of World Wheat Situation, Internation Wheat Council, 1975-76.

# TABLE XVIII

## WHEAT ACREAGE IN SELECTED COUNTRIES CROP YEARS 1967 TO 1976

| Year | Belgium | | France | | West Germany | | India | | Italy | | Japan | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 000 acres | 000 hectares | 000 acres | 000 hectares | 000 acres | 000 hectares | 000 acres | 000 hectares | 000 acres | 000 hectares | 000 acres | 000 hectares |
| 1967 | 502 | 203 | 9,709 | 3 929 | 3,494 | 1 414 | 31,723 | 12 838 | 9,914 | 4 012 | 882 | 357 |
| 1968 | 511 | 207 | 10,107 | 4 090 | 3,618 | 1 464 | 37,061 | 14 998 | 10,576 | 4 280 | 796 | 322 |
| 1969 | 504 | 204 | 9,968 | 4 034 | 3,692 | 1 494 | 39,433 | 15 958 | 10,423 | 4 218 | 709 | 287 |
| 1970 | 467 | 189 | 9,257 | 3 746 | 3,689 | 1 493 | 41,084 | 16 626 | 10,225 | 4 138 | 566 | 229 |
| 1971 | 499 | 202 | 9,830 | 3 978 | 3,814 | 1 544 | 45,074 | 18 241 | 9,658 | 3 909 | 410 | 166 |
| 1972 | 526 | 213 | 9,758 | 3 949 | 4,018 | 1 626 | 47,292 | 19 139 | 9,400 | 3 804 | 282 | 114 |
| 1973 | 502 | 203 | 9,780 | 3 958 | 3,961 | 1 603 | 48,145 | 19 484 | 8,871 | 3 590 | 185 | 75 |
| 1974 | 494 | 200 | 10,239 | 4 144 | 4,030 | 1 631 | 45,918 | 18 583 | 9,172 | 3 712 | 205 | 83 |
| 1975 | 452 | 183 | 9,557 | 3 868 | 3,876 | 1 569 | 44,747 | 18 109 | 8,760 | 3 545 | 222 | 90 |
| 1976[1] | 504 | 204 | 10 625 | 4 300 | 4,001 | 1 619 | N/A | N/A | 8,782 | 3 554 | 220 | 89 |

| Year | Netherlands | | Sweden | | Switzerland | | Turkey | | United Kingdom | | U.S.S.R. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1967 | 381 | 154 | 628 | 254 | 264 | 107 | 20,045 | 8 112 | 2,305 | 934 | 165,621 | 67 026 |
| 1968 | 378 | 153 | 605 | 245 | 264 | 107 | 20,270 | 8 203 | 2,417 | 978 | 166,125 | 67 230 |
| 1969 | 383 | 155 | 652 | 264 | 267 | 108 | 20,386 | 8 250 | 2,059 | 833 | 164,139 | 66 426 |
| 1970 | 351 | 142 | 655 | 265 | 257 | 104 | 21,394 | 8 658 | 2,496 | 1 010 | 161,109 | 65 200 |
| 1971 | 351 | 142 | 605 | 245 | 240 | 97 | 21,497 | 8 700 | 2,710 | 1 097 | 158,230 | 64 035 |
| 1972 | 385 | 156 | 662 | 268 | 242 | 98 | 21,572 | 8 730 | 2,785 | 1 127 | 144,554 | 58 500 |
| 1973 | 341 | 138 | 734 | 297 | 230 | 93 | 21,868 | 8 850 | 2,832 | 1 146 | 156,167 | 63 200 |
| 1974 | 321 | 130 | 835 | 338 | 217 | 88 | 21,621 | 8 750 | 3,047 | 1 233 | 147,459 | 59 676 |
| 1975 | 264 | 107 | 744 | 301 | 222 | 90 | 22,856 | 9 250 | 2,555 | 1 034 | 153,165 | 61 985 |
| 1976[1] | 324 | 131 | 988 | 400 | 227 | 92 | 22,856 | 9 250 | 2,997 | 1 213 | 145,789 | 59 000 |

[1] Preliminary.

Source: International Wheat Council World Wheat Statistics, 1976, and Review of the World Wheat Situation, International Wheat Council, 1975-76.

# TABLE XIX

## WHEAT PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES CROP YEARS 1967 TO 1976

| Year | Belgium | | France | | West Germany | | India | | Italy | | Japan | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes |
| 1967 | 30,938 | 842 | 524,994 | 14 288 | 213,812 | 5 819 | 418,621 | 11 393 | 352,593 | 9 596 | 35,641 | 970 |
| 1968 | 31,416 | 855 | 550,604 | 14 985 | 227,738 | 6 198 | 607,741 | 16 540 | 354,761 | 9 655 | 37,185 | 1 012 |
| 1969 | 28,623 | 779 | 531,277 | 14 459 | 220,462 | 6 000 | 685,307 | 18 651 | 352,188 | 9 585 | 27,852 | 758 |
| 1970 | 27,006 | 735 | 474,802 | 12 922 | 208,042 | 5 662 | 738,291 | 20 093 | 356,010 | 9 689 | 17,417 | 474 |
| 1971 | 33,620 | 915 | 568,866 | 15 482 | 262,423 | 7 142 | 875,713 | 23 833 | 367,217 | 9 994 | 16 167 | 440 |
| 1972 | 34,906 | 950 | 663,077 | 18 046 | 242,802 | 6 608 | 970,401 | 26 410 | 346,162 | 9 421 | 10,435 | 284 |
| 1973 | 37,294 | 1 015 | 653,744 | 17 792 | 262,166 | 7 135 | 908,855 | 24 735 | 327,753 | 8 920 | 7,422 | 202 |
| 1974 | 38,360 | 1 044 | 703,348 | 19 142 | 285,168 | 7 761 | 800,205 | 21 778 | 356,230 | 9 695 | 8,524 | 232 |
| 1975 | 25,794 | 702 | 554,022 | 15 078 | 257,720 | 7 014 | 890,484 | 24 235 | 353,474 | 9 620 | 8 855 | 241 |
| 1976[1] | 35,605 | 969 | 584,592 | 15 910 | 243,243 | 6 620 | 992,080 | 27 000 | 346,493 | 9 430 | 8,818 | 240 |

| Year | Netherlands | | Sweden | | Switzerland | | Turkey | | United Kingdom | | U.S.S.R. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1967 | 27,154 | 739 | 41,520 | 1 130 | 15,800 | 430 | 371,479 | 10 110 | 143,411 | 3 903 | 2,840,289 | 77,300 |
| 1968 | 24,949 | 679 | 39,462 | 1 074 | 15,138 | 412 | 352,850 | 9 603 | 127,464 | 3 469 | 3,431,605 | 93 393 |
| 1969 | 24,875 | 677 | 33,694 | 917 | 13,999 | 381 | 385,809 | 10 500 | 123,605 | 3 364 | 2,936,447 | 79 917 |
| 1970 | 23,626 | 643 | 35,347 | 962 | 12,860 | 350 | 367,437 | 10 000 | 155,646 | 4 236 | 3,662,025 | 99 664 |
| 1971 | 25,941 | 706 | 35,899 | 977 | 15,065 | 410 | 486,854 | 13 250 | 176,921 | 4 815 | 3,628,809 | 98 760 |
| 1972 | 24,728 | 673 | 41,520 | 1 130 | 14,697 | 400 | 448,273 | 12 200 | 175,635 | 4 780 | 3,152,610 | 85 800 |
| 1973 | 26,602 | 724 | 48,134 | 1 310 | 12,970 | 353 | 367,437 | 10 000 | 183,792 | 5 002 | 4,030,785 | 109 700 |
| 1974 | 27,410 | 746 | 65,881 | 1 793 | 14,146 | 385 | 404,181 | 11 000 | 225,239 | 6 130 | 3,083,275 | 83 913 |
| 1975 | 19,401 | 528 | 54,417 | 1 481 | 13,044 | 355 | 541,970 | 14 750 | 164,906 | 4 488 | 2,430,376 | 66 144 |
| 1976[1] | 25,978 | 707 | 66,874 | 1 820 | 13,522 | 368 | 578,713 | 15 750 | 186,291 | 5 070 | 3,306,934 | 90 000 |

[1] Preliminary.

Source: International Wheat Council "World Wheat Statistics 1976", and Review of the World Wheat Situation, International Wheat Council, 1975-76.

# TABLE XX

## IMPORTS OF WHEAT AND FLOUR INTO SELECTED COUNTRIES FROM ALL SOURCES CROP YEARS 1961-62 TO 1975-76

| CROP YEAR | BELGIUM/ LUXEMBOURG+ | | BRAZIL | | FRANCE+ | | WEST GERMANY+ | | INDIA | | ITALY+ | | JAPAN | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes |
| 1961-62 | 17,821 | 485 | 83,886 | 2 283 | 13,228 | 360 | 129,154 | 3 515 | 105,528 | 2 872 | 33,143 | 902 | 101,890 | 2 773 |
| 1962-63 | 13,081 | 356 | 88,258 | 2 402 | 21,899 | 596 | 68,711 | 1 870 | 142,419 | 3 876 | 10,141 | 276 | 97,848 | 2 663 |
| 1963-64 | 20,687 | 563 | 70,180 | 1 910 | 28,256 | 769 | 69,409 | 1 889 | 157,116 | 4 276 | 17,821 | 485 | 143,999 | 3 919 |
| 1964-65 | 15,653 | 426 | 84,217 | 2 292 | 26,051 | 709 | 54,528 | 1 484 | 210,946 | 5 741 | 26,162 | 712 | 160,276 | 4 362 |
| 1965-66 | 20,282 | 552 | 85,282 | 2 321 | 27,484 | 748 | 59,635 | 1 623 | 280,906 | 7 645 | 38,434 | 1 046 | 130,550 | 3 553 |
| 1966-67 | 19,327 | 526 | 96,893 | 2 637 | 25,243 | 687 | 56,989 | 1 551 | 233,102 | 6 344 | 37,883 | 1 031 | 156,528 | 4 260 |
| 1967-68 | 19,878 | 541 | 91,308 | 2 485 | 16,902 | 460 | 67,425 | 1 835 | 246,073 | 6 697 | 34,576 | 941 | 148,004 | 4 028 |
| 1968-69 | 30,828 | 839 | 89,103 | 2 425 | 22,046 | 600 | 93,439 | 2 543 | 130,918 | 3 563 | 57,835 | 1 574 | 153,699 | 4 183 |
| 1969-70 | 43,027 | 1 171 | 76,464 | 2 081 | 17,453 | 475 | 66,212 | 1 802 | 111,370 | 3 031 | 47,399 | 1 290 | 162,591 | 4 425 |
| 1970-71 | 38,434 | 1 046 | 68,160 | 1 855 | 13,154 | 358 | 93,293 | 2 539 | 87,340 | 2 377 | 52,911 | 1 440 | 177,619 | 4 834 |
| 1971-72 | 44,827 | 1 220 | 54,197 | 1 475 | 7,018 | 191 | 100,568 | 2 737 | 57,063 | 1 553 | 50,670 | 1 379 | 182,432 | 4 965 |
| 1972-73 | 51,588 | 1 404 | 108,395 | 2 950 | 12,200 | 332 | 101,670 | 2 767 | 36,744 | 1 000 | 44,497 | 1 211 | 201,578 | 5 486 |
| 1973-74 | 45,856 | 1 248 | 89,655 | 2 440 | 9,040 | 246 | 82,968 | 2 258 | 131,212 | 3 571 | 113,465 | 3 088 | 196,690 | 5 353 |
| 1974-75[2] | 52,507 | 1 429 | 61,105 | 1 663 | 13,632 | 371 | 53,131 | 1 446 | 198,122 | 5 392 | 60,113 | 1 636 | 198,563 | 5 404 |
| 1975-76[2] | 5,033 | 137 | 136,613 | 3 718 | 5,585 | 152 | 52,764 | 1 436 | 215,355 | 5 861 | 59,635 | 1 623 | 220,499 | 6 001 |

| CROP YEAR | REPUBLIC OF KOREA | | NETHERLANDS+ | | PHILIPPINES | | SWITZERLAND | | TURKEY | | ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT | | UNITED KINGDOM+ | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes | 000 bus. | 000 tonnes |
| 1961-62 | 10,692 | 291 | 49,971 | 1 360 | 12,309 | 335 | 16,351 | 445 | 44,350 | 1 207 | 62,795 | 1,709 | 172,401 | 4 692 |
| 1962-63 | 33,547 | 913 | 19,989 | 544 | 13,705 | 373 | 15,579 | 424 | 24,582 | 669 | 63,236 | 1,721 | 156,455 | 4 258 |
| 1963-64 | 27,852 | 758 | 29,211 | 795 | 16,424 | 447 | 12,162 | 331 | 15,322 | 417 | 70,144 | 1,909 | 169,205 | 4 605 |
| 1964-65 | 19,401 | 528 | 26,088 | 710 | 16,535 | 450 | 13,779 | 375 | 10,398 | 283 | 70,438 | 1,917 | 153,956 | 4 190 |
| 1965-66 | 22,046 | 600 | 27,190 | 740 | 17,968 | 489 | 18,445 | 502 | 4,850 | 132 | 70,879 | 1,929 | 171,373 | 4 664 |
| 1966-67 | 24,030 | 654 | 22,450 | 611 | 18,041 | 491 | 14,146 | 385 | 8,672 | 236 | 91,786 | 2,498 | 153,442 | 4 176 |
| 1967-68 | 27,852 | 758 | 34,613 | 942 | 21,679 | 590 | 14,587 | 397 | 1,653 | 45 | 102,221 | 2,782 | 149,804 | 4 077 |
| 1968-69 | 153,699 | 4 183 | 46,995 | 1 279 | 9,847 | 268 | 13 191 | 359 | 7,055 | 192 | 71,467 | 1 945 | 168,139 | 4 576 |
| 1969-70 | 61,472 | 1 673 | 59,451 | 1 618 | 20,062 | 546 | 18,115 | 493 | 32,041 | 872 | 81,571 | 2 220 | 175,672 | 4 781 |
| 1970-71 | 64,375 | 1 752 | 48,134 | 1 310 | 21,789 | 593 | 18,298 | 498 | 20,870 | 568 | 104,168 | 2 835 | 196,909 | 5 359 |
| 1971-72 | 65,551 | 1 784 | 54,454 | 1 482 | 23,920 | 651 | 15,763 | 429 | 20,356 | 554 | 95,203 | 2 591 | 140,692 | 3 829 |
| 1972-73 | 63,788 | 1 736 | 75,288 | 2 049 | 23,516 | 640 | 14,845 | 404 | 1,102 | 30 | 111,701 | 3 040 | 166,634 | 4 535 |
| 1973-74 | 59,782 | 1 627 | 56,071 | 1 526 | 19,254 | 524 | 13,632 | 371 | 25,610 | 697 | 116,845 | 3 180 | 114,421 | 3 114 |
| 1974-75[2] | 62,575 | 1 703 | 61,876 | 1 684 | 16,498 | 449 | 12,787 | 348 | 37,368 | 1 017 | 128,199 | 3 489 | 107,843 | 2 935 |
| 1975-76[2] | 54,932 | 1 495 | 54,638 | 1 487 | 21,642 | 589 | 9,553 | 260 | 625 | 17 | 138,120 | 3 759 | 63,309 | 1 723 |

[1] June-July crop year.

[2] Subject to Revision.

Sources: 1960-61 to 1974-75, International Wheat Council — World Wheat Statistics.
Review of the World Wheat Situation, International Wheat Council, 1975-76.

[+] Excluding EEC Intra-Trade of Member States for 1975-76.

# TABLE XXI

## SCHEDULE OF CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD PAYMENTS FOR NO. 1 NORTHERN WHEAT AND NO. 1 CANADA WESTERN RED SPRING WHEAT. BASIS IN STORE THUNDER BAY OR VANCOUVER. POOL ACCOUNT YEARS 1953-54 TO 1976-77

| Pool Account | Initial Payment | | Adjustment Payment | | Interim Payment | | Final Payment[1] | | Total Realized Price | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ per bus. | $ per tonne | $ per bus. | $ per tonne | $ per bus. | $ per tonne | $ per bus. | $ per tonne | $ per bus. | $ per tonne |
| 1953-54 | 1.40 | 51.44 | — | — | .10 | 3.67 | .064 | 2.35 | 1.564 | 57.46 |
| 1954-55 | 1.40 | 51.44 | — | — | .10 | 3.67 | .151 | 5.55 | 1.651 | 60.66 |
| 1955-56 | 1.40 | 51.44 | — | — | .10 | 3.67 | .109 | 4.01 | 1.609 | 59.12 |
| 1956-57 | 1.40 | 51.44 | — | — | .10 | 3.67 | .088 | 3.23 | 1.588 | 58.34 |
| 1957-58 | 1.40 | 51.44 | — | — | .10 | 3.67 | .121 | 4.45 | 1.621 | 59.56 |
| 1958-59 | 1.40 | 51.44 | — | — | .10 | 3.67 | .096 | 3.53 | 1.596 | 58.64 |
| 1959-60 | 1.40 | 51.44 | — | — | .10 | 3.67 | .090 | 3.31 | 1.590 | 58.42 |
| 1960-61 | 1.40 | 51.44 | — | — | .10 | 3.67 | .295 | 10.84 | 1.795 | 65.95 |
| 1961-62 | 1.40 | 51.44 | .10 | 3.67 | — | — | .410 | 15.07 | 1.910 | 70.18 |
| 1962-63 | 1.50 | 55.12 | — | — | — | — | .374 | 13.74 | 1.874 | 68.86 |
| 1963-64 | 1.50 | 55.12 | — | — | — | — | .474 | 17.42 | 1.974 | 72.54 |
| 1964-65 | 1.50 | 55.12 | — | — | — | — | .387 | 14.22 | 1.887 | 69.34 |
| 1965-66 | 1.50 | 55.12 | — | — | — | — | .497 | 18.26 | 1.997 | 73.38 |
| 1966-67 | 1.50 | 55.12 | — | — | — | — | .487 | 17.89 | 1.987 | 73.01 |
| 1967-68 | 1.70 | 62.46 | — | — | — | — | .114 | 4.19 | 1.814 | 66.65 |
| 1968-69 | 1.70 | 62.46 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1.700 | 62.46 |
| 1969-70 | 1.50 | 55.12 | — | — | .073[2] | 2.68 | .107[3] | 3.93 | 1.680 | 61.73 |
| 1970-71 | 1.50 | 55.12 | — | — | — | — | .171 | 6.28 | 1.671 | 61.40 |
| 1971-72 | 1.46 | 53.65 | — | — | — | — | .136 | 4.99 | 1.596 | 58.64 |
| 1972-73 | 1.46 | 53.65 | .30 | 11.02 | — | — | .394 | 14.47 | 2.154 | 79.14 |
| 1973-74 | 2.25 | 82.67 | 1.50 | 55.12 | — | — | .828 | 30.42 | 4.578 | 168.21 |
| 1974-75 | 2.25 | 82.67 | 1.50 | 55.12 | — | — | .724 | 26.60 | 4.474 | 164.39 |
| 1975-76 | 2.25 | 82.67 | 1.50 | 55.12 | — | — | .231 | 8.49 | 3.981 | 146.28 |
| 1976-77 | 3.00 | 110.23 | — | — | | | | | | |

[1] Final payment and final realized price after deduction of Board Operation costs, but prior to deduction of P.F.A.A. Levy for years 1951-52 through 1969-70.

[2] Payment from Pool Account prior to payment from Temporary Wheat Reserves Act.

[3] Payment from Temporary Wheat Reserves Act.

[4] Price represents 1 CWRS.

# TABLE XXII

## SCHEDULE OF CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD PAYMENTS FOR NO. 2 CANADA WESTERN OATS BASIS IN STORE THUNDER BAY POOL ACCOUNT YEARS 1963-64 TO 1976-77

| Pool Account | Initial Payment | | Adjustment Payment | | Final Payment[1] | | Final Realized Price | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ¢ per bushel | $ per tonne | ¢ per bushel | $ per tonne | ¢ per bushel | $ per tonne | ¢ per bushel | $ per tonne |
| 1963-64 | 60 | 38.90 | — | — | 9.2 | 5.97 | 69.2 | 44.87 |
| 1964-65 | 60 | 38.90 | — | — | 17.2 | 11.15 | 77.2 | 50.05 |
| 1965-66 | 60 | 38.90 | — | — | 24.5 | 15.89 | 84.5 | 54.79 |
| 1966-67 | 60 | 38.90 | — | — | 23.4 | 15.17 | 83.4 | 54.07 |
| 1967-68 | 65 | 42.15 | — | — | 17.5 | 11.35 | 82.5 | 53.50 |
| 1968-69 | 65 | 42.15 | — | — | — | — | 65.0 | 42.15 |
| 1969-70 | 60 | 38.90 | — | — | 9.9 | 6.42 | 69.9 | 45.32 |
| 1970-71 | 60 | 38.90 | — | — | 8.1 | 5.25 | 68.1 | 44.15 |
| 1971-72 | 60 | 38.90 | — | — | 7.8 | 5.06 | 67.8 | 43.96 |
| 1972-73 | 60 | 38.90 | 10 | 6.48 | 40.1 | 26.00 | 110.1 | 71.38 |
| 1973-74 | 110 | 71.33 | — | — | 72.5 | 47.01 | 182.5 | 118.34 |
| 1974-75 | 110 | 71.33 | 10 | 6.48 | 56.7 | 36.76 | 176.7 | 114.57 |
| 1975-76 | 110 | 71.33 | 10 | 6.48 | 51.6 | 33.46 | 171.6 | 111.27 |
| 1976-77 | 120 | 77.81 | | | | | | |

[1] Final payment and final realized price after deduction of Board operating costs, but prior to deduction of P.F.A.A. Levy for years 1963-64 through 1969-70.

# TABLE XXIII

## SCHEDULE OF CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD PAYMENTS FOR NO. 2 CANADA WESTERN 6-ROW BARLEY. BASIS IN STORE THUNDER BAY POOL ACCOUNT YEARS 1963-64 TO 1976-77

| | Initial Payment | | Adjustment Payment | | Final Payment[1] | | Final Realized Price | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ¢ per bushel | $ per tonne | ¢ per bushel | $ per tonne | ¢ per bushel | $ per tonne | ¢ per bushel | $ per tonne |
| 963-64 | 96 | 44.09 | — | — | 21.8 | 10.01 | 117.8 | 54.10 |
| 1964-65 | 96 | 44.09 | — | — | 30.0 | 13.78 | 126.0 | 57.87 |
| 1965-66 | 96 | 44.09 | — | — | 32.6 | 14.97 | 128.6 | 59.06 |
| 1966-67 | 96 | 44.09 | — | — | 33.4 | 15.34 | 129.4 | 59.43 |
| 1967-68 | 106 | 48.68 | — | — | 4.2 | 1.93 | 110.2 | 50.61 |
| 1968-69 | 106 | 48.68 | — | — | — | — | 106.0 | 48.68 |
| 1969-70 | 91 | 41.80 | — | — | 2.5 | 1.15 | 93.5 | 42.95 |
| 1970-71 | 91 | 41.80 | 10 | 4.59 | — | — | 101.0 | 46.39 |
| 1971-72 | 91 | 41.80 | — | — | — | — | 91.0 | 41.80 |
| 1972-73 | 96 | 44.09 | 09 | 4.13 | 49.9 | 22.92 | 154.9 | 71.14 |
| 1973-74 | 150 | 68.89 | 75 | 34.45 | 84.5 | 38.81 | 309.5 | 142.15 |
| 1974-75 | 165 | 75.78 | 60 | 27.56 | 99.3 | 45.61 | 324.3 | 148.95 |
| 1975-76 | 165 | 75.78 | 30 | 13.78 | 113.9 | 52.31 | 308.9 | 141.87 |
| 1976-77 | 180 | 82.67 | | | | | | |

[1] Final payment and final realized price after deduction of Board operating costs, but prior to deduction of P.F.A.A. Levy for years 1963-64 through 1969-70.

## DESIGNATED BARLEY SCHEDULE OF PAYMENT FOR NO. 2 CANADA WESTERN 6-ROW

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1975-76 | 1.65 | 75.78 | 30 | 13.78 | 155.5 | 71.42 | 350.5 | 160.98 |
| 1976-77 | 2.30 | 105.64 | | | | | | |

# TABLE XXIV

## ANNUAL AVERAGES OF CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD SELLING QUOTATIONS
## BASIS IN STORE THUNDER BAY
## CROP YEARS 1965-66 TO 1976-76

| CROP YEAR | WHEAT | | | | | | | | | | OATS | | BARLEY | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 NOR. | | 2 NOR. | | 3 NOR. | | 4 NOR. | | 2 C.W. DUR. | | 2 C.W. | | 3 C.W. 6 ROW | |
| | $ per bus. | $ per tonne | $ per bus. | $ per tonne | $ per bus. | $ per tonne | $ per bus. | $ per tonne | $ per bus. | $ per tonne | $ per bus. | $ per tonne | $ per bus. | $ per tonne |
| 965-66 | 1.99 3/4 | 73.40 | 1.96 3/4 | 72.29 | 1.88 1/4 | 69.17 | 1.83 1/4 | 67.33 | 1.97 5/8 | 72.62 | .89 3/4 | 58.20 | 1.38 1/2 | 63.61 |
| 966-67 | 2.11 3/4 | 77.81 | 2.08 3/4 | 76.70 | 2.05 3/8 | 75.46 | 2.00 1/2 | 73.67 | 2.23 | 81.94 | .92 5/8 | 60.06 | 1.37 1/8 | 62.98 |
| 967-68 | 1.94 1/2 | 71.47 | 1.92 7/8 | 70.87 | 1.91 5/8 | 70.41 | 1.87 3/4 | 68.99 | 2.11 7/8 | 77.85 | .95 1/4 | 61.76 | 1.30 5/8 | 60.00 |
| 968-69 | 1.94 7/8 | 71.60 | 1.90 | 69.81 | 1.87 1/4 | 68.80 | 1.80 3/8 | 66.28 | 2.13 | 78.26 | .85 1/2 | 55.44 | 1.19 3/4 | 55.00 |
| 969-70 | 1.80 3/4 | 66.41 | 1.77 5/8 | 65.27 | 1.67 1/4 | 61.45 | 1.52 | 55.85 | 1.88 1/2 | 69.26 | .73 3/8 | 47.58 | 1.12 1/4 | 51.56 |
| 970-71 | 1.79 1/4 | 65.86 | 1.77 1/8 | 65.08 | 1.72 | 63.20 | 1.67 3/8 | 61.50 | 1.75 | 64.30 | .83 1/4 | 53.98 | 1.30 7/8 | 60.11 |
| 971-72 | 1.68 1/2[1] | 61.91 | 1.68 1/2[1] | 61.91 | 1.63 1/2[1] | 60.08 | 1.60 1/2 | 58.97 | 1.62 5/8 | 59.75 | .67 1/4 | 43.61 | 1.13 | 51.90 |
| 972-73 | 2.62 1/2[1] | 96.45 | 2.58 1/2[1] | 94.98 | 2.46 7/8[1] | 90.71 | | | 2.82 7/8 | 103.94 | 1.09 1/4 | 70.84 | 1.76 3/4[1] | 81.18 |
| 973-74 | 5.49 3/8[2] | 201.86 | 5.44 1/4[2] | 199.98 | 5.38 1/4[1] | 197.77 | | | 8.24 1/8 | 302.82 | 1.74 1/2 | 113.15 | 3.07 1/2[1] | 141.23 |
| 974-75 | 5.26 3/8[2] | 193.41 | 5.12 7/8[2] | 188.45 | 4.91 5/8[2] | 180.64 | | | 7.10 3/4 | 261.16 | 1.88 | 121.90 | 3.54 1/2[2] | 162.82 |
| 975-76 | 4.68 1/2[2] | 172.14 | 4.57 1/2[2] | 168.10 | 4.28 7/8[2] | 157.58 | | | 5.32 7/8 | 195.80 | 1.873/4 | 121.74 | 3.29 1/8[2] | 151.17 |

[1] Prices represented by 1 CW 14% 2 CW 14% 3 CWRS[a] 4[o] No longer quoted 2 CW 6 Row
[2] Prices represented by 1 CW 13½% 2 CW 13½% 3 CWRS[a] 4[o] No longer quoted 2 CW 6 Row

| 5-76 NTHLY ERAGE | 1 CW 13½% | | 2 CW 13½% | | 3 CW R.S. | | 2 CWAD[b] | | 3 CWAD[b] | | 2 CW OATS | | 2 CW 6 ROW | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ per bus. | $ per tonne | $ per bus. | $ per tonne | $ per bus. | $ per tonne | $ per bus. | $ per tonne | $ per bus. | $ per tonne | $ per bus. | $ per tonne | $ per bus. | $ per tonne |
| gust | 5.22 1/8 | 191.85 | 5.11 1/8 | 187.81 | 4.83 1/8 | 177.52 | 6.62 3/4 | 243.52 | 6.56 3/4 | 241.31 | 1.91 3/8 | 124.09 | 3.49 | 160.29 |
| ot. | 5.32 3/8 | 195.61 | 5.21 3/8 | 191.57 | 4.93 3/8 | 181.28 | 6.91 | 253.90 | 6.85 | 251.69 | 2.03 | 131.63 | 3.75 | 172.24 |
| tober | 5.31 1/2 | 195.29 | 5.20 1/2 | 191.25 | 4.92 1/2 | 180.96 | 6.90 1/8 | 253.58 | 6.84 1/8 | 251.37 | 2.03 | 131.63 | 3.75 | 172.24 |
| v. | 4.90 1/4 | 180.14 | 4.79 1/4 | 176.09 | 4.51 1/4 | 165.81 | 6.06 1/4 | 222.76 | 6.00 1/4 | 220.55 | 1.99 7/8 | 129.60 | 3.75 | 172.24 |
| :. | 4.58 1/4 | 168.38 | 4.47 1/4 | 164.34 | 4.19 1/4 | 154.05 | 5.24 1/4 | 192.63 | 5.18 1/4 | 190.42 | 1.86 5/8 | 121.01 | 3.46 3/8 | 159.09 |
| uary | 4.49 1/2 | 165.16 | 4.38 1/2 | 161.12 | 4.03 3/8 | 148.21 | 4.91 3/8 | 180.55 | 4.85 3/8 | 178.34 | 1.88 1/2 | 122.23 | 3.45 | 158.46 |
| ruary | 4.59 3/8 | 168.79 | 4.48 3/8 | 164.75 | 3.99 3/8 | 146.75 | 4.72 1/2 | 173.61 | 4.66 1/2 | 171.41 | 1.88 | 121.90 | 3.20 | 146.97 |
| ch | 4.49 3/4 | 165.25 | 4.38 3/4 | 161.21 | 4.10 | 150.65 | 4.75 7/8 | 174.85 | 4.69 1/8 | 172.37 | 1.80 3/4 | 117.20 | 3.00 | 137.79 |
| il | 4.27 | 156.90 | 4.16 | 152.85 | 3.92 1/8 | 144.08 | 4.57 1/4 | 168.01 | 4.51 1/4 | 165.81 | 1.78 1/8 | 115.50 | 2.97 1/8 | 136.47 |
| | 4.22 5/8 | 155.29 | 4.11 5/8 | 151.25 | 3.89 5/8 | 143.16 | 4.47 1/4 | 164.34 | 4.41 1/4 | 162.13 | 1.71 | 110.88 | 2.80 | 128.60 |
| e | 4.42 3/4 | 162.68 | 4.31 3/4 | 158.64 | 4.09 3/4 | 150.56 | 4.44 3/8 | 163.28 | 4.38 3/8 | 161.08 | 1.75 5/8 | 113.88 | 2.86 3/8 | 131.53 |
| | 4.36 | 160.20 | 4.25 | 156.16 | 4.03 | 148.08 | 4.30 7/8 | 158.32 | 4.24 7/8 | 156.11 | 1.85 1/4 | 120.12 | 3.00 | 137.79 |

# TABLE XXV

SCHEDULE OF TOTAL NUMBER OF CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD DELIVERY PERMITS ISSUED TO PRODUCERS
CROP YEARS 1951-52 TO 1975-76

| Crop Year | Manitoba | Saskatchewan | Alberta and British Columbia | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1951-52 | 43,227 | 114,459 | 73,342 | 231,028 |
| 1952-53 | 44,450 | 117,335 | 78,806 | 240,591 |
| 1953-54 | 44,701 | 117,240 | 79,312 | 241,253 |
| 1954-55 | 42,781 | 112,964 | 74,563 | 230,308 |
| 1955-56 | 39,964 | 111,665 | 76,541 | 228,170 |
| 1956-57 | 43,120 | 110,872 | 76,862 | 230,854 |
| 1957-58 | 42,414 | 108,902 | 75,000 | 226,316 |
| 1958-59 | 43,242 | 107,128 | 79,474 | 229,844 |
| 1959-60 | 41,960 | 105,621 | 77,713 | 225,294 |
| 1960-61 | 42,124 | 104,384 | 77,917 | 224,425 |
| 1961-62 | 41,888 | 103,795 | 77,991 | 223,674 |
| 1962-63 | 41,352 | 102,420 | 77,366 | 221,138 |
| 1963-64 | 39,471 | 100,202 | 75,206 | 214,879 |
| 1964-65 | 39,027 | 98,028 | 73,888 | 210,943 |
| 1965-66 | 38,013 | 95,541 | 71,632 | 205,186 |
| 1966-67 | 36,258 | 92,302 | 69,494 | 198,054 |
| 1967-68 | 35,107 | 89,761 | 67,189 | 192,057 |
| 1968-69 | 35,332 | 88,304 | 66,970 | 190,606 |
| 1969-70 | 35,203 | 88,378 | 66,423 | 190,004 |
| 1970-71 | 33,602 | 85,453 | 63,654 | 182,709 |
| 1971-72 | 33,124 | 82,876 | 60,886 | 176,886 |
| 1972-73 | 31,963 | 80,706 | 58,943 | 171,612 |
| 1973-74 | 31,042 | 78,775 | 56,654 | 166,471 |
| 1974-75 | 29,348 | 77,098 | 53,262 | 159,708 |
| 1975-76 | 29,326 | 76,101 | 52,689 | 158,116 |

NOTES:



NOTES:

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